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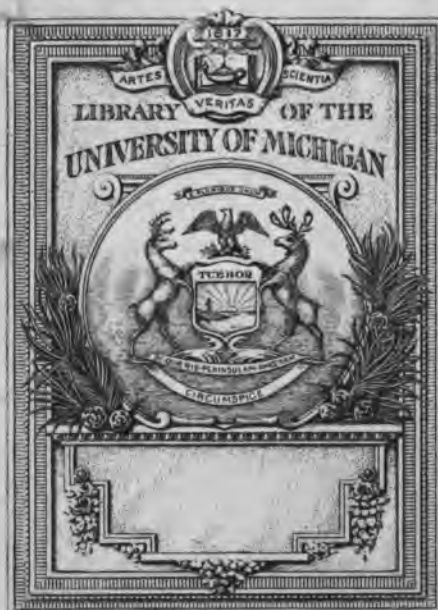
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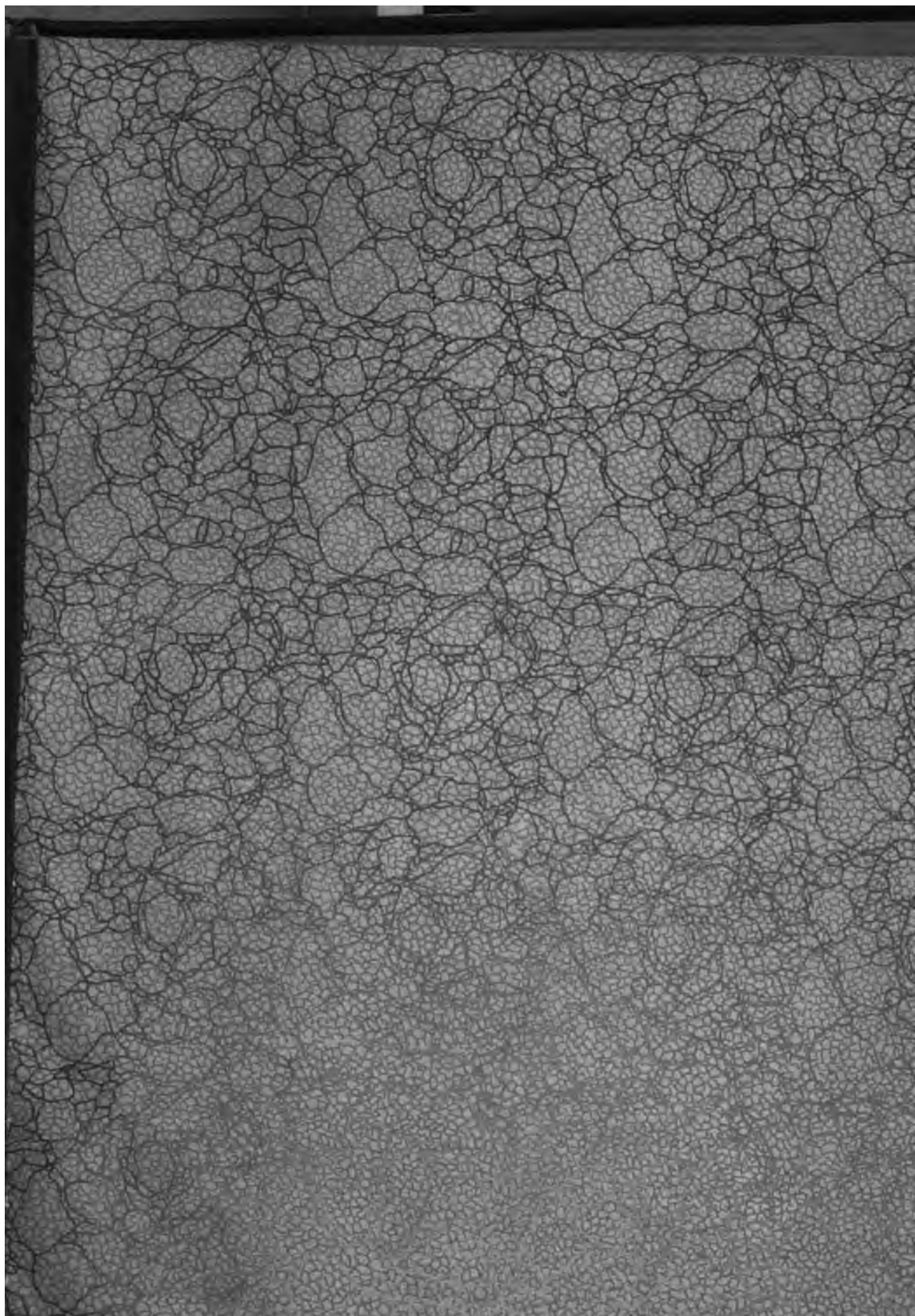
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# INDIANA AND INDIANANS

A HISTORY OF ABORIGINAL AND TERRITORIAL  
INDIANA AND THE CENTURY OF  
STATEHOOD

JACOB PIATT DUNN  
AUTHOR AND EDITOR

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VOLUME V

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*Col. N. R. Buckle*

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## INDIANA AND INDIANANS

COL. NICHOLAS RANDLE RUCKLE, who died May 4, 1900, was widely known and beloved in his home city of Indianapolis and throughout the state. He had an unusual career, was a distinguished soldier and officer of the Union Army during the Civil war, filled many positions with credit and efficiency in public affairs, and his name is intimately identified with the newspaper history of Indianapolis.

He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, May 8, 1838. His grandfather came to the United States from Ireland, and spent the rest of his life in Maryland. Nicholas Ruckle, father of Colonel Ruckle, was born in Maryland, was a tailor by trade, and an early settler in Indianapolis, where for many years he conducted a tailoring establishment. He finally retired and several years before his death removed to Brookfield, Indiana, where he died at the age of sixty-five, his wife surviving him for several years. Both were active members of the Methodist Church. Their four children were: Col. Nicholas R.; John F., who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, while a member of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment; Eliza, wife of Josiah Gwin, of New Albany, Indiana; and Kate C.

Nicholas R. Ruckle was nine years old when his parents came to Indianapolis in 1847. In July, 1852, he removed to Indianapolis, and he finished his education in a private school conducted by Rev. Charles S. Greene. In May, 1853, at the age of fifteen, he entered the composing room of the old Indianapolis Journal as an apprentice. He worked diligently at the case, and acquired a good knowledge of the printing trade and also some skill in general newspaper work. He also became interested in local affairs, and was a member of the old volunteer fire department and of an independent militia company at the time of the Civil war.

His militia company was the first per-

manent organization to enter Camp Morton. Colonel Ruckle became a member of the famous Indiana Zouaves, known as the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Lew Wallace. With his command he saw his first real service in the West Virginia campaign, and he finally re-enlisted for three years. Colonel Ruckle's military record covered the entire period of the Civil war, from April, 1861, to October, 1865. His performance of duty and his fidelity brought him one promotion after another, and he rose from the ranks to sergeant, orderly sergeant, lieutenant and captain, and finally for bravery was made colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry. He was present at the siege of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, was with General Curtis and the Trans-Mississippi Army in the Arkansas campaign of 1862, was present in the Vicksburg campaign, was with General Sherman when the latter made his attack on Gen. Joseph Johnston at Jackson, participated in the ill-fated Banks campaign up the Red river in 1863, and in many other operations through Louisiana. He and his comrades were then transferred to the eastern theater of the war, and he was in Sheridan's campaign through the Shenandoah Valley of 1864, fighting at Winchester and Cedar Creek, at Halltown, at Fisher's Hill, and in other battles and engagements. For a time he was in the Department of the Cumberland as commander of the second sub-district of Middle Tennessee.

The war over, Captain Ruckle returned to Indianapolis and gained many distinctions in civil life. He served as sheriff of Marion County for two terms from 1870 to 1874. In 1887-88 he was president of the Metropoli Police Commissioners  
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from Janu-  
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Board of Public Safety under Mayor Denny. In 1877 he organized a Light Infantry Company at Indianapolis, and was elected its captain.

After the war his interests soon led him back into the field of journalism, and in the spring of 1874 he secured a controlling interest in the Indianapolis Journal Company. At that time besides publishing the Journal the plant conducted a general printing and publishing house. Many misfortunes befell the business after Colonel Ruckle took control. There were fires and other losses, and then as a result of the hard times of the '70s he lost practically his entire fortune. With a man of his iron nerve and determination that did not deter him from a career of vigorous activity throughout his remaining years.

Every honor of Masonry was given him as a recognition of his love to the fraternity and the affection of the craft for him. He was made a Master Mason in Center Lodge No. 23 in 1866, and in 1871 was worshipful master of that lodge. He was later master of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564. In 1867 he was exalted in the Keystone Chapter and in 1886 served as High Priest. He was knighted by Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar in 1867, and served as eminent commander from 1872 to 1876 and again in 1880. He was also captain general of Raper Commandery for several years. In the Scottish Rite he received the thirty-second degree in 1867 and the honorary thirty-third in 1870. He passed the active grade in 1883 and the following year was appointed deputy of the supreme lodge for the District of Indiana, a position he held until death. He was grand commander of the Indiana Knights Templar in 1875 and grand master of the Masons in 1891. His body was laid to rest in Crown Hill Cemetery after imposing ceremonies by the York and Scottish Rite Masons, and the Episcopal Church.

February 24, 1876, Colonel Ruckle married Mrs. Jennie C. (Moore) Reid. Mrs. Ruckle is a daughter of Addison and Susan (Dulhagen) Moore, who came of New York State families of Revolutionary stock. Colonel Ruckle had one child, Corliss Randle Ruckle, who died at the age of twelve years. Mrs. Ruckle is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Colonel Ruckle was not identified with any church denomination, but usually attended worship with his wife.

WARD H. DEAN was one of the men who contributed to the position of Indianapolis as an industrial and manufacturing center of Indiana. Though his life was comparatively brief and he was only fifty years of age at the time of his death, he had become widely known in business circles, and was a citizen who commanded universal esteem, in Indianapolis.

He was born November 22, 1850, at Deansville, New York, a village that was named in honor of his grandfather, the Dean family being very prominent in that section of the Empire state. Mr. Dean's parents were John and Harriet (Peck) Dean, he being one of their eight children, five sons and three daughters.

Ward H. Dean had a good practical education, and his early bent was toward mechanical pursuits. Coming to Indianapolis in 1870, he became one of the founders and partners in the Dean Brothers Steam Pump Works, and to this business, its up-building, maintenance and expansion he gave the best years of his life. He died at Indianapolis January 3, 1900.

Outside of business his chief interests were concentrated in his home. He was a man of quiet and reserved character, and of simple but cultivated tastes. He was a member of the Contemporary Club and of the Indianapolis Art Association, and in politics a republican.

April 15, 1885, he married Nellie M. Reid. Mrs. Dean, who survives him, has three children: Randle C., Harriet and Philip, the last being deceased.

P. E. Hoss has lived in Indiana over eighty years, as a business man has been identified with a number of different localities, and his name is especially well known and his services appreciated in Kokomo, where he has lived for many years.

He was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 13, 1836, but the same year his parents, Jacob and Jane (Kenney) Hoss, moved to Marion County, Indiana, and as pioneers settled on a tract of raw land twelve miles northeast of Indianapolis. Jacob Hoss did his part in developing a new section of the state, hewed a home out of the heavy timbers, and year after year added to his clearing and building until he had a very valuable farm. He lived in Marion County until 1864, then moved to Howard County, and thence back to Indianapolis in 1874, where he lived un-

til his death in September, 1882. He was a democrat in politics until the latter '50s, when he felt that duty obliged him to vote with and support the republican party, and as such he continued to the day of his death. He was also a devout Methodist, a class leader, and faithful in church work from early life. He and his wife had ten children, P. E. being the sixth.

Mr. Hoss lived at home with his parents to the age of twenty-two, growing up in a rural community northeast of Indianapolis. He was a young man when the North and South engaged in Civil war and he tried to enlist in 1861 but was rejected on account of physical disability. He was engaged from March 4, 1861, at Fairfield, Howard County, Indiana, as a shingle manufacturer, continuing that industry ten years, and also selling goods as a merchant and dealing in real estate. Mr. Hoss has been peculiarly successful in handling real estate, and has bought and sold many properties on his own account. From Fairfield he removed to Indianapolis, continuing in the real estate business in that city three years, also building many houses there, and was there engaged in farming in Howard County for two years, later conducted a large stock and sheep ranch in Hendricks County, and finally settled permanently in Kokomo. Here for many years he directed large and important deals in real estate, and has owned some very valuable farms around Kokomo. His property includes his beautiful residence in that city. His capital and enterprise have also helped out a number of business industries at Kokomo. Mr. Hoss is president of the Opalescent Glass Company, a stockholder and for over twenty-five years one of the directors in the Citizens National Bank, and has done much to boost Kokomo as a manufacturing center. He served as trustee of the Soldiers Orphans Home at Knightstown for a time in the early '80s. Only recently on account of ill health he gave up most of his active business interests. He is a member of the Congregational Church and in politics a republican.

April 4, 1858, Mr. Hoss married Miss Sarah J. Ringer. They had one son, Lora C., who is now secretary and treasurer of the Opalescent Glass Company. In 1896, on April 28th, Mr. Hoss married Flora A. Smith, of Piqua, Ohio. Lora C. Hoss married Estella E. Bernard on October 3, 1883, and they have one daughter, Pauline,

who married Don T. Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have one child, Sally, born in February, 1918.

B. A. WORTHINGTON is one of the names most significant of personal achievement among American railway men. He was thirteen years old when he began working in the telegraph department of a California road, and by ability and service has promoted himself successively during an active career of over forty years until he has held some of the highest executive posts in the country. Mr. Worthington is claimed to Indiana citizenship by reason of the fact that he is president of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railroad Company with general offices at Indianapolis.

The career of Mr. Worthington, briefly recited, is as follows: He was born November 20, 1861, at Sacramento, California, and his education was acquired in the public schools of that city. July 1, 1874, he became telegraph messenger for the Central Pacific at Sacramento and was soon made telegraph operator. From 1877 to 1882 he was a commercial operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company; from 1882 to 1888 was chief clerk and secretary to the general master mechanic of the Southern Pacific Company at Sacramento; from 1888 to July, 1895, was chief clerk and secretary to vice president and general manager of the Southern Pacific at San Francisco; and from July, 1895, to 1898 was chief clerk and secretary to the assistant to the president. Mr. Worthington spent altogether over thirty years with the Southern Pacific Railway Company. From 1898 to July, 1901, he was in charge of tonnage rating of locomotives of that road; from July to October, 1901, was superintendent of the Tucson division at Tucson, Arizona, from October, 1901, to August 20, 1903, was superintendent of the Coast Division at San Francisco, and from August 20, 1903, to April 1, 1904, was assistant to the general manager of the company at San Francisco. From April 1, 1904, to February 9, 1905, Mr. Worthington was assistant director of maintenance and operation for the Harri-man lines, comprising the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific systems. Then for the first time his office headquarters were transferred east of the Rocky Mountains

to Chicago. From February 9 to June 1, 1905, he was vice president and general manager of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.

Since that date his chief connections have been with railroad systems in the Middle West. From June 1, 1905, to June 8, 1908, he was first vice president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, of the Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal Railway, and the West Side Belt Railroad, comprising the Wabash lines east of Toledo. From September 25, 1905, to June 8, 1908, he was general manager of the same properties, and from June 8, 1908, to June 20, 1912, was receiver for the Wheeling & Lake Erie. On July 1, 1912, Mr. Worthington became president and general manager of the Chicago & Alton road, but resigned that office early in 1914.

Following his resignation he and his family went abroad and toured Europe for four months. They were in Germany when the great war broke out. On reaching London Mr. Worthington was appointed as a member of the American Executive Committee, with Oscar Strauss as chairman, formed for the purpose of helping stranded Americans to get out of Europe and back to their homes. The splendid work accomplished by that organization is still fresh in the minds of all Americans. On his return to New York Mr. Worthington lived on Riverside Drive for a year, and then came to Indianapolis as president of the reorganized Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad. He took active charge of this road December 1, 1915.

In Indianapolis as elsewhere Mr. Worthington has established vital relationships with the community. Much of his work has been done through the Chamber of Commerce. During 1917 he was chairman of the industries committee of that chamber and early in 1918 was elected a member of the board of directors and is still retained as chairman of the industries committee.

Mr. Worthington has a younger brother, William Alfred Worthington, whose career may properly be reviewed briefly as that of one of the prominent railway men of the country. He was born June 18, 1872, at Vallejo, California, was educated in the common schools and entered railway service March 1, 1887, at the age of

fifteen. He was stenographer and clerk in the superintendent's office of the Southern Pacific Company at Sacramento to June 16, 1888, from that date to October 1, 1893, was chief clerk to the engineer of maintenance of way at San Francisco; from October 1, 1893, to October 1, 1895, was statistician in the general manager's office; from October 1, 1895, to October 1, 1901, was chief clerk in the general manager's office; from October 1, 1901, to April 1, 1904, was executive secretary to the assistant of the president of the same road; from April 1, 1904, to November 1, 1907, was chief clerk in the office of director of maintenance and operation of the Union Pacific System and Southern Pacific Company at Chicago; from November 1, 1907, to January 1, 1912, was assistant to director of maintenance and operation of the same roads at Chicago; from January 1, 1912, to February 1, 1913, was assistant director of maintenance and operation for the Union Pacific System and Southern Pacific Company at New York; and since February 1, 1913, has been assistant director of maintenance and operation for the Southern Pacific Company with offices in New York.

The Americanism of the Worthington family is the product of many generations of residence in this country, from colonial times. In public affairs the most distinguished member of the family was the great-grandfather of B. A. Worthington. This ancestor was Thomas Worthington, who twice represented the young State of Ohio in the United States Senate and was also governor of that commonwealth, and is one of the men most frequently and honorably mentioned in connection with the founding of that state.

Thomas Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, July 16, 1773. He was reared in the midst of the aristocratic and slave holding environment of that old colony, and it was his exceeding distaste for the institution of slavery that led him to seek a home in a district from which slavery was permanently barred, and thus about 1797 he moved to the Northwest Territory and located in Ross County, Ohio, near Chillicothe. He was a brother-in-law of Edward Tiffin, who was the first governor of the State of Ohio. The Tiffins and Worthington families were among the most prominent in the early

colony of the old territorial and state capital at Chillicothe. Governor Worthington built one of the rare old homes near Chillicothe, a place beautified much after the manner of Virginia estates, and in which were entertained some of the greatest men of the times. Thomas Worthington brought with him from Virginia a large number of slaves whom he emancipated, and some of their descendants are still found in Chillicothe. Thomas Worthington has been described as a man of ardent temperament, of energy of mind, and correct habits of life, and for this reason became distinguished both in business and political stations. In a recently published history of Ross County his name is mentioned repeatedly in connection with the founding of several government institutions in that part of the Northwest Territory. He was one of the first justices of the peace of the Chillicothe settlement. In November, 1802, he took his seat as an elected delegate to the convention which formed the first constitution, and after that constitution was approved and Ohio entered the Union he was one of the first two men sent by the state to the United States Senate. He was a member of the Senate from April 1, 1803, to March 3, 1807, and was again elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Return J. Meigs, Jr., and served from December 15, 1810, to December 1, 1814, when he resigned. While in the Senate he was a participant in the most important measures of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. At the close of his career in Congress he was elected governor of Ohio, serving from 1814 to 1818. That was an important epoch in the history of the state, following close upon the War of 1812, and his wisdom and ability as an administrator were productive of many liberal and wise measures of policy which were at the foundation of the subsequent prosperity of the state. In 1818 Governor Worthington was appointed a member of the first Board of Canal Commissioners, a body that undertook the development of a system of internal transportation for the state. He was a member of that commission until his death, which occurred in New York City June 20, 1827. Governor Worthington was a large land holder, had many extended business concerns, but is best remembered for the six years he spent in

public life, during which time no other Ohioan did more to form the character of the state and promote its prosperity.

**JOHN HARRISON SKINNER.** Only a few of the most remote and unprogressive farming sections of Indiana are unacquainted with the name John Harrison Skinner and what it stands for in the matter of scientific agriculture and improved live stock in the state. Every year an increasing number of men have gone back to the farms of Indiana after long and short courses at Purdue University, taking with them some of the vital ideas, knowledge, experience, and inspiration gained by contact with Professor Skinner, who for years has ranked as one of the foremost educators and animal husbandrymen in the middle west.

He was born on a farm at Romney in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, March 10, 1874. He is a product of Indiana farm life and has the sympathy and understanding of the man who was reared under the agricultural conditions prevailing thirty or forty years ago. He is a son of William Harrison and Mary (Alexander) Skinner. His father, a native of Franklin County, Indiana, located in Tippecanoe County during the '60s. In 1861 he enlisted in a company of the Thirty-Seventh Indiana Infantry, and served three years as a Union soldier. For more than forty years he has owned and operated one of the good farms and country homes near Romney. His wife was born in Greene County, Tennessee. They had five children: Mary A. Simison, of Romney; Gertrude B. Ray, of New Richmond, Indiana; Jessie, who died when young; George A., an architect of ability, who met an accidental death in August, 1909, by coming in contact with an electric wire; and John Harrison Skinner.

John Harrison Skinner was educated in the local district schools and in 1893 entered Purdue University, where he first took the Winter Short Course. He completed the four year course in agriculture, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1897. It may be said that he had served his full apprenticeship in the fields and among the live stock on his father's farm while growing to manhood, and the two and a half years after graduating from college which he spent managing his



father's grain and stock farm were really in the nature of a journeyman's work at his trade or profession. With this practical knowledge and experience he returned to Purdue University and in 1899 was assigned to duties as assistant agriculturist in the experiment station. He remained there until the fall of 1901, when he was called to the University of Illinois as instructor in animal husbandry for the year 1901-02. From 1902 to 1906 he was chief of the department and associate professor of animal husbandry and director of the farm at Purdue University, and in 1906 he was made professor of animal husbandry. In 1907 he was appointed Dean of the School of Agriculture, serving in that capacity until the present date. Professor Skinner is a member of the American Breeders Association, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and has served as secretary of the Indiana Live Stock Breeders' Association, which he organized in 1905. He was also instrumental in organizing the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association, the Indiana Draft Horse Breeders' Association, which organizations he has served as secretary. He was judge of sheep at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, was judge of Rambouillet sheep at the International Live Stock Show in 1906 and 1907, and was judge of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the International in 1907, and is rated as one of the foremost all round livestock judges in America.

He is a member of the Methodist Church, is a Master Mason, being affiliated with Romney Lodge No. 441, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Urbana Chapter No. 80, Royal Arch Masons, and held the rank of captain in the Purdue Cadet Corps in 1896-97. September 3, 1903, he married Mary E. Throckmorton, daughter of Edwin W. and Anna (Webster) Throckmorton of Romney. Four children have been born to their marriage: John Harrison, Jr., born January 20, 1906; Mary Elizabeth, born July 17, 1908; William Edwin, born October 24, 1912; and Robert Ewing, born June 26, 1917.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the tremendous amount of energy and concentrated study and effort which Professor Skinner has devoted to the various branches of his profession, and as to results they can best be measured by reference to the growth and development of the

School of Agriculture, the Department of Animal Husbandry, the University Farm, and the Purdue Experiment Station during the last fifteen or twenty years, and to the hundreds of practical and able men all over the middle west who are accomplishing more as farmers and stock raisers because of assistance given them directly by Professor Skinner at the University or through the bulletins and other publications which contain the results of his investigations and his advice.

The School of Agriculture enrolled 207 students in 1907. This enrollment had increased to 814 in 1916. During the period in which he served as Dean of the School of Agriculture Smith Hall, one of the very best buildings devoted to the dairy industry was erected, and a veterinary building, which is the best to be found in any agricultural college in the United States not making graduate veterinarians, a judging pavilion, a horse building, a beef cattle building and horticultural greenhouses were erected. In addition to this there was established a poultry department with a farm and excellent equipment for the instructional and investigational work in poultry husbandry. The work of the Animal Husbandry Department of Purdue University under the direction of Professor Skinner has attracted attention not only in the United States but in foreign countries. From a very small beginning and with little money to do it the department has grown to the point where it has as good equipment in animal husbandry as any institution in the middle west. The pure-bred herds and flocks on the University Farm are made up of the very best animals, as is indicated by the success of the fat stock shown by this institution in the International Shows. Purdue has won the grand championship on fat steers three times within the last ten years, in 1908 on a pure-bred Angus steer, Fyvie Knight; in 1917 on a pure-bred Shorthorn steer, Merry Monarch; bred and fed on the University Farm, and in 1918 on pure-bred Angus steer, Fyvie Knight 2d, bred and fed on the University Farm. No individual or institution has ever equaled this record. In addition to winning on these steers Purdue won all first prizes on Shorthorn steers with steers bred on the University Farm in the International Show in 1918. Each year Purdue has carried away major prizes from

this great show. Not only have grand prizes been awarded on Purdue cattle but on hogs and sheep as well.

The University Farm has grown from about 150 acres to one of more than 800 acres during his administration. It is coming to be one of the show places of the University, and in a few years should be one of the best features in the equipment of the University.

A brief survey of the investigational work carried on and directed by Professor Skinner includes the following subjects. Pork production, including bacon and lard types; relative value of protein in roughage and concentrates for fattening cattle; influence of age, length of feeding period and the use of silage on the efficiency of the ration and the profits in feeding beef cattle; a study of maintenance rations for brood sows, growing pigs and breeding ewes; comparative values of nitrogenous concentrates as supplements in steer feeding. He has with his co-workers published numerous bulletins on cattle, swine and sheep feeding. One of the first investigators to take up the use of silage for fattening cattle and lambs, Purdue Station has more data on the subject of silage for fattening cattle and lambs than any other and has done more to induce farmers to use silage in the middle west than all stations put together. Professor Skinner has a wide acquaintance with the stockmen of the United States, and Indiana farmers know him wherever he goes.

The publications to which he has contributed are noted as follows:

Bulletin No. 88—Purdue Experiment Station, March, 1901, Systems of Cropping with and without fertilization.

Bulletin No. 108—Purdue Experiment Station, July, 1905. Soybeans, middlings and tankage, as supplemental feeds in pork production.

Bulletin No. 115—Purdue Experiment Station, December, 1906, steer feeding.

Bulletin No. 126—Purdue Experiment Station, June, 1908, Supplements to corn for fattening hogs in dry lot.

Bulletin No. 129—Purdue Experiment Station, October, 1908. Steer feeding. Winter steer feeding, 1906-7, 1907-8.

Bulletin No. 130—Purdue Experiment Station, November, 1908. Steer feeding. Results of short vs. long feeding periods.

Bulletin No. 136—Purdue Experiment

Station, October, 1909, Steer feeding. Winter steer feeding, 1908-9.

Bulletin No. 137—Purdue Experiment Station, November, 1909. Dairy by-products as supplements to corn for fattening hogs.

Bulletin No. 142—Purdue Experiment Station, May, 1910. Steer feeding. Finishing steers, 1907, 1908, and 1909.

Bulletin No. 146—Purdue Experiment Station, June, 1910. Steer feeding. Influence of age on the economy and profit from feeding calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9.

Bulletin No. 147—Purdue Experiment Station, June, 1910. Corn silage for winter feeding of ewes and young lambs.

Bulletin No. 153—Purdue Experiment Station, September, 1911. Steer feeding. Winter steer feeding, 1909-10 and 1910-11.

Bulletin No. 158—Purdue Experiment Station, May, 1912. Hominy feed for fattening hogs.

Bulletin No. 162—Purdue Experiment Station, November, 1912. Fattening western lambs, 1910-11 and 1911-12.

Bulletin No. 163—Purdue Experiment Station, November, 1912. Steer feeding. Winter steer feeding.

Bulletin No. 167—Purdue Experiment Station, October, 1913. Steer feeding. Winter steer feeding, 1912-13.

Bulletin No. 168—Purdue Experiment Station, November, 1913. Fattening western lambs, 1912-13.

Bulletin No. 178—Purdue Experiment Station, November, 1914. Cattle feeding. Winter steer feeding, 1913-14.

Bulletin No. 179—Purdue Experiment Station, November, 1914. Sheep feeding. Fattening western lambs.

Bulletin No. 183—Purdue Experiment Station, November, 1915. Cattle feeding. Winter steer feeding, 1914-15.

Bulletin No. 184—Purdue Experiment Station, November, 1915. Sheep feeding. Fattening western lambs, 1914-15.

Bulletin No. 191—Purdue Experiment Station, September, 1916. Cattle feeding. Winter steer feeding, 1915-16.

Bulletin No. 192—Purdue Experiment Station, September, 1916. Sheep feeding. Fattening western lambs, 1915-1916.

Bulletin No. 202—Purdue Experiment Station, Sheep feeding, Fattening western lambs, 1916-1917.

Bulletin No. 206—Purdue Experiment

Station, Cattle feeding, Winter steer feeding, 1916-17.

Bulletin No. 219—Purdue Experiment Station, Swine feeding. Studies of the feeding value of corn by-products. Palmo Midds and commercial mixed hog feeds, 1917-18.

Bulletin No. 220—Purdue Experiment Station, Winter steer feeding, 1917-1918.

Bulletin No. 221—Purdue Experiment Station, Sheep feeding. Fattening western lambs, 1917-1918.

Circular No. 8—Purdue Experiment Station, October, 1907. Beef production. I, Purchasing feeders.

Circular No. 12—Purdue Experiment Station, Beef production. II, Methods of beef production in Indiana.

Circular No. 14—July, 1908. Purdue Experiment Station. Beef production. III, Factors influencing the value and cost of feeders.

A summary of investigational work conducted will be found in the annual reports of the Purdue Experiment Station from 1900 to 1920.

FRANK J. WRIGHT, D. C., a leading chiropractor of the City of Indianapolis, was born March 19, 1866, and is a graduate of the Palmer School of Chiropractic of Davenport, Iowa. Doctor Wright has offices in the Law Building, where he has successfully followed his profession during the past five years.

The following article written by him is an interesting exposition of the science he represents:

"The public in general may not know that art has a place in the education and the work of the chiropractor. Nevertheless it has, but it is not the art that enables one to blend colors and to paint scenes that enthrall, that fills the soul with emotion. Art also has another meaning, and it is this which enters into the education and the work of the chiropractor.

"Webster defines this art as (a) the employment of a means to the accomplishment of some end; (b) the skillful adaptation and application to some purpose or use of knowledge or power acquired from nature; (c) a system of rules and established methods to facilitate the performance of certain actions; familiarity with such principles and skill in applying them to an end or purpose.

"In chiropractic the end to be accomplished is to place in harmonious action every organ of the body; to re-establish co-ordination between the brain that operates the body and the various organs of the body which are dependent upon this brain power. The means employed to do this primarily is chiropractic education. Included in this education is the peculiar training necessary in order to locate the cause of this failure of co-ordination between the brain and the organs of the body, and the way or manner of removing it. The purpose in applying this power acquired from nature is to remove the cause of disease, permitting nature to operate the organs of the body naturally and normally.

"We have a system of rules and established methods to facilitate the performance of certain actions, and we have the familiarity with such principles and the skill in applying them to an end or purpose. These rules or methods are now being taught by recognized schools of chiropractic. Dr. D. D. Palmer discovered the basic principles of chiropractic twenty-three years ago and practiced them for ten years before his son, B. J. Palmer, who had grown up in the environment of his father's work, gained his father's consent to give the discovery to the world. His son caught the spirit and the inspiration of the discoverer and proceeded to develop it into a science, a philosophy, and an art.

"The instructions of the chiropractic schools differs from that of medical schools somewhat in physiology, considerably in the philosophy of life as applied to the human body, and very materially so in its system of locating and removing the cause of disease. In anatomy and symptomatology it follows closely the teaching of medical schools. The education of a chiropractor includes the training of the touch to a degree of perfection which enables him to determine by palpation any deviation of, or in, the spinal column. It also teaches the art of adjustment into normal position of the spine or any portion of the spine which may be out of alignment.

"Much stress is placed upon the development of the sense of touch, and for the accomplishment of this one thing hours of work in training are devoted each day covering a period of several months. So sensitive do the touch corpuscles of the finger

tips become under this system of training that one hesitates to place them against any object whose surface is rough. The person who attempts to practice chiropractic without this training is unprepared.

"The art of adjustment, the mastery of the adjustic move is equally as important as is the art of palpation. While attending school I saw a review demonstration of half a hundred moves, which had been tried, and from which the present moves have been developed and adopted. We now have standardized rules for the adjustment of the various portions of the spine, and they are so well defined and so well established that, having mastered them, their application becomes an art. The chiropractor who has become thoroughly proficient in the palpation of the spine and master of the principles of adjustment is just as much an artist as are those of any other profession whose performance is one demanding high skill of execution.

"There are those who pretend to believe that as they are versed in anatomy and pathology of the human body they are qualified to practice chiropractic, but this is a mistake. They still need the philosophy of chiropractic, the chiropractic teachings of physiology; while the drill in palpation of spines, the development of the touch and the mastering of the adjustic move are absolutely necessary and cannot be had outside of a school of chiropractic covering a course of not less than two school years. The actual clinical work that one does in his senior year of school work is the experience that enables the graduate to enter upon his work with a degree of certainty of success, and of assurance to the public that he is prepared for his work. Chiropractic is a science; it has a philosophy, and the application of these is an art.

"Chiropractic does not attempt to turn the world of healing upside down and denounce all other methods as of no value. It recognizes much good in other methods, but firmly insists that chiropractic is the best.

"I mention but one of the basic facts upon which chiropractic stands, as it will illustrate the point I wish to make. It is this, that every organ in the body and every part of the body must be supplied with power to operate, and that it is the nervous system that carries this operating

power to the various organs and parts of the body.

"Pressure or obstruction on the nerves will interfere and prevent delivery of nerve force, resulting in impaired or abnormal function. Thus it is that resistive power is lessened, permitting the contraction of that which we have learned to designate as disease.

"Chiropractic further insists that in case of disease or as a preventive of disease it is necessary to have the nerves free from any pressure or obstruction, thus permitting the full transmission of nerve impulse or force. This enables nature to resist the contraction of disease or to restore the tissues to normal if already diseased.

"It is necessary that wires conducting electricity shall be free from interference in order that the full power to operate may reach the object to be supplied. So with the nerves of our bodies. They, too, must be free from interference, free from pressure in order that they may carry the full amount of vital force or nerve energy, which are one and the same, to the organs they supply. Interference to the nervous system to the extent of preventing this will result in their failure to function normally, and sooner or later in a condition known as disease.

"To insure proper distribution of the nerve force it is necessary to remove any pressure there may be on the nerves where they emit from or leave the back bone, which pressure often does occur. This permits the nerves to deliver their full amount of vital energy as nature may demand it, the delivery of which insures normal function-health. The chiropractor is educated both to locate and to remove this pressure or interference.

"The principles of chiropractic are advanced principles, and they are right principles. It has been proved so beyond successful contradiction. Chiropractic is not a theory, it is a fact, a science, the principles of which have never changed; where the elements of experimentation do not enter, and where the thing which the science has demonstrated and established as necessary to do becomes a positive thing to be done.

"Vital force is life, or it is the force that produces internal and external manifestations of life, therefore chiropractic is concerned with vital force and its normal



distribution as being the most essential thing in the restoration of health. There are more than 200 chiropractors in the State of Indiana and more than 5,000 in the United States, with hundreds being added to the profession each year. Chiropractic is looked upon as little less than marvelous, which can only be accounted for by reason of the almost universal results it is giving in the way of health restoration."

HERMAN A. MAYER is treasurer of the United States Trust Company of Terre Haute. This is one of the largest financial institutions of the state, and his position as treasurer, which he has held for some six or seven years, is a high and important honor to Mr. Mayer, who was hardly thirty years of age when he was elevated to these responsibilities. The United States Trust Company was organized in 1903, has a capital stock of half a million dollars, and its total resources are over five millions.

Mr. Mayer was born at Terre Haute August 20, 1880, has spent practically all his life in his native city, and is bound to it by ties of many personal associations and by the dignity of his individual success.

His father is the venerable Anton Mayer, who was a pioneer in the brewing business of Terre Haute and has been a resident of this city fifty years. Anton Mayer was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 12, 1842, grew up on the home farm of his father, Bartholomew Mayer, had a common school education, and early in life was employed for a year or so in a brewery. In 1858, at the age of sixteen, he came to the United States alone and went direct to Terre Haute. He remained in that city only a short time, and going to Cincinnati spent eight years in one of the leading breweries of that city and for three years was brew master. He acquired a thorough technical knowledge of all details of the brewing art, and this knowledge, together with a modest amount of capital which he had been able to save, he brought to Terre Haute in 1868 to engage in business for himself. He and a partner bought an old established brewing plant, but about a year later, through the death of his partner, he became sole owner. He developed a mere brewery from a small yearly capacity until it was manufacturing 25,000 barrels a year. In 1889 Mr. Mayer sold the

plant to the Terre Haute Brewing Company and retired from business. However, he has since kept in close touch with the financial affairs of Terre Haute and has many investments in real estate and country property. On April 29, 1879, at Terre Haute, he married Miss Sophie Miller, a native of Germany who came to America with her parents at the age of three years. Mr. and Mrs. Anton Mayer had four children, Herman, Bertha, Ida and Gertrude, the last two now deceased.

Herman A. Mayer grew up in his native city, attended the public schools and St. Joseph College, and in 1904 entered the recently organized United States Trust Company as teller. In 1908 he was made treasurer, and has handled many of the important executive responsibilities of the institution for the past ten years. He is also treasurer of the Indiana Savings & Building Association and is a member of the executive committee of the Morris Plan Bank of Terre Haute. His affiliations are those of a public spirited and energetic citizen and include membership in the Chamber of Commerce and with other organizations and movements which best express the civic and business ideals of his community. He is a republican and a member of Terre Haute Lodge No. 86 of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. In 1905 he married Miss Antoinette Brinkman, of Terre Haute, and they had two children, John Anton and Mary Hermine.

HON. JOEL P. HEATWOLE was born in Waterford, Indiana, August 22, 1856, a son of Henry and Barbara Heatwole. As early as 1876 he engaged in the printing business, and in 1882 he became a resident of Minnesota. Mr. Heatwole was a member of the Fifty-Fourth to the Fifty-Seventh Congresses, declining renomination. He is a republican in politics.

The home of Mr. Heatwole is at Northfield, Minnesota.

ALFRED FREMONT POTTS, of Indianapolis, a lawyer by profession, has become most widely known to the people of Indiana through his skill and success in promoting large business organizations, and particularly for his plan for the control in the public interest of public utilities. In this field he has done notable pioneer work and has undoubtedly contributed to the



*Herman A. Mayfield*





eral of the state. He filled that office one year. During 1897 and again in 1899 he was reading clerk of the House.

Had his energies not been diverted Mr. Iles could easily have attained a leadership among the general legal practitioners of Indiana. However, in 1899 he became associated with Mr. Arthur Jordan of Indianapolis as legal adviser in a number of industrial enterprises controlled by Mr. Jordan. One of these was the Capital Gas Engine Company. In 1906, when Mr. Jordan, Mr. Iles, Mr. Milholland and Mr. Libby organized the International Machine Tool Company, Mr. Jordan became president and Mr. Iles treasurer and manager. These two gentlemen built the plant for that company, with Mr. Charles L. Libby, the vice president and superintendent, in charge of the technical details.

This company manufactures a large and important line of machine tools, including the famous "Libby" Turret Lathe, large numbers of which have been sent abroad and are used extensively in the manufacture of war munitions, and they have an equally varied and important place in railroad shops and other industries. The International Machine Tool Company gives to Indianapolis some elements of real distinction as an industrial center, since the machine tools have an unique place in the equipment of modern industry and serve to make the name of Indianapolis further known around the world. It has also attracted to Indianapolis a number of highly skilled and highly paid workmen, and the entire community benefits to a degree that can hardly be computed.

Mr. Iles has long been a popular member of the republican party, and his popularity and his fitness for leadership was signally recognized in March, 1918, when he was elected president of the Marion Club of Indianapolis. This is one of the largest social organizations of republicans in the country and contains a large membership of representative citizens not only in Indianapolis, but throughout the state. It plays and has played an important part in civic affairs, in the progress of the city, and is one of the factors in maintaining and increasing the strength of the party throughout the nation. Mr. Iles is affiliated with the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, is a past chancellor commander of Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias, is

a member of Mystic Lodge of Masons, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a noble of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1899 Mr. Iles married Miss Esther D. Jordan. She is a daughter of Mr. Arthur Jordan, above referred to and more specifically mentioned on other pages. Their two children are Elizabeth and Arthur.

GEORGE A. MOORHEAD. A resident of Terre Haute for twenty years, formerly active in business affairs, George A. Moorhead has played a prominent part in local democratic politics, was chairman of the democratic county committee of Vigo and is now in his second term as city clerk.

He was born in Henderson County, Kentucky, December 25, 1879, but has spent most of his life in Indiana. His parents were James and Wilhelmina (Maurer) Moorhead, both now living in Terre Haute. The father was born in Kentucky and the mother in Posey County, Indiana. There is one other child, Mrs. William Simmons, living at Mattoon, Illinois. Mr. Simmons is general manager of the Hulman Wholesale Grocery Company.

George A. Moorhead received most of his early education at Mount Vernon in Black Township of Posey County Indiana. Coming to Terre Haute in 1897, he worked several years as clerk in a shoe store, and gradually accumulated business experience and the confidence of men in his capacity and judgment.

In 1909 he was elected city clerk of Terre Haute, and was re-elected on the democratic ticket in 1915. Mr. Moorhead is popular in fraternal affairs, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1905 he married Miss Amelia Dietz, who was born at Cicero, Indiana, a daughter of Emil and Anna (Wagner) Dietz.

HARRY SMITHSON NEEDHAM. The city of Richmond, as a division point of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, is the home and headquarters of a number of prominent Pennsylvania railway officials, including Harry Smithson Needham, master mechanic for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, with

supervision over 500 employes in the mechanical department and whose forces serve several divisions of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway as well as the southern division of the Grand Rapids and Indiana.

Mr. Needham was born at Marietta, Ohio, December 26, 1878, son of Charles F. and Emily Elizabeth (St. John) Needham. The Needham family is of English ancestry and settled in Massachusetts many generations ago. Harry S. Needham attended public school at Columbus, Ohio, graduating from high school in 1896, and in the same year entering the Ohio State University, where he was graduated with the degree Mechanical Engineer in 1900. On account of his fine scholarship record he was offered a Fellowship in the University, but declined in order to get into active railroad work. He entered the mechanical department offices of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road at Columbus, serving as draftsman for two years at wages of fifteen dollars per month. The third year he also spent at Columbus as helper in the engine house. For three years he was at Indianapolis as special apprentice in the shops of the same railroad. For a short time he was a fireman on the Louisville Division between Indianapolis and Logansport six months, and was then called to the home office at Columbus as draftsman on general engineering work in the motive power department. Six months later he went into the Columbus locomotive repair shop as a special man under Master Mechanic S. W. Miller, remaining six months, and on February 15, 1904, was sent to the locomotive shops at Dennison, Ohio, as assistant to the general foreman. In April, 1904, he was given some special duties at the St. Louis Exposition for three months, and another four months was employed in establishing tonnage rating for locomotive and freight service over the different lines. During these several years therefore Mr. Needham had opportunity and wisely made use of it to acquire practical experience in all branches of railroad mechanical engineering. In June, 1910, he was appointed assistant motive power inspector at Columbus, and on January 1, 1912, came to Richmond as master mechanic.

In 1911 Mr. Needham married Margaret Dunn Carvey, daughter of Capt. Theodore

Dunn of Middleport, Ohio. Mr. Needham is a republican and a member of the Methodist Church.

MARY HANNAH KROUT, one of Indiana's most interesting women, was born in Crawfordsville November 3, 1851. She is the daughter of the late Robert Kennedy Krout and Caroline Van Cleve Krout, and granddaughter of Professor Ryland Thomas Brown, who served several terms as state geologist, was professor of natural sciences in Butler College, lecturer on toxicology in the State Medical College and chemist-in-chief in the United States Agricultural Department under President Hayes.

Miss Krout received her education chiefly at home under the instruction of her parents, and was for six years a pupil of the late Mrs. Caroline Coulter, mother of Professor John M. and Stanley Coulter. She grew up from childhood surrounded by distinctly literary influences, both within her own home and amongst friends whose tastes and pursuits gave the town a reputation throughout the state for a high degree of culture.

Doctor Bland, editor of the Indiana Farmer, accepted and paid for her first poem. She was then twelve years of age. Three years later she wrote "Little Brown Hands," a poem which has been familiar to school children ever since. It was published in *Our Young Folks*, a magazine edited by John G. Whittier and Lucy Larcom, and which numbered Longfellow, Whittier, Higginson, Harriet B. Stowe, Jean Ingelow, and other famous authors among its contributors. After that Miss Krout wrote regularly for *The Little Corporal*, a magazine for children edited by the late Emily Huntington Miller, who gave her the warmest encouragement and became her lifelong friend. During this time she also wrote occasionally for *Lippincott's Magazine*, *The Overland Monthly*, under the editorship of Bret Harte, and for the *New York Tribune* and *Boston Transcript*.

Having inherited from her parents and grandparents strong convictions on the inequality of women before the law, at a very early age she spoke and wrote constantly for the enfranchisement of women and for the broadening of their educational and economic opportunities. Of this phase of her work the late Mary A.

Livermore said, many years afterward, "I attended a suffrage convention held in Crawfordsville, and when Mary Krout was announced to speak I was astounded to see a fragile little girl with short hair and short skirts come forward and make a very logical and carefully prepared address."

Miss Krout also inherited from a long line of ancestors an inextinguishable zeal in the cause of liberty and universal enlightenment. She owes her German name to Michael Krout, a political refugee from Saxony, who settled on a plantation near Columbia, South Carolina, and who, when his house was burned and his cattle and horses driven away by the British, entered the Federal army with his five sons and sacrificed his life to the American cause in the massacre of General Ashe's command at Brier Creek. Other Revolutionary forefathers were John Van Cleve, who with his sons left their harvest field and joined the American forces in the battle of Monmouth, remaining in the service until the close of the war, John John, who enlisted at the beginning of the struggle and served under Washington, being given charge of the mill at Valley Forge, and George Brown, of Virginia, who raised and equipped a company of soldiers at his own expense and went to the relief of the American forces at the battle of Yorktown.

Her family since then served in later wars, earning distinction in the United States army and navy, and was also represented in various legislative bodies.

Miss Krout's editorial work began in Crawfordsville on the Journal under the able management of the late T. H. B. McCain. She was subsequently connected with the Peoria Call, the Terre Haute Express, and the Chicago Interior. In 1888 she began her work on the Chicago Inter Ocean, with which she remained ten years. In the presidential campaign of 1888, during the candidacy of President Harrison, she was sent to Indianapolis as staff correspondent. For this work she received the official thanks of both President Harrison and the Indiana state officials. In 1893 she was sent to Hawaii on the breaking out of the revolution, and she remained three months covering the events which led to the establishment of the Provisional Government. Upon her return she was summoned to Washington by Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, for a private

conference on the situation. She was appointed an alternate on the Women's Board of the Columbian Exposition, and was chosen chairman of the Auxilliary Press Congress held in September during the Fair. She had founded "The Chicago Woman's Press League," composed only of members holding salaried positions. This was extended into a national organization, of which she remained president, the local body acting as hostess to the many distinguished men and women writers who were in Chicago during the Exposition.

In 1904 Miss Krout was sent again to Hawaii when an unsuccessful effort was made to overthrow the Provisional Government and restore the queen. Pending the organization of the Hawaiian Republic she made a short journey through New Zealand and Australia, returning in time to be present at the opening session of the Hawaiian Constitutional Convention.

In 1895 she was sent to London as staff correspondent, where she remained for three years, seeing much of the social, artistic, and literary life of the great capital. She found a warm friend in John Hay, then United States ambassador, who on one occasion when she asked permission to refer to him wrote to her: "Use my name at any time and in any way that I can be of service to you," a proof of confidence and regard that was never forgotten.

In 1898 she returned to the United States, and after leaving the Inter Ocean under a change in its management Miss Krout went out to China for a syndicate of representative newspapers to study and write on the commercial relations of China with the United States. She remained a year, after which she took up her residence in New York and devoted her time to miscellaneous work and lecturing before clubs and in the "People's Course," connected with the public schools of New York and Brooklyn. She then returned to Crawfordsville and completed the unfinished Memoirs of Gen. Lew Wallace, after which she made a second visit to New Zealand and Australia, writing for the Australia Press and lecturing in Australia and New Zealand on American topics. Before her return the following year she revisited Hawaii, and while there wrote "Memoirs of the Hon. Bernice Pauahi Bishop," who was the last of the

Kamehamehas—the ancient ruling race; and of Mrs. Mary S. Rice, one of the pioneer missionaries. Both books embodied much of the history of the country, with an account of native manners and customs. She also prepared a large illustrated brochure, "Picturesque Honolulu," which was also largely historical. She was absent on these commissions in Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, nearly four years.

Latterly Miss Krout has been at her home in Crawfordsville, writing and lecturing on literary and political topics, having also been engaged with her pen and in various activities connected with war work since the participation of the United States in the great conflict with Germany.

Miss Krout has been a member of the Chicago Woman's Club for many years and is a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. While in London she was made an honorary member of the Sandringham Club and in Sidney of the Woman's Club in that city. She is also a corresponding member of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Her published works are: "Hawaii and a Revolution," "A Looker-on in London," "Alice in the Hawaiian Islands," "Two Girls in China," "The Memoirs of the Hon. Bernice Pauahi Bishop," "Memoirs of Mrs. Mary S. Rice," "Platters and Pipkins," and "The Coign of Vantage," a serial which appeared in the Chicago Advance in 1910.

CAROLINE V. KROUT was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and has lived there all her life. In an important and literal sense it can be said that fame has sought and come to her in that quiet but cultured college community. Her education was obtained in private and public schools. She had the inestimable privilege of being a pupil of the late Mrs. Caroline Coulter for four years at a period when a child's mind is most plastic. John M. and Stanley Coulter, two great scholars and noted men, are immensely indebted to their mother for their remarkable talents.

Caroline Krout did not begin writing as a child, as did her sister Mary. What aptitude she has for writing fiction was developed in young womanhood, and it was by a happy accident she found the theme of her first novel, "Knights in Fus-

tain." When on a visit to a sister she met there an elderly woman who had experienced the insults and depredations of that treasonable band in the State of Indiana, and her reminiscences were so interesting and dramatic they were the source of inspiration for that work.

A love of pioneer history was awakened then, and she, from every source and by all means, got every scrap relating to the earliest pioneers of Indiana that she could find. Out of this course of reading came, later "On the We-a Trail." An Indian trail running from the Ouia towns on the Wabash River, ten miles from Lafayette, crossing Sugar Creek, four miles or so, west of Crawfordsville, by what is yet known as Indian Ford, and on down to the hunting grounds of Kentucky, used commonly by all the tribes of this section, gave it the title.

Another novel dealing with the state's history was written later—"Dionis of the White Veil." The plot for this story was taken from a pamphlet issued by the Historical Society of Indiana, and was obtained from the Archives of France for Mr. Jacob Dunn by a young man connected with the American Embassy at that time, 1902 or 1903. It relates to the attempt of founding the first Jesuit mission in what became later Indiana, at about the period Sieur Vincennes established the first fur trading post on the Wabash in 1712. With the exception of the love story it follows the text faithfully.

In 1905 Miss Krout published her first and only volume of juvenile stories. "Bold Robin and his Forest Rangers." This was written at the request of Mrs. Lew Wallace, a faithful friend and counsellor, who, when the author objected to the threadbare theme, said: "It makes no difference how old the story is if the treatment is original." In that connection only one story was taken from history, the rest were purely imaginary. Its dedication was made to Mrs. Wallace's two grandsons and the author's two nephews, then small boys, all soldiers in France in the World war, one of whom, William Noble Wallace, made the great sacrifice.

At present Miss Krout is putting the final touches to another Indiana story of the Civil war.

The gift for writing in both her and her sister is hereditary. Dr. Ryland T. Brown,

a writer on scientific subjects in his day, was their maternal grandfather, and the late Joseph F. Brown, a great-uncle, was a poet of no mean caliber and also wrote excellent prose. The family from which they sprang was a pioneer family of the state, and bore their part in the development of Indiana.

THE BROWN FAMILY of Indianapolis contains a number of names associated with high distinctions in state and national affairs, and in later generations with the industrial and business history of Indianapolis.

This branch of the family belong to the colonial settlers of old Virginia. George Brown had come from Virginia to Indiana in territorial times. His son, Hon. William J. Brown, was born in Virginia and became a lawyer, practicing for a number of years. He was prosecuting attorney at a time when his circuit extended from the Ohio River to the Michigan boundary. His is one of the names most frequently encountered in the annals of early state politics. William J. Brown was the first to hold the office of secretary of state after the capital was removed to Indianapolis. He was afterwards elected and served a number of terms in Congress from the Indianapolis district, and was also assistant postmaster general. Hon. William J. Brown died March 18, 1857. In 1827 he married Susan Tompkins, daughter of Nathan Tompkins.

Austin H. Brown, who was born at Milroy in Rush County, Indiana, March 19, 1828, was the oldest child of his parents. While his own career was a notable one, he had brothers almost equally distinguished. Two of these brothers were soldiers in the Civil war, one being killed at Harper's Ferry while the other died from the effects of his army service soon after the close of the war. Still another brother was Admiral George Brown, who rose to eminence in the United States Navy and retired with the rank of admiral just before the Spanish-American war.

Austin H. Brown had very meager opportunities to obtain an education. He moved with his parents to Indianapolis in 1837, and there found work as a printer's devil and as a carrier for the old Indiana Democrat. While doing that work he studied privately and acquired a practical

education. He continued with the Democrat and its successor, the State Sentinel, until 1844, and then at the age of sixteen, entered old Asbury University. His college career closed at the age of seventeen, when he went to Washington as clerk in the office of the sixth auditor. He rose in that office to assistant chief clerk and disbursing officer. He was also for a time a United States postoffice inspector. Returning to Indianapolis, he became proprietor of the State Sentinel, and was one of the publishers of that old journal for five years.

In 1855, as a democrat, he was elected auditor of Marion County. During the Civil war period he was assistant adjutant general, and much of the detailed work of the office under Generals Noble and Terrell was handled by him. Austin H. Brown was what was then called a "war democrat." In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the Indianapolis district. For a number of years he was also cashier of the banking house of Woolen, Webb & Company. In 1874 he was elected clerk of Marion County, and served a number of years as city councilman and nine years on the school commission. He was a member of the National Democratic Committee, ranked high in Masonry and was one of the able men of the state during his time.

On December 17, 1851, Austin H. Brown married Margaret E. Russell. Her father, Col. Alexander W. Russell, was an Indiana pioneer, served as sheriff of Marion County, and by appointment from President Taylor served as postmaster of Indianapolis. Mrs. Austin Brown was a granddaughter through her mother of General James Noble, one of the first United States senators from Indiana. Austin H. Brown died January 1, 1903. He and his wife reared only two children, Austin H., Jr., who died in California in 1913, and William J.

William J. Brown, who represented the fourth generation of the family in Indiana, was essentially a business man and his career as such brought him success and was characterized always by the strictest integrity. He possessed sound judgment, and while he enjoyed but ordinary educational advantages he was considered above the ordinary in point of information. He



became treasurer and general manager of the Indianapolis Stove Company, and held that position until the time of his death in 1914, at the age of fifty-eight. William J. Brown married Cordelia Garvin. Their three children were Garvin M., Austin H. and Cordelia S. William J. Brown is remembered as a man of exceptionally kindly nature, had the faculty of making and retaining friends, and was thoroughly worthy of the name which he bore. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and was an independent democrat in politics. His widow is still living in Indianapolis.

Garvin M. Brown, of the fifth generation of the Brown family in this state, succeeded his father as secretary and general manager of the Indianapolis Stove Company. He was born November 21, 1885, and has always made his home in Indianapolis. He graduated from the Shortridge High School in 1904 and from Princeton University in 1908. In 1914 he married Nina Gilbert, daughter of Harry C. Gilbert. They have one daughter, Nina.

**JOHN HENRY BUNING.** On October 3, 1875, there was born to the union of George Henry and Charlotte Hektor Buning, of 14 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, their third child, John Henry Buning, whose virile influence was destined to be felt soon throughout all the states of the Middle West. From the time he left home at the tender age of twelve years and four months to find the place of prominence which he felt the world owed him, his life has been one of continuous activity and aggressive fighting to gain the ends he desired. His ceaseless energy and undaunted determination to drive his way to success and make his life one of more than ordinary usefulness has placed him, at the age of forty-three, among the leaders of industry in the Middle West.

John H. Buning inherited from his father those sturdy qualities of perseverance and faith in the events of the future which nerved him to fight on and never quit for one moment no matter what be the bitterness of a momentary defeat or the blackness of a temporary disappointment. After each blow the world dealt him he came back on the morrow with a punch more telling than that he delivered the day

before because he had profited by his mistake of yesterday. Each mistake left its imprint on the young man's mind and he never committed a blunder twice. When he was defeated at the age of twenty-one as the republican candidate for the Ohio State Legislature from the City of Cincinnati he immediately decided that he was not moulded for a politician and turned his attention elsewhere.

The senior Buning was born August 23, 1840, in Achonsan, Germany, the son of John Herman Buning, who removed with his family to the United States in the early '40s and settled in the western section of Cincinnati. He became interested in business while quite young and had built a firm foundation for a business career when the Civil war broke out. During the war he served with the Union Army, having enlisted in 1861 and been honorably discharged in 1865. He was proprietor of a retail grocery store in Cincinnati from 1865 until January 23, 1908, the date of his death. His wife, Charlotte Hektor, was born July 31, 1850, in Ramstein, Alsace; and came with her father and mother to live in the United States while she was quite young. She is now living in the old home place at Cincinnati and enjoys rugged health at the age of sixty-nine.

John H. Buning's parents were Catholics and he was educated in the parochial schools of Cincinnati. His father and mother intended to give him a college education, but the desire to win a place of distinction in the world was active within him from his early youth and he met his parents offers of a higher education with a declaration that he preferred to lose no time in beginning his campaign for success. Accordingly, the young John Henry set forth from the paternal hearth at the tender age of twelve years and four months and started out upon life's journey. He began armed with his father's sound admonition that industry, ambition, honesty, good health and dauntless courage were a combination the world could not beat, and fortified by his mother's impassioned entreaties to always shun evil associations. Nature had endowed him with a keen mental perception and that brand of vigorous good health which enabled the hearty pioneers of the Middle West to wrest their homes from the savage Indians who roamed the woods and streams and maintain them

against the rancorous attacks of both painted savage and unfavorable weather.

He gave a listening ear to his mother's tearful request that he not leave home and started out to seek employment in Cincinnati. His first position was that of errand boy for the then most popular and reliable clothing store in the Queen City, Feckheimer Brothers, at \$4 a week. During the part of a year he worked on this job he thought seriously over the counsel his father had given him and the prayers his mother had offered for him and developed for himself the philosophy of life he has advocated religiously from that day to this. The theory he developed then was that if everything his parents had told him was true, and he possessed the child's blind faith in its parents' wisdom, if he gave his employer hard work and faithful service he would receive in return the maximum wages and the world would contribute the added recompense of steady advancement toward success. His one and only purpose was to make good and wrest success from the world, who decorates so few of her sons with the laurels of lasting success.

His early determination to always receive the highest possible remuneration for his services caused him to leave the clothing store after a period of employment considerably less than a year and seek a more lucrative occupation.

After passing through a period of four years spent in various occupations his parents finally prevailed upon him to learn the clothing cutting and drafting trade. The good offices of his mother induced Alexander Offner, of the clothing manufacturing firm, Mayer, Scheurer and Offner, to take the sixteen year old John Henry Buning into his establishment as an apprentice clothing cutter. At that time Mayer, Scheurer and Offner was one of the leading clothing manufacturing houses in the Middle West, and it was by no means an easy task to gain entrance to its working organization.

Then followed a period of two years spent in absorbing toil, during which the young man labored seriously to become the best in his trade. His unceasing perseverance was rewarded, and when he was eighteen years old he won the coveted appointment as assistant foreman in the cutting room of the clothing factory, at a much larger salary than many of his seniors

were earning. His employers had perfect confidence in his ability as a producer when they made him assistant foreman of the cutting room, and soon found that their confidence was wisely placed. After attaining this first victory he became possessed of some leisure and interested himself in politics and civic improvements.

He busied himself during his leisure hours from business in organizing the West End Improvement Association, whose object was to force the Cincinnati Street Car Company, owned and operated by John Kilgour under a fifty years franchise on all the streets of Cincinnati, to abandon some unfair schemes concerning the junking of lines serving certain pioneer sections of the Queen City. This association is still in existence and a powerful civic influence in the main section of Cincinnati. Had the Street Car Company succeeded in its designs the section of the city so dear to young Buning would have become isolated and business would have died a natural death. The West End Improvement Association, thanks to Buning's tireless energy and courage to fight for what he thought was just, employed legal talent and fought the Street Car Company to a standstill, forcing them to continue service on the lines they intended to abandon.

Another abuse which aroused Buning's fighting spirit in the days of his minority was the practice resorted to by a few industries operating plants along the Ohio river of filling in along the banks, thus acquiring free land. This practice of attempting to harness nature soon reacted in the river backing up into the sewer system of the city every time a little rain came, causing untold damage and misery in the lower sections of the city. He got into the fight late, but his efforts were largely responsible for the discontinuance of the practice.

By this time he was known to many more than his intimate circle of friends as a young man of decided convictions, and to be possessed of the cool determination and courage to fight his battles through to a successful issue. His fight on the Street Car Company franchise brought him before the public eye and the republicans of Cincinnati decided that a young man endowed with Buning's energy, sagacity and pugnacity would represent them to advantage in the State Legislature. Accordingly he



San Francisco, and the idea of using the Trans-Continental Wire for the purpose came to him suddenly at noon yesterday. He called Long Distance and asked to be put in connection with San Francisco, fifty two minutes later he was in conversation with Simon Lipman, sales manager of the concern. But when you are conversing at the rate of \$7.00 per minute, you must get down to business quickly, and so—'This is John Buning—Indianapolis, get your pencil I've got some business for you,' said Mr. Buning to the astonished Californian sitting there in his office by the Golden Gate, more than 3,000 miles away. The conversation cost Mr. Buning \$27.75.

"'Right at first,' said Mr. Buning, 'Lipman's voice sounded as if it came out of a deep well, but in a few seconds everything was working fine, and both our voices was distinct, I only had to repeat one word—and I think that is a pretty good record for one man to talk to San Francisco once and New York twice in the same day. It is certainly spanning the continent.'"

During the thirteen years that have elapsed since John H. Buning began business for himself as a merchandise broker he has had the opportunity of giving attention to various interests other than business. He organized the first merchandise brokerage association in Indianapolis and served as its first president. He has long been recognized as a public spirited citizen and did duty as a deputy sheriff during the great flood of 1913. On several other occasions he has been deputized for service helping to stamp out industrial strife.

Out of the proceeds of his energetic career Mr. Buning has become the owner of much valuable real estate in Indianapolis, including several apartment houses and residence properties. He is a member of the Elks Club of Indianapolis, and has been a member of the United Commercial Travelers for twenty years. He is also a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

JOSEPH R. BURTON, distinguished as a political leader and as a United States senator, was born near Mitchell, Indiana, November 16, 1851. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and after a thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar in 1875. For three terms he was a member of the

Kansas Legislature, was a member of the World's Columbian Exposition from that state, and he has been prominent in political campaigns since 1876. During 1901-7 Mr. Burton was a United States senator from Kansas. He is a republican in politics.

The home of Senator Joseph R. Burton is at Abilene, Kansas.

FREDERICK M. BACHMAN. In the long run it seems that the good things of life come to the deserving. Those good things are not only money and substantial business station, but the honors and esteem that go with good citizenship and a name that accompanies honorable endeavor. An Indianapolis citizen who won a large share of this kind of prosperity was the late Frederick M. Bachman. Mr. Bachman came to this country when a boy, began life almost entirely on his own responsibilities, worked against obstacles and handicaps and made liberal use of his opportunities. He was deeply sensible of the honor of being an American citizen and repaid to the land of his adoption a complete loyalty.

Mr. Bachman was born at Dirmstein in the Rhine Valley of Bavaria January 20, 1850. He was one of the eight children who grew to maturity, and was a small child when his mother died. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in the old country and an older sister acted as housekeeper for the family. At the age of thirteen he finished his schooling, and after that worked on a farm and helped his brother who operated a bakery at the little village of Dirmstein. In the early '50s an older brother had come to the United States, and the glowing reports he sent back of the possibilities of the new world aroused the father, Michael Bachman, to follow the son.

Michael Bachman, accompanied by his daughter and his son Frederick, came to the United States in 1865. They traveled on a steamship, and their first location was at Louisville, Kentucky, where the father engaged in gardening and where he died. Frederick M. Bachman attended school a short time in Louisville, and made his own way by employment in a bakery at wages of \$6 a month and board. That was his start in the American business world. His character was developed during those years

of hard toil, necessary thrift and economy, and he learned how to deny himself and went without luxuries in order to solve the more serious problems of existence. Even as a young man he had an ardent ambition to get ahead in the world and establish a home for himself.

Coming to Indiana in 1867, he found employment at Noblesville in a restaurant. After ten months he took a place as clerk in a dry goods store, and was there a little more than two years. During all this time he was very saving of his earnings. Adjoining the store where he worked was a general supply store. It had gone into bankruptcy, and Mr. Bachman converted it into an opportunity to get into business for himself. The receiver of the store permitted him to buy it for \$1,000 and to settle the obligation on time. He went into the new work with a will and applied the knowledge gained by his previous experience and after a time was able to sell out at a profit. He then bought a stock of groceries and engaged in the retail grocery business, which he continued alone for about ten years. He then sold a half interest in the business, and removing to Indianapolis bought a grocery store at Ohio and Illinois streets known as the old Ripley Corner. This was about 1880. Two years later, through unfortunate investments, Mr. Bachman lost his entire property. It was a heavy blow, since his property represented long years of painstaking effort and economy and self denial. However, his credit was good and borrowing money he bought a half interest in a saw mill and lumber yard at Lincoln and Madison Avenue. That was the scene of his business activities ever afterward, and for a number of years he was sole owner of a very prosperously managed lumber business and was one of the recognized veterans of that industry in Indianapolis. Of late years his son was associated with him. Through this work he prospered and accumulated a fair amount of property, but better than all he sustained an honorable name as an example to his descendants.

Various other interests from time to time claimed his attention. He was probably given the first garbage contract ever let in the City of Indianapolis. Besides being senior partner and founder of the F. M. Bachman Lumber Company he was a

director of the Fletcher-American National Bank, the Fletcher Savings & Trust Company and the Citizens Gas Company. He was president of the Indianapolis Drop Forge Company and of the Booth Furniture Company of Peru, Indiana. For a number of years he was a member of the board of directors of the German House, and had much to do with the club's welfare. He was a Protestant in religion and was independent in politics, voting for men and measures rather than party.

It was a life of most solid and substantial achievements that came to an end with the death of Mr. Bachman at his home in the Winter Apartments, 1310 North Meridian Street, on December 30, 1917. He was twice married. In 1879 he married Louisa Rentsch, who died in 1892. She was survived by two children, Frederick M., Jr., and Alma, the latter the wife of Herman P. Lieber. In 1897 Mr. Bachman married Katherine Reger, of Indianapolis, who survives him.

JOHN J. GARRETT is senior partner in the firm of Garrett & Williams, who operate the largest garage and general automobile salesrooms in the City of Anderson. Their handsome and well equipped establishment is located on Meridian and Fourteenth streets.

Mr. Garrett, who has lived at Anderson for the past five years and gained the full respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in business affairs, was born on a farm in Allen County, Indiana, a son of John and Marie (Disler) Garrett. His people were what is called Pennsylvania German stock, and were pioneers in Pennsylvania. The family came to Indiana in 1861, settling on a farm in Allen County. John J. Garrett's early experiences were those of a farmer boy who attended country schools about five months every winter and worked in the fields the rest of the season. After reaching young manhood he filled various other positions, but most of his time was spent on a farm of thirty acres in Allen County until November 1, 1913.

At that date he came to Anderson, and with his brother Henry bought the old Charles Garage at Fourteenth and Meridian streets. The name was changed to the Palace Garage Company. In November, 1915, Mr. Garrett sold his interest in the business, but after a brief retirement

formed a partnership with Earl Williams and established the City Garage at 1119 Main Street. They conducted this property for about a year, and on selling out repurchased the old Palace Garage, where they are still located. This garage had a capacity for seventy-five cars, and they maintain a complete repair shop and furnish a service unexcelled anywhere in Madison County.

In 1898 Mr. Garrett married Miss Aldora Maxfield, daughter of Orange and Martha (Dever) Maxfield of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Three children have been born to their marriage, Dewey, born in 1899; Dallas, born in 1907; and John, Jr., born in 1917. Mr. Garrett is a republican, member of the Christian Church, and is active in Masonry, having served as master of his lodge at Anderson during the years 1910-11-12.

EDWARD A. DUCKWORTH has had a busy career for many years, and is well known in commercial circles at Indianapolis as well as in Anderson, where he is general manager of the Starr Piano Company, on Meridian Street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Mr. Duckworth was born at Indianapolis October 16, 1877, a son of William and Emma Duckworth. His education was finished when he graduated from the Indianapolis High School in 1896. His desire to become self supporting found an outlet in employment as a wrapper in the New York Dry Goods Store at Indianapolis. He was in that store four years, but his ability had in the meantime brought him several promotions and he was finally foreman of the men's furnishings department. After that he went on the road as a traveling representative for a large Queensware wholesale house at Indianapolis, and for six years traveled and sold the goods of his company over an extensive territory embracing Indiana, Illinois and Western Ohio.

His first connection with the piano trade was as a traveling salesman for the King Piano Company of Chicago. After a time he was made manager of the King store in Indianapolis, where he remained four years. In 1909 he came to Anderson to take the local management of the Starr Piano Company, and has been here ever

since, developing a large clientele all over Madison County, so that the Starr pianos are probably as widely represented in the homes of the county as any other one make.

Mr. Duckworth married in 1898 Miss Dessie Jones, of Indianapolis. She died in 1905, leaving four children. In 1911 he married Miss Leone Cobburn, of Bluffton, Indiana. Mr. Duckworth is a republican, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

FREDERICK A. JOSS has been engaged in the practice of law in Indiana more than a quarter of a century, and his home during nearly all this time has been at Indianapolis. His prestige as a sound and able lawyer has long been secure. He has also been a prominent leader in the republican party, and through his profession and his public influence has exerted a commendable activity in various fields of business and civic affairs.

In the paternal line Mr. Joss is of Swiss ancestry. His grandfather was John Joss, who spent the greater part of his life in Germany, and served with distinction in the German army. His last years were lived in Constantine, Michigan. He had a liberal pension from the German government because of his army services.

Capt. John C. Joss, father of the Indianapolis lawyer, was born and reared in Germany, was educated in the universities of Heidelberg and Halle, and soon afterwards, in 1856, came to America. He became editor of the Constantine Commercial Advertiser, a pioneer newspaper of Michigan. He was one of the few men in that section of the state at the time who possessed a university training, and that together with his own individual talents and ability brought him to a position of success and prominence. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in Company A of the Second Michigan Infantry, rose to the rank of captain, and was in the service three years, until incapacitated by an injury. He was in seventeen important battles of the war, including both battles of Bull Run, Chantilly, Fair Oaks and the siege of Vicksburg. At Knoxville, Tennessee, he received a severe wound, and on the third day of the battle of the Wilder-

ness suffered an injury which necessitated the amputation of his left leg above the knee.

Coming out of the army Captain Joss returned to St. Joseph County, Michigan, and was elected county clerk, an office he filled continuously for fourteen years. While a county officer his home was at Centerville. After leaving office he lived in retirement, and was killed in a railroad accident February 2, 1881. Captain Joss married Mary Moore Merrell. She was born in Chautauqua County, New York, of New England Puritan stock.

Frederick A. Joss was born May 5, 1867, while the home of his parents was at Centerville, St. Joseph County, Michigan. He lived there thirteen years, acquired his first training in the public schools, afterward was a student in the Ann Arbor High School, and entered the University of Michigan with the class of 1889.

From university he went to Canada and spent about eighteen months looking after some important mining interests in the Province of Quebec. Returning to the United States, he located at Frankfort, Indiana, where he studied law under Samuel O. Bayless, who in his time was one of the prominent railroad attorneys of Indiana. Admitted to the bar in 1891, Mr. Joss did his first professional work in Frankfort, but in June of the following year came to Indianapolis and after a brief interval was accepted into partnership by Ovid B. Jameson. The firm of Jameson & Joss and later that of Jameson, Joss & Hay for many years had a standing second to none among the strong and resourceful legal combinations at Indianapolis. Mr. Joss is still practicing law and is also serving as secretary of the Marion County Realty Company, and spends much time looking after extensive investments in various parts of the United States.

His public record has three distinctive points, his service as corporation counsel of Indianapolis, his membership in the State Senate, and his leadership in the republican party of Indiana. He was appointed corporation counsel in 1901. A notable feature of his official term was his success in bringing together the conflicting interests and claims of the local street railway people and the interurban lines to a settlement which contributed to the permanent position Indianapolis occupies as

one of the chief centers of interurban and electric railways in the United States. Out of that settlement one of the immediate results was the construction of the great interurban station at Indianapolis.

Mr. Joss was elected a member of the State Senate in 1898, serving through the sessions of 1899-1901. Of his work as a senator and as a republican leader the best statement is found in the following words: "While in the Senate he introduced the famous Joss Railroad Consolidation Bill, a measure affecting noncompeting lines of railroads similar to the measures now recommended to congress by the Interstate Commerce Commission, ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft, amendatory of the Sherman Law. He was also author of the Joss Primary Law, which was the initial step in this state toward primary reform and which Mr. Joss believes to contain the correct theory of primary legislation, and to which all primary laws will ultimately come, viz: a definite legal primary for the organization of parties, an optional legal primary for the selection of candidates, for the reason that an extensive double election system is a remedy and not an every day diet. In the season of 1899 he was one of the original Beveridge men, the manager of Mr. Beveridge's interests on the floor of the caucas when the latter became nominee of the republican party for the office of United State senator, and was chosen to make the nominating speech on the floor of the senate. Mr. Joss has been prominent in the councils of the republican party leaders during the last decade, being a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1916, and has been distinguished by a singular clearness of perception and resourcefulness coupled with an unswerving loyalty to causes and men whom he espoused. He is an intense conservative, a believer in existing conditions, but an advocate of change whenever the necessity and the method is plain."

Many times in the course of his active career Mr. Joss has left his business and other interests for travel, and has a knowledge of the world and its peoples such as come only as a result of wide travel and extensive observation. Shortly before the outbreak of the European war he spent two years abroad, traveling and studying, visiting practically all the countries of con-

tinental Europe and also Northern Africa and Western Asia. Mr. Joss is a member of the Columbia Club, the Marion Club, University Club, Dramatic Club, Country Club, the German House, and the Indianapolis Maennerchor. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and membership in the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Dutch Reformed Church of America. September 2, 1891, he married Miss Mary Quarrier Hubbard. She was born and reared in West Virginia, member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Wheeling. Her parents were John R. and Lucy (Clark) Hubbard. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Joss are Mary Hubbard, Lucyanna Hubbard and John Hubbard. Besides the advantages of local schools these children were educated abroad, spending much time in finishing schools in Switzerland, the home of Mr. Joss' ancestors.

During the recent World war and after putting his business interests in a position to stand the unusual conditions Mr. Joss in 1918 moved his whole family to Washington, where they were engaged in war work. Mr. Joss becoming legal advisor of the Engineering Division of the War Department.

HERBERT MARION ELLIOTT has been a member of the Grant County bar for a quarter of a century, but his work has been too broad to be included in any one profession. He has been called "the children's friend" of Marion, and it is his achievements as a disinterested and public spirited citizen that make him best known in his home locality.

For several years he was secretary of the Marion Federation of Charities; for four years was probation officer for Grant County; for six years was president of the Board of Children's Guardians; and since its organization has been secretary of the Grant County Hospital Association. This last institution is now one of his deepest interests. He was not satisfied until the association had carried out its plan and in 1917 had completed a well equipped hospital building valued today at \$70,000 and representing one of the institutions that mean most to the welfare of the City of Marion and the county. All his work in behalf of child welfare has not been done merely through official channels. In fact

much of it has been as a result of his private enterprise. He has found homes for a large number of children, and the community has frequently expressed its gratification over the fact that it possesses a man who requires no official prompting to zealously preserve and safeguard the interests of delinquent and homeless juveniles. Several years ago Mr. Elliott wrote an article for a history of Grant County on the work of the Juvenile Court and its kindred agencies, and if the truth were known his own efforts would furnish most of the real material for the story of that philanthropy and official service. Mr. Elliott has written much on the subject of child saving and charity in general, and some of his ideas regarding the working of jail prisoners for the benefit of their families was made the subject of special endorsement at a session of the National Prison Reform Board. Mr. Elliott was the first man in Indiana to advocate the plan of using vacant lots in a city for raising crops by and for the poor, a plan which of course has received much wider extension as a result of the war garden movement.

Mr. Elliott was born at Holly, Michigan, September 15, 1853, son of Marcus DeLos and Emily A. (Seely) Elliott, both natives of New York State. His father during the Civil war was captain of Company H of the Eighth Michigan Light Artillery, was a farmer by occupation, and among other offices served as a member of the Michigan Legislature from Oakland County in 1877-78. He died September 5, 1905, while his wife passed away in March, 1895. They had four children: Herbert M.; Addie E.; George M., now of Tacoma, formerly of Marion, Indiana; and John D. By the second marriage of his father, Mr. Elliott has a half sister, Marion H., who is a public school teacher in Michigan. A foster sister, Cora Belle, was adopted into his father's family and who later as a public entertainer became broadly known as the "Child Elocutionist of Michigan."

The early life of Herbert Marion Elliott was spent on a farm and he early learned the lessons of self reliance. He attended common schools at Holly, high school and college at Ann Arbor, and increased his educational opportunities during a service of nine years spent as a school teacher.



He also did some practical farming in Oakland County. For about four years, until 1882, he was in the drug business at Holly, Davisburg and at Detroit. He also studied law, and on January 4, 1884, was admitted to the bar at St. Johns, Michigan. He practiced several years at Ausable and Oscoda, Michigan, and in 1890 opened an office at Detroit. In April, 1893, he moved to his home at Marion, Indiana. While in Michigan he served as prosecuting attorney of Iosco County two terms and was Circuit Court commissioner for two terms, and for two terms was secretary of the board of education of Oscoda. Mr. Elliott and his brother George were in partnership as lawyers at Marion for fifteen years. In that time they organized and established the Marion Planing Mill Company and the Marion Insurance Exchange, and were identified with a number of other local enterprises. Mr. Elliott is a Mason, active in the Presbyterian Church and its Sunday School, and is a republican in politics.

September 4, 1878, he married Miss Ella A. McLean, of Clio, Michigan. She was born in Genesee County, that state. Mrs. Elliott has been in close sympathy with her husband in matters of charitable work. They have two children, Harry McLean of Los Angeles, California, and Merle Dee Clark, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

WILLIAM LANGSENKAMP came to Indianapolis about 1853, and was a coppersmith when the present metropolis of the state was but little more than an overgrown village. He continued to reside here sixty-four years, and his own activities and those of his descendants have brought many prominent associations of the name with the industrial welfare of Indianapolis.

When he came to Indianapolis William Langsenkamp was about eighteen years of age. He possessed the inherited thrift and industry characteristic of the German-American people, and it was not many years before he bought out the old copper-smithing firm of Cottrell & Knight, and thereafter until his retirement conducted it under his own name.

He was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1835, and there had his early rearing. At the age of eighteen he left home and native land, following an older brother to America, and his entire

later life was spent in Indianapolis. He early became known as a skillful worker, and always retained the reputation of an honorable, upright man of business. He married Helen Hunt in 1862. Their children were: Henry; Helen, Mrs. Henry Gramling; Lilly; William; Clara, Mrs. William Clume; Bertha, Mrs. John Habing; Frank; and Edith, Mrs. Leo Sullivan.

William Langsenkamp died February 14, 1917, at the age of eighty-one, honored and respected for his many estimable qualities and achievements.

J. RALPH FENSTERMAKER, secretary-treasurer of the Hugh J. Baker Company of Indianapolis, is one of the younger but among the most progressive business men of the capital city.

He was born at Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, July 18, 1891, son of John R. and May C. Fenstermaker, both of whom are still living at the respective ages of sixty-three and fifty-eight. This is an old colonial family in America. The first ancestor arrived in 1732, and successive moves of the present branch is indicated by the fact that Mr. Fenstermaker's great-grandfather was born in New York State, his grandfather in Pennsylvania, his own father near Warren in Eastern Ohio, while he was born at Dayton in Western Ohio, and his son in Indianapolis.

Graduating from the Steele High School at Dayton at the age of sixteen, Mr. Fenstermaker then pursued post-graduate work in languages and history at the high school and attended the old Miami Commercial College, one of the pioneer schools offering a general business course, which was supplemented by thorough commercial experience in the Winters National and the Third National banks at Dayton, and also as special agent for a Casualty Insurance Company.

Mr. Fenstermaker came to Indianapolis in June, 1911. He was at that time associated with Hugh J. Baker, formerly of Dayton, who had married Mr. Fenstermaker's sister in June, 1906. The business as established at Indianapolis was a copartnership known as the Fireproofing Specialties Company. Later it was incorporated in 1914 as the Fireproofing Company, and still later was consolidated with the reinforcing steel and engineering business



*J. Ralph Zerstetter*





is a Fellow of the Indiana Academy of Science, which he served as president in 1897, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the State Board of Forestry, was the first president of the Science Teachers Association, is a member of the Western Society of Naturalists and a member of the Botanical Society of America. Professor Coulter was Lecturer of Botany in the Summer Schools of Wisconsin in 1893 and at Cornell University from 1903 to 1907, and has been Lecturer on Science Teaching at the Indianapolis Teachers Training School since 1900 and Lecturer to Seniors in Physiology at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Lafayette, since 1895.

Professor Coulter's services are in much demand as a lecturer, and he is one of the most popular platform speakers among modern scientists. He is author of *Forest Trees of Indiana*, published in 1892; *Flora of Indiana*, published in 1899; eleven pamphlets upon Nature Study, forty-five pamphlets of Scientific Studies and Reports, and seventy other titles, including many book reviews, biographical sketches, etc. Professor Coulter is a director of the National Society for the Protection of Wild Plants. He is a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Northwest, and in 1901-02 was president of the State Audubon Society. In 1904 he was chairman of the Central Botanist Association. Another membership that attests his broad interests is in the Association for the Promotion of Engineering Education. All his former students at Purdue will appreciate the truth of the following words that have been written of Professor Coulter: "He is a man of deep convictions, indomitable perseverance and thorough in his investigations. He is not easily discouraged, brushes away trifles and goes directly for the heart of his subject. With all his learning and distinction he is modest in his claims, kind and patient in dealing either with people or problems, open and candid in manner, and of the well poised equable temperament which renders him proof against discouragements."

January 21, 1879, Professor Coulter married Lucy Post, daughter of Martin M. Post, D. D., of Logansport. Their only daughter, Mabel, born in October, 1880,

married Albert Smith, a member of the Purdue University faculty.

CLASSON VICTOR PETERSON has taken high rank as an educator in Indiana, is both a teacher and school administrator, and is a man whose ideals and breadth of view make him peculiarly well qualified to direct the schools of such an important county as Tippecanoe in the capacity of superintendent.

Mr. Peterson is a native of Tippecanoe County, having been born on a farm ten miles southwest of Lafayette on July 14, 1873. His father, Augustus Peterson, was born in Sweden January 3, 1832, brought his family to America in 1872, and arrived in Indiana with practically no capital and no experience with American ways. For a time he rented land in Tippecanoe County, and as success came to him he bought property and had a small farm near West Point, on which he spent his last years. He died there December 4, 1903. He was a member of the Society of Friends and after attaining American citizenship voted as a republican. He married in 1854 Caroline Freeburg, who was born in Sweden December 11, 1831. Of their nine children the four oldest died in Sweden in infancy. The other five are: William A., deceased; Classon V.; Clinton E.; Alice E. and Amanda J., also deceased.

Classon Victor Peterson was reared on his father's farm, attended public schools in Wayne Township, and in preparation for his chosen work attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute two terms and one year in Valparaiso University. His higher education was acquired as a result of his own earnings as a teacher. Mr. Peterson graduated from Purdue University with class of 1910.

In the same year he became superintendent of schools at West Point, and his successful record there as well as his individual work as a teacher laid the foundation for his promotion in 1917 to his present responsibilities as county superintendent.

Mr. Peterson is a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. April 27, 1904, he married Miss Elna B. Fouts. Mrs. Peterson was born in Tippecanoe County and for four years

prior to her marriage was a teacher. They have five children, Mabel, Paul, Dorothy, Lillian and William Arthur.

LEO POTTITZER was a resident and business man of Lafayette almost thirty-five years. The importance of his life could not be stated more concisely than in a brief editorial which appeared in a Lafayette paper at the time of his death. This editorial reads as follows: "The death of such a public spirited citizen as Leo Pottlitzer, whose sudden demise is chronicled today, is a distinct loss to the community. For many years he had been one of our enterprising business men, a hard worker and an enthusiastic supporter of every movement calculated to benefit his home city. He was intensely loyal to Lafayette and ever deeply concerned for its welfare. In the ranks of the Travelers' Protective Association he was long prominent, being one of the organizers of this great national society of commercial travelers. The story of his business career shows how success inevitably comes to reward honest effort rightly applied."

Leo Pottlitzer was born in Germany May 24, 1856, and died in Lafayette September 15, 1917, at the age of sixty-one. For a lifetime limited by three score years, it was signally useful and remarkable for its fruits and achievements. At the age of nine years he was brought to America, the family locating at Jersey City, and thence going to New York, where he spent his years to manhood. Early experience brought him in touch with the fruit and general commission business, and under his hands that became really a profession and he was never in any other line than the fruit and commission business, for which reason he was sought on every side in his mature years for advice and directions as to methods and practices in the business.

On coming to Indiana Mr. Pottlitzer first located at Indianapolis, where he had a commission business on a small scale, but in 1883 he removed to Lafayette. Leo was the oldest of five sons, the other brothers being Jacob, Max, Julius and Herman. He also had one sister, Mrs. Henrietta Diamond, who is still living in Meadville, Pennsylvania. He and his brothers are all now deceased.

Leo Pottlitzer came to Lafayette with his brother Julius, who died May 17, 1910.

The brothers opened a small commission store at Second and Main streets. Two years later they were joined by their brother Herman, who died in January, 1908. A little later Max Pottlitzer came to the city and joined forces with them. Max died in May, 1907. In 1887 the Pottlitzer brothers bought the old Baptist Church property on Sixth Street between Main and Ferry. There they put up a large building which they occupied many years under the name Pottlitzer Brothers Fruit Company, another portion of it being occupied by the Lafayette Baking Company. All the brothers were master minds at directing such a business, and its growth and prosperity were steadily increased. The firm finally bought adjoining real estate in the same block and erected the building which was the home of the Pottlitzer Brothers for many years, and besides this main establishment they maintained branch stores in Fort Wayne and Huntington. In 1908 Pottlitzer Brothers Fruit Company was dissolved, and a little later Leo Pottlitzer organized the Leo Pottlitzer & Son Company, commission house, first occupying a room on North Fourth Street, and then as business demanded larger quarters moving to 10 North Third Street, where the establishment still stands as a monument to the career of its founder. Leo Pottlitzer was president of the company, and his son and successor, Edward L., was secretary and treasurer.

The late Mr. Pottlitzer was a man of irreproachable character, unquestioned integrity, and a citizen of liberal views and generous impulses. Any worthy charity could always depend upon him for assistance and the City of Lafayette was richer for his presence as a citizen and coworker. He cherished and supported every plan and movement for making Lafayette a better and greater city, and no matter what the cares of private business he always kept well informed as to public questions and of matters of broad public interest.

He was one of the charter members of the National Association of the Travelers' Protective Association, and was one of the four delegates from Indiana at the first convention in Denver in 1890. He had been a member of the old Travelers' Protective Association for years before it disbanded. He was state president in Indiana at one time. The delegates to the Denver

convention were furnished passes to that city by the different railroads, the pass consisting of a solid silver piece, good for 2,500 miles of travel. Leo Pottlitzer preserved his pass as a treasured relic. He was fond of talking of the days of the Denver convention, and believed that no convention had ever been celebrated with so much hospitality and entertainment. He was prominent both locally and in the state and national organizations, and in 1891-92 served as president of the State Association of Indiana and was a national director of the organization in 1893-94. He had many warm friends among the Travelers' Protective Association throughout the country. In June, 1916, when the national convention of the association was held at Lafayette, Mr. Pottlitzer was treasurer of the local executive committee and really overtaxed himself with work of arrangements and other responsibilities. During the entire week of the convention he was confined to his apartments at the Fowler Hotel, but from his sick bed was able to greet many of the visiting delegates who came to express recognition of his services.

Mr. Pottlitzer was also affiliated with the local lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the United Commercial Travelers, the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal League and was a member of the Reformed Jewish Congregation. His funeral was conducted by Rabbi Maxwell Silver. On January 12, 1879, Mr. Pottlitzer married Minnie Truman, of Cincinnati. She and two children survive him, the son being Edward L. Pottlitzer and the daughter, Mrs. Charles Ducas, of New York City. There were also two grandchildren by Mrs. Ducas, Dorothy and Elaine, and three by his son, Leo, Babette and Joseph Pottlitzer.

Edward L. Pottlitzer, only son of the late Leo Pottlitzer, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, May 25, 1881, but has lived in Lafayette since early infancy. He was educated in the Lafayette High School, and attended the Northwestern Military Academy at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. On completing his education he became associated with his father in business, and was secretary and treasurer of the Leo Pottlitzer & Son Company, and after the death of his father became president of this large and prosperous commission house.

He is also affiliated with the Travelers' Protective Association, the United Commercial Travelers, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Rotary Club of Lafayette. On January 12, 1904, at St. Louis, Missouri, he married Miss Helene J. Klein. She was born at Cincinnati November 12, 1881, daughter of Solomon and Babette (Hyman) Klein, natives of Germany and both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Pottlitzer have three children: Leo, born March 24, 1905; Babette, born January 12, 1906; and Joseph Klein, born February 10, 1910.

HENRY HEATH VINTON. No name represents more of the dignity and high abilities of the legal profession in Northwestern Indiana than that of Vinton. The present judge of the Superior Court of Tippecanoe County is Henry H. Vinton, and as a jurist his work has brought further honors to a name that has been associated with judicial and other high places in the affairs of Tippecanoe County for over half a century.

His father, the late David Perrine Vinton, was a successful lawyer and judge at Lafayette for almost half a century. Born at Miamisburg, Ohio, November 18, 1828, David P. Vinton was a son of Boswell Merrick and Hannah (Davis) Vinton. His father died in 1833. His mother married again and in 1841 brought her family to Lafayette. David P. Vinton was thirteen years old when the family moved to Lafayette, and for a number of years he and an older brother conducted a foundry and machinist's business. He worked in the shops until 1848, when he supplemented his somewhat intermittent schooling by entering South Hanover College at Hanover, Indiana, and was a student there until December, 1851. In the spring of 1852 he began the study of law with Behm & Wood of Lafayette, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Public honors came to him in rapid succession. He was city attorney in 1855 and again in 1861, and in the latter year was appointed by Governor Morton judge of the Common Pleas Court. After filling out the vacant term he was elected to the office. That district of the Common Pleas Court had jurisdiction over the counties of Tippecanoe, Benton, White, and Carroll. He was in office six years, and in March, 1865, had declined a commission

from President Lincoln as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. In 1867 Governor Baker appointed him judge of the Criminal Court, and he was elected in the fall of that year and held office to 1870. In 1870 he was elected circuit judge, and performed the responsible duties of that office for twenty years.

Henry H. Vinton, a son of David Perrine and Elizabeth Catherine Vinton, was born at Lafayette November 30, 1864. He grew up in a home where there was every incentive to make the best of his opportunities. He was given a liberal education. He attended the public schools of Lafayette and in 1885 graduated from Purdue University. During 1885-86 he was a student of law in the offices of Coforth & Stuart at Lafayette, and in 1886-87 attended the Columbia Law School. Judge Vinton was admitted to practice in Tippecanoe County in 1887, and has been one of the prominent members of the bar for thirty years. He was in partnership with his father from 1889 until the latter's death, and from that date until February, 1901, was in practice with Edgar D. Randolph.

Judge Vinton was appointed in 1898 referee in bankruptcy by Hon. John H. Baker, then United States district judge. On February 8, 1901, Governor Winfield T. Durbin appointed him judge of the Superior Court of Tippecanoe County, and by regular election and re-election he has since continued in that office until his service now covers a period of seventeen years.

Judge Vinton married June 13, 1888, Miss Mabel Levering. Their only child is Katherine Levering, now the wife of William F. Taylor of the Rainbow Division and who is referred to on other pages.

CHARLES J. ELLIOTT, president of the Ridge Lumber Company, is one of the younger and very enterprising business men of Newcastle, and came to that city and took his place in business affairs after a successful experience as farmer and farm owner.

Mr. Elliott was born in Columbus Township of Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1884, son of Oscar and Sadie (Carr) Elliott. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His people have been in America for many generations. Mr. Elliott obtained his early

education in the country schools of his native county, and developed his strength by work on the home farm. At the age of sixteen he went to farming, and he had a farm of 346 acres under his personal management and supervision until 1916. In that year he came to Newcastle, buying a retail lumber yard from J. D. Case. He soon incorporated the business, of which he has since been president. Besides selling general lumber material Mr. Elliott also established a planing mill, and now has one of the principal concerns of Henry County for mill and general builders supplies. He also owns some local real estate.

In 1907 Mr. Elliott married Mary M. Schwenk, daughter of John and Margaret (Moore) Schwenk, of Columbus, Indiana. They have two children: Helen M. and Charles Dale, the son born in 1909. Mr. Elliott is a democrat and a Knight Templar Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. COOPER, for many years a member of the Columbus, Indiana, bar, was born in Bartholomew County of this state May 21, 1851. In 1872 he graduated from the law department of Indiana University, and from that time until his death, he was one of the leading members of the legal profession of Columbus. Some years before his death Mr. Cooper was elected to represent his district in Congress, and in that office he carried forward the same high ideals which he had maintained in his daily practice.

WILLIAM S. POTTER has been a member of the Indiana bar forty years, has practiced his profession in his native city of Lafayette, and has become widely known as a corporation and business lawyer, financier, and as a citizen who has contributed much to the material improvement and general betterment of his home city.

He represents one of the older families of Lafayette, being the oldest son of William A. and Eliza (Stiles) Potter. William A. Potter was born in New York State, and located at Lafayette, Indiana, in 1843. He was a merchant for many years, afterwards a manufacturer, and used his means and influence in such a way as to promote the substantial welfare of Lafayette. His wife was a native of Suffield, Connecticut, and came to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1850.



*Chas J Elliott*



by former generations. The edifice, which is complete in all its parts, is finished in the highest style of the builder's art and with its elaborate furnishings and broad attractive lawns, walks bordered with beds of beautiful flowers and containing a number of gigantic forest trees and many other beautiful and pleasing features, combine to make a complete and luxurious home."

HENRY C. SCHROEDER. During the many years of his life spent in Indianapolis Henry C. Schroeder attained to those things which constitute a well rounded and unequivocal success. By sheer force of personal character and will power he made his name honored and substantial with dignity and esteem in a community where, the center of a large population, only a comparatively few men attain the wider distinctions of being thoroughly well known.

His life throughout was a record of self achievement. He was born in Hanover, Germany, August 3, 1862, a son of Kasper and Anne (Bruenger) Schroeder. His parents spent all their lives in Germany and were farmers in modest circumstances. Henry C. Schroeder was nine years old when his mother died, and from that time forward he was practically unaided in his efforts at making a place and position in the world. He benefited from the system of compulsory education and attended the German schools until about fourteen. He was then apprenticed to a shoemaker, and spent four years in learning that trade. After that he worked as a journeyman, and at the age of nineteen set out alone for America, reaching New York City with only one dollar. It was not long after that he came to Indianapolis, and here his experiences were varied but always in a rising degree of usefulness and reward. For a time he worked as a shoemaker, afterward in a furniture factory, was employed in the old Eagle Machine Works and from there went into the shops of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway as a car repairer. For a time he was also a brakeman on the Panhandle Railroad, but after his marriage was for ten years car inspector of passenger cars at the Indianapolis Union Station. While active in the railway service he was associated with John Groff in the organization of the order of Railway Car Men.

After leaving the railway service Mr. Schroeder engaged in the retail shoe business for about two years, following which he was a member of the city police force several years, the last three years being sergeant. He then engaged in the retail coal business, but sold his interests there four and a half years later in order to devote his entire time and attention to his duties as trustee of Center Township, Marion County, an office to which he was elected in November, 1908. He was a hard working and painstaking public official and practically died in the harness of his office, being its incumbent at the time of his death on May 25, 1913.

There was not a time in his life from the age of nine when he was not engaged in some useful service which earned him all the rewards he received. He acquired an honored name and a comfortable fortune in America, and richly merited both. He was true to himself in the finer sense of the term, was honorable in his dealings with his fellow men, gave freely in an unostentatious way to worthy charitable objects, and stood always for those things which are best in community and private life. He was a greatly beloved citizen, and he left an unsullied name as a heritage to his children.

In politics he was for many years one of the local leaders of the democratic party. In Masonry he was affiliated with Logan Lodge No. 575, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Indianapolis Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, and was also a member of the Ancient Order of Druids and the Improved Order of Red Men.

In 1883 Mr. Schroeder married Mary Tebbe, daughter of Henry Tebbe of Indianapolis. He left two children: Harry C. and Myrtle, the latter the wife of John E. Steeg.

Henry C. Schroeder, Jr., was born at Indianapolis August 13, 1891. He grew up in this city, attended the public schools, and early in life mastered the profession of accountancy. As an expert accountant he was employed in the Fountain Square State Bank and the Fidelity Trust Company, and then largely for the purpose of recovering his impaired health he spent two years on his father's farm. Upon the death of his father he succeeded him as trustee of Center Township. He is one of the leading younger business men of In-

dianapolis. For two years he was associated with Dick Miller in the investment business, and then with Mr. Miller as an associate bought the Hogan Transfer & Storage Company. Mr. Schroeder is president and manager of this business, which is a really imposing organization, one of the most substantial concerns of its kind in the state.

Mr. Schroeder is, like his father, a democrat and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Rotary Club, Indiana Democratic Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. September 17, 1913, he married Miss Hazel McGee, a native of Winchester, Indiana, and the one child of this union is Elizabeth Ann.

**JACOB F. HOKE, JR.** It is not an exaggeration to say that Jacob F. Hoke, Jr., is one of Indianapolis' best known business men and his associations are with a wide variety of affairs not immediately connected with business. As a manufacturer he is secretary and treasurer of the Holcomb and Hoke Manufacturing Company, the largest concern in the world manufacturing corn popping and peanut roasting machinery and other high grade specialties.

Mr. Hoke is an Indiana man by adoption, his native state being Kentucky. He was born in Jeffersontown in Jefferson County, the ninth son of Andrew J. and Mary Snyder Hoke. There is hardly any other family of Kentucky that can claim a longer period of residence in the Blue Grass State than the Hokes. Long before the Revolutionary war Andrew Hoke, Sr., great-great-grandfather of the Indianapolis business man, together with five sons, migrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to the far western frontier, locating in Kentucky at a time when the flintlock rifle and the axe were the primary and all important implements of civilization and of personal safety and welfare. This family was one of the very first to invade that virgin forest and begin its reclamation. Many times they had to protect their home and household from the savage Indians. Here generation after generation of the Hokes lived, and many allied with the family by marriage are still found in that state.

Jacob F. Hoke, Jr., better known among his friends and business associates as Fred, grew up in his native Kentucky county, attended public school, worked on a farm, at railroad construction work, and also as clerk in a grocery store. Those were his important experiences until he left home about the time he reached his majority. Going to Sullivan, Indiana, at the age of twenty-one, he found employment as clerk in the hardware and implement store of Jacob F. Hoke, Sr. The senior Hoke was also president of the Sullivan State Bank.

Of Mr. Hoke's experiences in Sullivan it is not necessary to speak except for one important event which occurred in 1896, when he married Miss Katharine Cushman. Her father, Dr. Arbaces Cushman, was a prominent man and of a prominent family. In 1897 Mr. Hoke became a partner with J. Irving Holcomb in the manufacture of brushes and janitors supplies at Sullivan. This business at the beginning was not one of the leading industries of the state, but under the judicious care and energy of the partners it prospered, other specialties were added, and they took over an establishment at Indianapolis for manufacturing equipment for bowling alleys. The growth of the business was nothing less than prodigious, and prior to the great European war the products were sold to every civilized country on the face of the globe.

Finally Mr. Hoke sold his interests in the brush factory and a new corporation was created by J. I. Holcomb, J. F. Hoke, Sr., and J. F. Hoke, Jr., being the present Holcomb and Hoke Manufacturing Company. The purpose and motto of the men behind the business is to manufacture specialties designed to earn the purchaser's money. Without a doubt it is the largest concern in the world manufacturing corn popping and peanut roasting machines.

While Mr. Hoke is essentially a business man and has had his hands full to look after his varied responsibilities, he has also found time to cultivate the social side of life. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Woodstock Club, Highland Club, and the Rotary Club.

In politics he is a democrat, as a matter of principle, and has affiliated with the

party not for the purpose of pecuniary gain or official position but for the good of the cause and as a medium for the expression of that influence which every live citizen should wield. He is an active member of the Indiana Democratic Club, and is the only man honored by election for three terms as its president. While he was president the home of the club at Vermont Street and University Park was established. He is a trustee of DePauw University, a director of the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association, chairman of the Indianapolis Committee War Personnel Board for Young Men's Christian Association Overseas Work, member of the executive committee for Marion County in the Third and Fourth Liberty Loans, and succeeded J. K. Lilly as chairman of the committee for the Fifth or Victory Loan.

Mr. Hoke is also a prominent Methodist and in 1916 was sent as a lay delegate to the Quadrennial General Conference at Saratoga Springs, New York. He is also president of the Indiana Laymen's Association. Mr. and Mrs. Hoke have three children, Cushman, Frank and Mary.

ELLA B. MCSHIRLEY, D. O., is one of the highly proficient women in professional life in Indiana, and is a thoroughly trained and qualified graduate nurse, physician and osteopath. Doctor McShirley recently located at Newcastle, where she has offices in the Jennings Building.

She was born at Williamsburg, Indiana, a daughter of Jonathan and Emily Neal. She is of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry. She attended public schools at Winchester and in 1897 married Dr. J. L. McShirley, of Sulphur Springs, Indiana. They had one daughter, Mary Janice.

Dr. J. L. McShirley died November 12, 1906. They had lived part of their married life at Newcastle. Mrs. McShirley became interested in her husband's profession, and after his death entered the State College Hospital to train for the nurse's course and took all the work. She practiced five years at Winchester, and in September, 1913, entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, graduating in June, 1916. She received honors in chemistry in her course. Later she took post-graduate work in genito-urinary diseases, gynecology and official surgery. Doctor McShirley located and bought

a practice at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, remaining there for two years, and on June 30, 1918, came to Newcastle.

She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, but is of Quaker ancestry. She is a member of the Delta Omega Alpha Sorority at Kirksville, is affiliated with the Eastern Star at Winchester, the Pythian Sisters, and the American Osteopathic Association.

HERMAN LAUTER. A life that eventuated in much service, rendered in a quiet and wholesome way, to the community was that of the late Herman Lauter, one of the best known citizens of Indianapolis. In a business way he was best known as a furniture manufacturer, and founder of the business still conducted as the H. Lauter Company. He had many associations with the leading men of the city after the close of the Civil war, and among other things deserves to be remembered for his influence in the cause of education.

He was born near Berlin, Germany, of Jewish parentage. His father being a rabbi, a teacher, and scholar, afforded the youth most of his early education. While in Germany he also learned the trade of glass maker. Just before the Civil war, for the purpose of bettering his condition, he emigrated to the United States and for a number of years his home was in New York City. In 1868 he started the manufacture of furniture on a small scale, and in a few years saw his output increasing and commanding an excellent market. Later, in order to get closer to the sources of raw material, he moved to Indianapolis, and thenceforward gave his chief attention to this business and it is one of the substantial minor industries of the city.

He also became noted among the progressive men of his day in Indianapolis. He was one of the influential business men who helped to make manual training a department of the high school and showed a high degree of interest in this technical feature of public school education. Mr. Lauter was a member of no religious denomination, he was broad-minded and benevolent and did much in an unostentatious way for charity. While of foreign birth he was intensely an American, a believer in the institutions of his adopted country and admired especially the freedom of worship and of personal action ac-

according to the dictates of the individual conscience. His unselfish love for his fellow men without regard to religion, race or politics he carried almost to the degree of a fault. He was generous, and this characteristic remains as a monument to his memory rather than the accumulation of great riches. He had all the ideal virtues of the head of a home, and it was in his domestic circle that he found his greatest delight.

Mr. Herman Lauter died June 8, 1907. While living in New York City he married Helene Lauterbach. Mrs. Lauter is still living in Indianapolis. There were seven children: Hattie, who died in early childhood, Alfred, Flora, Eldena, Sara, and Mrs. Fred P. Robinson, all of Indianapolis, and Mrs. O. G. Singer, of Los Angeles, California.

ELIAS J. JACOBY, lawyer and business man of Indianapolis, is also one of the best known Masons in Indiana and is widely known in that order throughout the United States. Something concerning his career and associations is an essential part of the modern history of Indiana.

He was born on a farm near Marion, Ohio. He became a school teacher at the age of seventeen and a half, teaching three terms. Entering the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, he graduated with the B. A. degree. While in university he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, becoming Master of the Chapter in his senior year. He was one of the editors of the college paper and editor in chief of his fraternity journal. Five years later he received from the same university the degree M. A. Immediately following his university course he entered the law school of Cincinnati College, from which he was graduated with the degree LL. B. and received the prize for forensic discussion.

On the day of his graduation from Ohio Wesleyan University he first met Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States, who was then general attorney for a railway company with headquarters at Indianapolis. Mr. Fairbanks later invited him to a position in his office, which he accepted immediately following his graduation from the law school. He soon became assistant general attorney for the railway company. He

also became general attorney of the T. H. & P. Railway Company, operating 178 miles of road. For a number of years he served as one of the directors on several lines of railway, and was and is local trustee in some railway mortgages. During the same period he served as president of two manufacturing companies, covering a period of seven years. Mr. Jacoby was actively associated with Mr. Fairbanks for seventeen years or until after the latter became United States Senator, and has been more or less associated with him ever since.

Soon after taking service with the railway company Mr. Jacoby assisted in organizing the Railroadmen's Building and Savings Association. In a business way this is perhaps his most notable achievement. It is now generally recognized that the encouragement to thrift is fundamental to the prosperity and wholesome life not only of the individual but the nation. Railroad men as a class have been noted as "free spenders." The object of this association was to instill in the minds of railroad men the idea of saving and thereby better fitting themselves for a higher place in the ranks of citizenship. The Railroadmen's Building and Savings Association was organized in August, 1887. It has been in existence thirty years. In that time the seed contained in the original idea and purpose has borne repeated fruit, and by renewed sowing and harvesting has made the association one of the great economical and industrial institutions of Indiana. While there is no means of estimating by words or figures the vast benefits that have accrued to the individual railroad workingmen and others, there is suggestion in noting the growth of the association's financial power and resources. Five years after the association started its assets were less than \$200,000. It was nearly twenty years before the assets passed the \$1,000,000 mark. The greatest period of growth has been within the last ten years. In 1907 the assets aggregated approximately \$1,500,000. In January, 1917, the assets were little short of \$9,000,000, and at the end of 1918 they were nearly \$12,000,000. In the thirty years of its existence the association has loaned over \$18,000,000, and has declared dividends of more than \$2,500,000. The principal officers of the association are: W. T. Cannon,

president; E. J. Jacoby, vice president and attorney; J. E. Pierce, secretary and auditor; and H. Cannon, treasurer. Mr. Jacoby has served as attorney and director of the association since its organization, and has been vice president for a number of years.

In 1908 Mr. Jacoby assisted in organizing the Prudential Casualty Company of Indiana. Of this company he served as president until it was consolidated on December 30, 1916, with the Chicago Bonding and Insurance Company of Chicago, under the name the Chicago Bonding and Insurance Company, with headquarters in that city. Mr. Jacoby is a director of this new corporation.

It now remains to note his honors and associations with Masonry. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar. He was High Priest of Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, in 1905, was Thrice Illustrious Master of Indianapolis Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters in 1907, and in the same year was Eminent Commander of Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar of Indianapolis, and also Illustrious Potentate of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was one of the charter members (being charter viceroy or second officer) of St. James Conclave No. 16, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and served in that office four and one half years, following which period he served as sovereign or chief officer of that Conclave for four years or until December, 1917. He now holds one of the offices, being Grand Almoner, in the Grand Imperial Council of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, which is the national or governing body of the Order. He was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Indiana in 1910 and 1911. In Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, he served in office ten years, having been Assistant Rabban three years, Chief Rabban one year and Illustrious Potentate six years. He was elected as Imperial Outer Guard of the Imperial Council of the Order of the Mystic Shrine for North America in June, 1909. This organization is the governing body of the Mystic Shrine for the entire jurisdiction of North America, having Temples in the principal cities of Panama, Mexico, United States, and Canada.

He has served the various offices of promotion in that body covering a period of ten years, and is now (1918 and 1919) the Imperial Potentate of the Order. He was instrumental in organizing and incorporating the Indianapolis Masonic Temple Association, composed of eleven Masonic bodies. He drafted the law which was passed by the legislature authorizing the incorporation of such an association. He served as chairman of the Building Committee of said association which, with the Grand Lodge of Indiana, erected the new York Rite Masonic Temple in Indianapolis at a cost of over \$600,000. He represented the association at the laying of the corner stone and officially as the president of the association at the dedication of the Temple on May 24, 1909. At the business session of Murat Temple held in February, 1908, without previously consulting anyone, he proposed the erection of a Temple of the Mystic Shrine as the home of Murat Temple. The proposal met with enthusiastic approval. He then organized the Murat Temple Association, the corporation owning the building which was erected at a cost of considerably more than \$500,000 and which was dedicated in May, 1910. He has served as director and president of that association consecutively for nearly eleven years. He retired as Imperial Potentate of the Order of the Mystic Shrine at the Forty-Fifth Session of the Imperial Council held in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 10, 11, and 12, 1919.

FLAY SAMUEL LACY is proprietor of a large wholesale and retail bakery establishment at Newcastle. Mr. Lacy, who is now in prosperous circumstances, one of the influential citizens of Newcastle, has had an unusually interesting experience and career of achievement, involving many changes and new beginnings, and all compressed within a period of twenty years.

Mr. Lacy was born at Carthage, Indiana, August 27, 1881, a son of Henry and Lavinia (Galloway) Lacy. He is of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry. His people have been in America for generations and most of them were farmers or mechanics. Mr. Lacy attended the public schools at Carthage, and at the age of ten years he began buying his own clothing. He made the money for that purpose by selling newspapers on the streets of Carthage.

Every night he had to go to Knightstown, five miles away, in order to get his papers. Another means he found of making money was raising hogs. He got feed for them from the waste material thrown out by the restaurants of the town. In this way he was making his own living for several years.

At the age of seventeen he became associated with his brother Fred Joseph under the name of Lacy Brothers. They established a bakery at Carthage, and he remained there a couple of years learning the business. On selling out his interest Mr. Lacy went to Greentown in Howard County, Indiana, and opened a bakery behind a residence, which he continued on a wholesale scale for a year. He next spent a year working for a bakery establishment at Marion, Indiana. The one year following was spent in the same business at Converse, Indiana. He first came to Newcastle in 1898, and for a year was in the employ of Will Peed, a well known Newcastle baker. Mr. Lacy then took an entirely different kind of employment, doing buck and wing dancing on the stage with a traveling troupe known as the Knight & Decker Minstrels. Then, returning to Newcastle, he soon went to Rushville, Indiana, and worked in a bakery. He had his left hand caught in a machine and so disabled that it was necessary for him to remain out of work for a year and a half. For one year he was a news dealer at Newcastle, worked a year in a bakery at Connersville, Indiana, also at Selma for a time and for two and a half years he conducted a very successful business as a wholesale and retail baker at Laurel, Indiana. Then for a year and a half he was again located at Rushville, and on selling his property there moved to Newcastle in 1909 and in February of that year bought a lot and built his own bake shop at his first location on South Eighteenth Street. He started with a very small shop, retailing all his goods. His first improvement was introducing a push cart delivery, later employing an old pony and wagon, and Mr. Lacy's business has since grown and prospered until he now employs four automobile delivery trucks for the town and surrounding country, and also two city routes. He has made about a dozen additions to his plant, all reflecting the growth and prosperity of his business. He has three large ovens, a complete ma-

chine shop, and fourteen employes in the plant. Mr. Lacy is also interested in the oil and automobile business.

June 14, 1917, he married Arla Begeman, daughter of Noble and Lottie (Robbins) Begeman. Mr. Lacy by his previous marriage has two children, Irene Louise, born in 1906, and Marion Stevens, born in 1908. Mr. Lacy is a republican, a member of the Quaker Church and affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Newcastle, Indiana.

WILL CUMBACK placed his name high on the roll of Indiana's lawyers, and he was honored with the lieutenant governorship of the state. For many years he was a member of the Decatur County bar.

Mr. Cumback was born in Franklin County, Indiana, March 24, 1829, and was educated at Miami University and the Cincinnati Law School. He steadily rose to prominence in the practice of his profession, and was chosen from the lawyers of Indiana to serve in the high official office of lieutenant governor. He was a scholar of wide reputation and a leader in republican ranks.

DANIEL H. McABEE. One of Indiana's most patriotic and interesting citizens is Daniel H. McAbee, who has an office on the fifth floor of the Traction Terminal Building at Indianapolis, being a member of the Ragan-McAbee Coal Company. Mr. McAbee is entitled to that peculiar respect and honor due the survivors of the great Union army of the Civil war, in which he served as a boy in years, though with manhood's patriotic devotion and fidelity. He has been a resident of Indiana upwards of half a century and has been well known in business and civic affairs.

He was born in Bolivar, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1845, a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Courson) McAbee. The McAbees are of Irish descent. The paternal grandfather, John McAbee, was an early day settler in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was a scholar and thinker, and gave practically his entire lifetime to teaching. He also excelled as a penman. Those who have examined examples of his penmanship are impressed by its copperplate evenness and beauty of line work such as few writers of



Mr. Burgess was born at Noblesville, Indiana, in 1874, son of Daniel W. and Phoebe A. (Miesse) Burgess. He is of Scotch and English ancestry. His first American ancestor, Daniel Burgess, came from England and settled in the New England colonies. He was the great-great-grandfather of John K. Burgess. Later one branch of the family came west to Highland County, Ohio, and another went to Virginia. Mr. Burgess' grandfather, Oliver Burgess, moved to Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1835, making the trip with an ox team and encountering all the pioneer conditions and difficulties. He settled north of Noblesville and acquired two sections of land there. Daniel W. Burgess was a farmer and merchant.

John K. Burgess attended school at Noblesville, and graduated from the Newcastle High School in 1895, being second in scholarship in his class, though he had completed the four years course in three years. He also took a year of correspondence work with the Chicago Extension University, and for two years studied under the direction of the Columbian University of Washington, District of Columbia. He graduated in 1900.

For six years Mr. Burgess taught school in Henry County. For six years he served as deputy county clerk, and in November, 1906, was elected on the republican ticket to the office of clerk of the Henry Circuit Court, and filled that position four years. In 1910 Mr. Burgess assisted in organizing the Farmers National Bank at Newcastle, Indiana, and served as its assistant cashier five years. He resigned to establish his present business, real estate and loans, and has conducted that very successfully for the past three years. He buys and sells much property on his own account and also has acted as broker in a number of important transactions. He assisted in organizing the Farmers National Bank at Sulphur Springs, Indiana, and also the Farmers Bank at Mooreland. He owns a half interest in the Burgess Brothers Furniture Company, and has some valuable property interests at Newcastle and vicinity.

In 1895 Mr. Burgess married Miss Bertha Bunbar, daughter of John W. and Sarah (Houchins) Bunbar of Mount Summit, Indiana. Mrs. Burgess died in August, 1917, the mother of three children:

Bernice B., Edna and John D. Mr. Burgess is a member of several secret and benevolent orders and is a member of the Christian Church, which he has served as treasurer and as a member of the official board for several years.

CHARLES REMSTER has been an active member of the Indiana bar nearly thirty years, a resident of Indianapolis since 1895, and among other distinctions associated with his professional career was for a term of six years judge of the Marion Circuit Court.

Judge Remster was born on a farm in Van Buren Township, Fountain County, Indiana, July 28, 1862, a son of Andrew and Tamson (Smith) Remster, both natives of New Jersey. Andrew Remster was of Holland Dutch stock, his father having come from the city of Amsterdam to America. Tamson Smith was of English lineage. Andrew Remster and wife were married in New Jersey January 6, 1848, and soon afterward moved to Ohio and a year later to a tract of wild land in Fountain County, Indiana. The father died there in 1865, when Judge Remster was only three years of age. His widow subsequently married Benjamin Strader, who died six months later, leaving her twice a widow. She nobly discharged her duties and responsibilities to her children, five by the first marriage and one by the second, and spent her last years at Covington, Indiana, where she died in 1901. She was a devout member of the Baptist Church.

Charles Remster grew up on a farm, attended district schools and in 1882 graduated from the Veedersburg High School. He attended Purdue University at Lafayette, and left college to read law with a member of the bar at Veedersburg. He was admitted in Fountain County in 1889, and for six years practiced at Veedersburg. He gave up his position as a rising attorney of the bar of his native county and moved to Indianapolis in 1895. Judge Remster has found a growing business as a lawyer sufficient to satisfy his ambitions and his energy, and he has never sought official preferment except in the strict lines of the profession. He was an assistant prosecuting attorney of Marion County at the time he was elected to the Marion Circuit Court in 1908. Judge Remster



filled out the full term of six years for which he was elected, beginning his duties November 11, 1908, and leaving the bench in November, 1914. He performed his duties as a judge with dignity and signal ability, and his former services in that position are widely appreciated by the Indianapolis bar. Since retiring from the bench he has been member of the well known law firm of Smith, Remster, Hornbrook & Smith.

Judge Remster is a democrat in politics and in 1907 was president of the Democratic Club. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, the Indiana Bar Association, and belongs to various civic and social organizations. October 30, 1894, he married Miss Isabelle McDaniel. She was born and reared in Hendricks County, where her father, Samuel McDaniel, was a farmer.

WILLIAM H. COLEMAN has been a resident of Indianapolis for thirty-eight years, and his name here and elsewhere is very prominently identified with the lumber industry as a manufacturer and dealer.

He was born at the village of Hawley in Lucerne County, Pennsylvania, where his father, Richard Coleman, was a merchant. The Coleman ancestors came originally from Manchester, England. In the early childhood of William H. Coleman his father died, and when he was a boy of five he was taken by his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary (Clark) Coleman, to Canisteo, New York, where his years to manhood were spent, chiefly on a farm and in the practice of its duties and attending district schools. His education was finished at the South Danville Academy. He could entertain no prospect of a fortune except such as he would gain by his own labors and exertions. One of his early experiences after leaving school was teaching for three months in a country district. He then rented a tract of land and started farming on the shares. Farming was his occupation during the summer and in the winter he bought, milled and marketed lumber. That was his introduction to what has become his chief industry in life.

In 1880 Mr. Coleman came to Indianapolis as an employe of Henry Alfrey, an old time lumber merchant of the city. Later he acquired a partnership with Mr. Alfrey and finally owned the entire busi-

ness. As a lumber manufacturer and dealer his operations have covered a wide field. In 1892 the headquarters of the business were removed to Terre Haute, in 1896 to Memphis, Tennessee, and two years later to Jackson, Tennessee, where the mills are still operated.

But during all these changes Mr. Coleman has maintained his home in Indianapolis and in many ways aside from business has been identified with its growth and prosperity. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a republican voter.

In 1889 Mr. Coleman married Mrs. Sallie E. Vajen, daughter of Colonel M. A. Downing, one of the foremost men of his day in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have one daughter, Suetanna V., the wife of W. A. Atkins.

ROY H. PUTERBAUGH. By nature Roy H. Puterbaugh has been a teacher and educator. He has put himself through several higher institutes of education by his own efforts and has continued to qualify himself for still higher places of responsibility. He is now manager of the Lafayette Business College of Lafayette, and has made a splendid record in the reorganization and expansion of that institution.

Mr. Puterbaugh, a native of Indiana, was born on a farm near Oswego March 1, 1883, and is the son of Amsey H. and Rilla (Clem) Puterbaugh. His father was born at Elkhart, Indiana, December 30, 1851, and was engaged in educational work, which alternated with his other calling as a minister of the gospel. He died at Elkhart February 28, 1903. As a teacher he established the graded system of the public schools at Leesburg, Indiana, and was at one time principal of the high school of Oswego, which school he organized. For thirty-three years he was a regularly ordained minister of the Church of the Brethren. In 1876 he married Miss Rilla Clem, also a teacher, who was born at Milford, Indiana, August 28, 1856.

Roy H. Puterbaugh was educated in the public schools of Elkhart County, and in the intervals of other work, chiefly as a teacher, he completed courses in the Manchester Business College, Elkhart Normal School and Business Institute, Manchester Academy, Mount Morris College in Illinois, and in 1911 graduated from the Uni-





LUKE W. DUFFEY



His formal biography and a few of the most interesting items of his family history are as follows:

Luke W. Duffey was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, October 24, 1879, son of Eli and Nancy J. (Benbow) Duffey. His grandfather, Michael Duffey, settled in Bellville, Hendricks County, in 1842. His great-grandfather was a pioneer who fought in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. The maternal grandfather of Luke W. Duffey was Elam Benbow, who came from North Carolina in 1828 and settled on an unclaimed tract of land in Clay Township of Hendricks County. A part of that old Benbow estate is now occupied by the Town of Amo. Mr. Duffey's father was a Union soldier in one of the Indiana regiments in the Civil war.

Mr. Duffey received his early education in the public schools of Hendricks County. Later he entered the Central Normal College at Danville, where he studied law. He was admitted to the Hendricks County bar August 4, 1900.

Mr. Duffey never engaged actively in the practice of law, but upon leaving college devoted his time almost exclusively to real estate and title law. For some years he lived in Plainfield, which place now bears material evidence of his energy and enterprise. He was the founder of Amitydale Park and Hillside Park, Duffey's First and Second Additions to Plainfield, and he built considerably more than two miles of sidewalks.

In order that he might better handle his real estate business, which had assumed quite extensive proportions, Mr. Duffey moved to Indianapolis in March, 1910. Here he laid out the western wing of the city, including Lookout Gardens, first and second sections, Lookout Plaza, and Sterling Heights Addition.

Due largely to his early experiences, he has maintained an intense interest in farm and rural development. Indeed, he is a practical farmer himself. Through his company he specializes in high class farms, and his transactions are, for the most part, limited to large farms and property owners. Many of the most notable sales of farms, valued at from \$100 to \$300 an acre, have been transacted through his organization. His efforts have done much to encourage and advance agriculture, a work of real patriotism in these days.

Mr. Duffey is well known in the commercial life of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, belongs to the Marion and Columbia clubs, and is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Duffey is quite justly proud of his three interesting, attractive daughters, Irene, Dessie D. and Wilma Lee. Irene is doing preparatory work in the Ward-Belmont School for girls at Nashville, Tennessee, while the two younger daughters are receiving instructions in the public schools at Plainfield.

JOHN HANNA was born in Marion County, Indiana, September 3, 1827. After graduating from Asbury College he read law, and with the exception of a few years spent in Kansas before the Civil war he practiced at Greencastle from 1850 until his death, which occurred on the 24th of October, 1882. From 1861 until 1866 Mr. Hanna served as a United States district attorney, and he was elected from the Seventh District as a member of Congress, serving one term, 1877-1879.

GEORGE M. YOUNG, M. D. In a busy professional career of over thirty-five years Dr. George M. Young has been identified with the City of Evansville almost continuously. For a number of years he was the chief surgeon for the railroad lines entering Evansville, but for the past fifteen years has given his time to a general practice.

Doctor Young came to Evansville from the State of Pennsylvania, where he was born and reared and educated. His birth occurred on a farm in Indiana County, that state. His father, Levi Young, was a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania. He was an infant when his father died and when he was four years old his mother married again and moved to Indiana County. He grew up there on a farm and at the age of sixteen entered a general store in the town of Indiana, and by work as a clerk for five years acquired a thorough business training. He married then and returned to country life. He was strong and active, and though without capital he had the energy and the ambition that enabled him to conquer steadily the rounds of the career to success. For several years after his marriage he lived the hardest kind of v

wood and rail splitting, and finally reached the position of a renter and later acquired the means to buy his first farm. Afterward he bought and sold a number of farms. He improved each one and sold at an advantage. One farm he owned comprised 300 acres. He was successful in raising crops and live stock, and frequently fed bunches of cattle for the market. His favorite breed of cattle was the Durham. Though he lacked many early advantages in the way of schooling he kept up with the times by constant reading, and was progressive in every sense of the term. He always had the latest improved farm implements. He was the first in his vicinity to buy a mowing machine and grain drill, and the first to unload hay with power apparatus. He began harvesting with a grain sickle and finished with a self-binder. He was a thoroughly business farmer and always watched the markets and sold his crops and livestock in the right time. The last farm he owned adjoined the town of Indiana, and when he sold that he moved into the town and bought property where he lived retired until his death, at the age of eighty-six. He married Jane Dixon. She was born in Blairsville, Indiana County, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Barclay) Dixon, also natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Levi Young and wife had nine children: Albert, who served in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil war and died while in the army in Virginia, Margaret Ellen, John Franklin, Nancy Jane, Clara, George M., Anna Mary, Elma Lizzie and Foster B.

Dr. George M. Young grew up in a good country home in Pennsylvania, attended the district schools and also the State Normal at the Town of Indiana, and for two terms was a teacher. He studied medicine with Dr. A. F. Parrington at Indiana, and in 1880 entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He received his diploma from that institution in 1883 and in June of the same year moved to Evansville and began his work as a physician. Soon afterward he was appointed surgeon for the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company and later became chief surgeon for the Mackey System, including all the railroads entering Evansville excepting the Louisville & Nashville. He made a great reputation as a railway sur-

geon and for years gave practically all his time to that work. In 1902 he disposed of his property interests, resigned his position, and removed to Toledo, Ohio. He was engaged in practice there until July, 1904, when, finding the climate not agreeable, he returned to Evansville and has since been known as one of the successful general physicians and surgeons of the city. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

In 1887 Doctor Young married Emma Belle Blake. She was born in Greencastle, Indiana, daughter of William and Mary Blake. They have one daughter, Margaret, who is the wife of Robert T. Bonham. Mr. Bonham was formerly secretary of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce and during the war was a member of the United States Signal Service. Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have one daughter named Betty. Doctor Young was formerly active in Masonry, having affiliated with Reed Lodge No. 364, Free and Accepted Masons, Simpson Council No. 29, Royal and Select Masters, Evansville Chapter No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, and LaVallette Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar.

JAMES W. HARRIS is junior partner in the firm Greathouse & Harris, one of the largest and one of the oldest mercantile firms of Elwood. Mr. Harris is a man of wide and diversified mercantile experience and has been trained under all sorts of circumstances and in different positions, so that he is eminently capable of carrying his share of responsibilities of this old established clothing house.

He has spent most of his life in Indiana, but was born at London, Ontario, Canada, April 28, 1881, son of Charles and Helen (Jones) Harris. The Harrises are of English ancestry, but came to America in early colonial times, along with the Puritans of New England. The family settled later in New York State, and one of them, General Harris, was the founder of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. One branch of the family remained loyal to the king of Great Britain and during the Revolution moved to London, Canada. The grandmother of James W. Harris was Margaret (Davis) Harris, and they were the first couple married by a minister in Ontario. She died in December, 1914, when ninety-four years

of age. She survived by twenty-five years her husband, Gilbert Harris.

The mother of James W. Harris, Helen Jones, came from New York State and settled at Morris, Illinois. She met and married Charles Harris while on a visit to London, Ontario. When James W. Harris was five years old his parents moved to Remington, Indiana, and for a number of years lived on a farm of 160 acres nearby. While there he received his schooling by attending winter terms of district school. When he was fourteen years of age the family came to Elwood, and here Charles Harris became interested in the buying of stock. In the meantime James W. Harris continued his education and in 1901 graduated from the Elwood High School. At the age of nineteen he began work as a clerk for A. J. Hileman, a shoe dealer, and put in all his spare time of nights and mornings and Saturdays during the rest of his high school course. After leaving high school he continued in that store a year, then for two years was in the auditing department of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Elwood, and for six months was in the shoe department of the George J. Marott's great department store on Washington Street in Indianapolis.

His father's death called him home from Indianapolis. His father for eight or nine years had been manager of the Anderson branch of the Sinclair Packing Company. James W. Harris took up this position as successor to his father, and filled it competently until July, 1907. He then resigned, and bought a partnership in the Greathouse & Company store with Frank M. Greathouse, thus establishing the present firm of Greathouse & Harris at 120 South Anderson Street. These are the merchants so widely known over this section of Indiana by their slogan "right goods at right prices." For twenty-five years the house has been selling clothing, hats and men's furnishings, and its reputation is built up on the basis of quality of goods and exceptional mercantile service.

Mr. Harris, who is unmarried and lives with his mother, has various other business interests at Elwood. He is an active republican. Recently he was one of ten men selected from Madison County, representing both the progressive and regular wings of the republican party, as leaders in the "Get Together" movement, as a result of

which here and elsewhere the republican party was once more solidified and was made effective, as the results of the 1916 election proved. Mr. Harris served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Elwood Chamber of Commerce in 1916 and 1917. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with Lodge No. 320, Free and Accepted Masons, Chapter and Council, Knight Templar Commandery, the various Scottish Rite bodies, including the thirty-second degree, and the Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the First Methodist Church.

BENJAMIN F. LONG, of the law firm of Long, Yarlott & Souder of Logansport, is a hard working and successful lawyer, and has richly earned the reputation he now enjoys at the bar of Northern Indiana.

He was born in Cass County, on a farm in Washington Township, January 31, 1872. He is an American by four or five generations of residence. His grandfather, Major William Long, a title he acquired from his prominence in the Pennsylvania State Militia, was a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He brought his family to Indiana in 1843, and established his home on a farm in Washington Township of Cass County. Thus the Longs have been a family in that county for three quarters of a century. Benjamin F. Long is a son of William and Joanna (Penny) Long. His father also spent his life as a farmer, and died October 5, 1893. His mother passed away December 12, 1902. William Long and his wife were members of the English Lutheran Church.

Benjamin F. Long grew up on a farm, had the advantages of the district schools, but beyond that he had to get his education by his own efforts. After graduating from the Logansport High School in 1891 he put in two winters teaching in the same school in the country which he had attended as a boy. In 1893 he used the small amount of savings he had accumulated to start him in Indiana University at Bloomington. After two years he had to give up his course and seek means of replenishing his purse. From 1895 to 1899 Mr. Long taught history in the Logansport High School. He then re-entered the State University and took both the literary and law courses, graduating A. B. and LL. B. in 1901. He began private prac-

tice at Logansport, but such had been his record as a student in Bloomington that he was soon called to the chair of associate professor in the Law Department. He resigned that position after a year, and has since devoted his time and efforts steadily to his law practice. From 1903 to 1906 he was deputy county prosecutor, his law partner at the time being George W. Walters, the county prosecuting attorney. The firm of Walters and Long continued from January, 1903, to January, 1909, when Mr. Long formed the still existing partnership.

Mr. Long is a republican, but has not allowed politics to interfere with the essential work of his profession. He attends the English Lutheran Church. In 1915 he was appointed a trustee of Indiana University, and was reappointed in 1918. September 10, 1902, he married Miss Lucy Nichols, of Marshalltown, Iowa. They have one son, Benjamin Long.

AQUILLA JONES was prominent among the men who made political history and gave substance and character to the business life of Indiana during the middle years of the last century. He was treasurer of the State of Indiana before the war, and subsequently during his residence at Indianapolis did much to build up the industries of that city and was the recipient of several important public honors.

He was born in Stokes, now Forsyth County, North Carolina, in the foothills of the famous Blue Ridge Mountains, July 8, 1811, a son of Benjamin and Mary Jones. His father was a farmer of limited means. Educational opportunities were supplied therefore in a meager degree to Aquilla Jones, and while in his native state he had not more than three months schooling all told, even that being secured under adverse conditions. His training, intellect and business capacity were largely an outgrowth of his own tenacious memory and struggling ambition. In after life he realized that his sphere of usefulness would have been far greater had he received an education. He grew up in an environment that led him to respect the working man and to sympathize with him in his struggles. Thus while in after years he attained a position among the eminent men of Indiana, he was one of the few of his class whose minds were not closed to an

appreciation of the poor and the humble. One product of this early experience was a thorough belief in cooperation as a means of solving many of the social and economic problems of the world. He was in fact a pioneer in bringing those principles to bear in his later life in Indianapolis. Many working men were aided by him through material means and with advice, and his memory perhaps deserves to live longest among that class.

The Jones family moved to Indiana in 1831, locating at Columbus, where Elisha P. Jones, a brother of Aquilla, had already built up a business as a merchant. In his brother's store Aquilla worked as a clerk until 1836. Then after a year spent in Missouri he returned to Columbus and became proprietor of a hotel and subsequently after the brother's death, bought the business which the latter had developed. He also succeeded his brother as postmaster of the town. Aquilla Jones continued active in business and local affairs at Columbus until 1856. Among other interests he became identified with the Columbus Bridge Company.

In 1840 and again in 1850, under the respective administrations of Presidents Van Buren and Fillmore, he was appointed and served as census enumerator of Bartholomew County. He refused to accept the office of clerk of the county. He was elected and served in the State Legislature during the session of 1842-43. President Pierce offered him the appointment as Indian agent for Washington Territory, but his interests compelled him to decline and he refused a similar position for the Territory of New Mexico.

Aquilla Jones removed his residence to Indianapolis during his first term as state treasurer. He was elected to that office in 1856. His party affiliations then and always were democratic, but partisanship with him was never sufficiently strong to overcome his devotion to a principle. It was said and is probably true that he declined the nomination for governor because he thought he lacked sufficient education to properly fill the position. It was a matter of principle that caused him to decline to become a candidate for reelection as state treasurer in 1858. The principle involved there was his divergent views on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill from those held by the majority of his party. This was the

rare case of a man declining a high state office because of principle.

With all his lack of early education he became one of the foremost men of his day because of a superior natural mentality. He knew intimately and was associated on terms of equality with all the great political figures of Indiana in his time. A particularly warm friendship existed between him and Thomas A. Hendricks, and he was also associated in business and politics with such Indiana giants as Daniel W. Voorhees, J. E. McDonald, David Turpie and others. When Mr. Hendricks was elected vice president of the United States in 1884, with Grover Cleveland as president, that noted Indianan selected Mr. Jones for the appointment as postmaster of Indianapolis. This appointment was not confirmed without strong opposition. For the first time since the Civil war the democratic party had come into power, and there was a general scramble for the political offices and patronage so long withheld from the party. But in the end Mr. Jones was appointed and was postmaster of Indianapolis throughout the first administration of President Cleveland.

One of his strongest characteristics was a tactfulness which enabled him to harmonize many misunderstandings among his party associates and also in business affairs. He was a thorough business man and accumulated considerable wealth because of his keen judgment and untiring energy.

A story has been told illustrating his business integrity. One time during an absence from Indianapolis he was elected president of one of the local banks. Upon his return, with characteristic energy he began a careful investigation of the bank's condition. He advised immediate liquidation before the bank was closed by court mandate, and this promptness enabled him to pay ninety-five cents on the dollar to the creditors.

In business affairs the name of Aquilla Jones was for many years officially identified with the Indianapolis Rolling Mills. He became treasurer of the corporation in 1861 and in 1873 was made president. In the latter year he was also chosen president of the city waterworks of Indianapolis, but resigned soon afterward because of the urgency of his private business affairs. For years he was an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The characteristics that showed themselves most forcibly in his career were those of strong mentality, a sympathetic nature and understanding, utter fearlessness and absolute honesty.

In 1836 he married Miss Sarah Ann Arnold, who died soon afterward. In 1840 he married Miss Harriet Cox. Their children were Elisha P., John W., Emma, Benjamin F., Charles, Aquilla Q., Edwin S., William M., Frederick, Harriet and Mary.

REV. JAMES HENRY DURHAM, chaplain of the Marion Branch of the National Soldiers Home, Grant County, and pastor of Holy Family Church, Gas City, has been a man of increasing service to his church and the people of Indiana for more than ten years.

Father Durham was born at Middletown, New York, November 26, 1874. Having finished his primary education in the public school he was employed by the National Saw Company, seven years, the last four of which were spent as assistant superintendent. His service with this company gave him that knowledge of men which has proven so useful in his life calling. Feeling the call to a higher vocation he left secular employment to take up the classic course in St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas. Here he was appointed business manager, and during his finishing year, editor of the "Abbey Student." He graduated as "Gold-Medal Man" in Christian Doctrine, History and English in 1902. During the following five years he pursued the philosophical and theological course in Mt. St. Mary's Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio. There he received all the minor orders of the church, and was finally ordained deacon by Archbishop Mueller on March 16, 1907.

Father Durham was ordained priest in the Cathedral at Fort Wayne May 22, 1907, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Alerding. His first assignment was as assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Fort Wayne, June 8, 1907. From there he went to Dunkirk, Indiana, as pastor, where he remained eighteen months.

His appointment as chaplain of the National Military Home took effect July 16, 1913. In addition to the responsibilities of his government position Father Durham has the spiritual care of some fifty-six fam-



ilies, members of Holy Family Church, Gas City.

**CHARLES W. GALLIHER.** A merchant of long and prosperous standing at Muncie, Charles W. Galliher is one of the prominent democrats of the state, a member of the Democratic Committee of Indiana at the present time, is also president of the Muncie Commercial Club, and has a number of other avenues of active influence in that city and county.

He was born at Muncie October 26, 1864, and his people have been in Delaware County from very early pioneer times. His parents were Martin J. and Rhoda (Ogden) Galliher, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of New Jersey. They married in the east and in 1837 settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, but soon afterward moved to the pioneer community of Muncie, which was then known as Muncietown, and was an isolated country village. For several years Martin Galliher followed the packing business, but later moved to a farm near Muncie and acquired and developed 320 acres of rich farming land in that vicinity. He lived as a farmer until his death in 1887. He was one of the noted stock raisers of the county, a man of honor and integrity in all his business and civic relations, voted as a democrat and was an earnest and hard working member of the Baptist Church.

Charles W. Galliher, the youngest of four children, was educated in the public schools of Muncie and at the age of seventeen began an apprenticeship at the carriage painting trade. Though he served the full apprenticeship he never took up the trade as a business, being diverted into other lines. In 1888 he entered the employ of the S. C. Cowan Company and for five years was manager of that well known Muncie enterprise. He then entered business for himself as a draper and upholsterer at 118 South Mulberry Street. **This is the business he has followed ever since, and in that and his other affairs has been highly prospered.** In 1904 he formed a copartnership with C. E. Whitehill under the firm name of Whitehill & Galliher, which was dissolved in 1909, and since then Mr. Galliher has been sole proprietor of the business.

He has interests in various other business affairs at Muncie, and is a director of the Delaware County Agricultural Society,

a director of the State Chamber of Commerce, is former president of the Country Club of Muncie, and has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the Muncie Board of Safety. His work has always identified him with the democratic party. He has an extensive acquaintance with the influential men of his party throughout the entire state.

**CHARLES J. ROBB** is editor and associate owner of the Michigan City Evening News, the oldest paper in LaPorte County and one of the oldest in the state, having been established in 1835.

Mr. Robb has had a long and active career in practically every phase of journalism and newspaper ownership and management. He was born at Montezuma, Iowa, January 21, 1856, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Jane (McAllister) Robb. His father was an Iowa merchant. Charles J. Robb was about eight years old when his mother died, and after that he lived and acquired his education in the public schools of Indianapolis, Oskaloosa, and Albia, Iowa.

He went with his father to Albia, Iowa, where his father again became engaged in the mercantile business, and where the subject of this sketch made his home for many years. He finished his apprenticeship at the printer's trade at Mishawaka, Indiana, but developed his talent as a reporter chiefly with The Gate City at Keokuk, Iowa. Then for a time he was reporter and office man on the Michigan City Enterprise, of which the Evening News is a successor. He resigned the position of city editor of the Every-Day Enterprise to accept a similar one on the Sandusky Local at Sandusky, Ohio. After several years there he became reporter and advertising manager of the Flint Journal at Flint, Michigan, and in the fall of 1887 became manager of the Grocers' Regulator, a trade journal, and Price Current for the wholesale grocery house of Reid, Murdoch & Fischer at Chicago.

It was at the earnest request of a number of citizens of Michigan City that he returned in 1888 and assumed the ownership and editorial direction of The Evening News, then owned by the Republican Printing Company. It has been under his jurisdiction and energies, coupled with those of his partners, that The News has

risen to be one of the prominent and is one among the best daily papers in Indiana. The publishing firm at present is Robb & Misener.

Mr. Robb holds membership in and is a charter member of the Inland Daily Press Association, composed of daily papers in seven surrounding states, with headquarters in Chicago. For several years he represented Indiana on the vice presidency and on the board of directors of the association; he is a non-resident member of the Chicago Press Club and a member of the Indiana State Republican Editorial Association and of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association.

Mr. Robb is a republican and served as chairman of the Republican City Organization for several years. He was appointed collector of customs of Michigan City under the Harrison administration, and served a period of twenty-five years in that office. Mr. Robb is a member of the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the National Union. In 1890 he married Miss Josephine R. Webber of Williamston, Michigan. They have one daughter, Ruth M.

**TILGHMAN A. HOWARD** was born in South Carolina November 14, 1797. After his admission to the bar in Tennessee he practiced in that state for some time, and was also a member of the State Legislature. About the year 1830 he came to Indiana, and was subsequently appointed a United States district attorney. Tilghman A. Howard became known as a lawyer of splendid ability, and as a jurist or political speaker he ranked with the best of his day.

The death of Mr. Howard occurred August 16, 1844, in Texas, whither he had been sent as charge d'affaires.

**DAVID C. SPRAKER.** During the last forty years David C. Spraker has probably appeared as an active participant in as many business and civic interests at Kokomo as any other man. He has been a merchant, public official, manufacturer, banker, and altogether has lived his three score and ten years with complete fidelity to the best ideals of manhood.

Mr. Spraker was born February 15, 1847, in Decatur County, Indiana, son of Daniel and Martha (Miller) Spraker. He

is of old American ancestry. His grandfather, George Spraker, was born in Virginia, was a farmer by occupation, and died at the advanced age of ninety years in his native state. Daniel Spraker was born in Virginia, and was one of the early settlers of Decatur County, Indiana, coming west in 1835 and buying land near Greensburg. He was a farmer in that locality until his death in 1855, at the age forty-four. He was a devout and sincere Methodist, and in politics voted as a whig and later as a republican. At the time of his death he had a farm of 230 acres. His widow died in 1859. They had nine children, three of whom are still living.

David C. Spraker, sixth in age among the children, was a boy when he lost his parents, and in 1860 he came to Howard County and lived with his uncle, John Miller, a few miles west of Kokomo. He attended public school and also had the advantages of the Academy at Thorntown. He remained with his uncle eight years, and in 1868 began clerking in a store at New London. After a year he bought out the proprietor of a drug and grocery business, and continued merchandising there until 1878, when he was elected to the office of county treasurer of Howard County. He served two terms of two years each, and on leaving office he engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, and since then has been busied with many other interests. He was a tile manufacturer two years, and in the meantime had become interested in the natural gas industry.

Mr. Spraker was identified with the organization of the Kokomo Natural Gas Company, which put down the first productive well in this part of the state on October 6, 1886. Mr. Spraker was vice president of the Gas Company until 1895. In that year he organized the Kokomo Rubber Company for the manufacture of rubber specialties and mechanical appliances, including bicycle tires, and Mr. Spraker was its first president and manager, and held these offices until 1917. He then sold out the most of his interests in the company and is now practically retired, though he continued as a director in two of the leading banks of Kokomo.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, is a Methodist and a republican. From 1869 to 1877 Mr. Spraker served as postmaster at New London, having first been com-



up there, receiving his first educational advantages in a log cabin school. He became self-supporting by his work at the age of fifteen. In June, 1863, at the age of nineteen, he entered Company F of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, was mustered in at Indianapolis, and saw some of the hardest fighting in the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns during the next year. He was at Knoxville, did guard duty at Cumberland Gap, Greenville and Tazewell, Tennessee, and was granted his honorable discharge at Lafayette, Indiana, in March, 1864. On returning home he resumed the responsibilities of managing the home farm, and conducted it until 1879, when he moved to a farm adjoining the old homestead on the south. In the course of time he developed one of the best farms in Tipton Township, having over 150 acres, and an attractive and comfortable home. He has always been a republican, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and worships in the Seven-Mile United Brethren Church. In 1867 he married Ellen Alice Wilson. Her father, Andrew Wilson, was a pioneer settler in Cass County. To their marriage were born six children: Harry, deceased; Benjamin F.; Elmer; Walter, deceased; Blanche; and Charles.

As this record shows, Benjamin F. Sharts had behind him a sturdy agricultural ancestry, and he has always been grateful that his own boyhood was spent in the environment of the country. He did farm work at the same time that he attended district school. In the fall of 1888, at the age of seventeen, he went to live with a relative at Topeka, Kansas, and attended the high school of that city three years. Each year he carried off the honors of his class. Returning to Indiana, he taught his old home school in Tipton Township a year, also the Boyer School a mile east of Walton, and was in the Woodling School in Washington Township two years. On coming to Logansport in the summer of 1895 Mr. Sharts was employed in the county treasurer's office for a year, and in May, 1896, entered the Logansport State Bank. He was messenger and bookkeeper, later teller, and in May, 1906, after ten years with the bank he was promoted to cashier. Mr. Sharts was with this old and well known financial institution of the Wabash Valley for a total of seventeen years.

He resigned to take the management of the Fenton Investment Company in the spring of 1913. Mr. Sharts is a republican, has been an active member of the Cass County Historical Society, is identified with many civic and patriotic movements, and is affiliated with Tipton Lodge No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Logan Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Logan Council No. 11, Royal and Select Masons, and St. John Commandery No. 24, Knight Templars, at Logansport. He was eminent commander of St. John Commandery in 1907. October 3, 1900, he married Miss Pearl McManus. This loving wife and devoted mother passed away November 25, 1918, leaving the husband and three children, Victor Benjamin, aged sixteen; Robert Wilson, aged twelve; and Eleanor Jane, aged three.

RUFUS MAGEE for many years was regarded as one of Indiana's foremost democrats both at home and abroad. He served as United States Minister to Sweden and Norway during President Cleveland's administration.

He is a native of Logansport, where he was born October 17, 1845, and is now spending the quiet years of his age in the same city which saw his birth. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, but of an old American family. His grandfather, Daniel Magee, served as a soldier in the Revolution. His father, Empire A. Magee, was a millwright by trade and was one of the pioneers in the Wabash Valley to follow that occupation. He located at Logansport as early as 1836. He built the forge at what was known as the "Four Mile Locks" in Miami Township. The forge was constructed for the smelting of "Kidney Iron." Later he built the Aubeenaubee forge in Fulton County on the Tippecanoe River, also operated a grist mill at Lockport in Carroll County, and at Monticello built the mills of the Monticello Hydraulic Company. He died at Monticello in 1873. He was a Covenanter in religion.

Rufus Magee had few opportunities during his youth which he did not create himself. He lived with his parents to the age of nine. Thereafter self sustaining occupation went hand in hand with his education. He gained most of his education working as a devil and practical printer. His first experience was with the White County Jeffersonian, and for many years

afterward he was connected with various publications both as a printer and writer. He was in Indianapolis and Logansport, and in December, 1868, bought the Logansport Pharos. In August, 1874, he began issuing a daily paper. He finally sold his newspaper interests and for many years has been largely occupied with his private business affairs.

From 1872 to 1878 Mr. Magee was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and its secretary two years. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1900 was again elected to that office. In 1896 he was again a member of the State Central Committee, but resigned when the silver plank was introduced into the democratic platform. Mr. Magee was appointed Minister to Sweden and Norway by President Cleveland in March, 1885, and was abroad representing this government in the Scandinavian Peninsula four years and three months. On his return he took up the practice of law, for which he had qualified himself during his newspaper experience, but since 1902 has lived retired.

Mr. Magee married in 1868 Miss Jennie Musselman. They became the parents of two daughters.

JOHN C. F. BRATTAIN, former postmaster of Alexandria, has for many years been a successful business man of that city and is sole proprietor of the Brattain Plumbing and Heating Company.

He was born at Middletown in Henry County, Indiana, July 15, 1862, and when he was eleven years of age in 1873 his parents moved to Alexandria. His great-grandfather came to this country from Ireland and lived in South Carolina. Mr. Brattain's father was born in Indiana and was a merchant and died in 1910. John Brattain acquired most of his education in the Alexandria public schools, attending high school for three years. He learned his trade under A. E. Brattain, and was his employe for ten years. In 1891 he bought the business at the corner of Canal and Church streets, but subsequently located and erected the building at 115 North Canal Street where his business now has its headquarters. He does general plumbing, heating and general repairs, and has handled some of the most important contracts over a territory around Alexandria for ten miles.

In 1916 Mr. Brattain married Miss Wini-

fred G. Carr, daughter of John Carr of Menasha, Wisconsin. Mr. Brattain has always been an active republican, and his service as postmaster of Alexandria was under appointment from President Taft. He served from 1910 to 1914. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and Council at Alexandria and also with the local lodges of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Pythian Sisters and Eastern Star. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. What Mr. Brattain has acquired in a business way is due to his efforts and long continued work, and he stands high among local citizens. He is chairman of the Factory Committee of the Alexandria Business Men's Association.

EDWIN WALKER, M. D., PH. D. The Walker Hospital in Evansville is an institution of the finest modern equipment and service, and for a long period of years under the management and proprietorship of Dr. Edwin Walker has served the needs of a large section in Southern Indiana. Its founder and proprietor is a man of more than ordinary eminence in his profession, and has been doing the work of a well qualified physician and surgeon for over forty-five years.

He was a pioneer in giving Evansville modern hospital service. He comes of a family of pioneers. His people settled in Evansville more than eighty years ago. His ancestry goes back to George Walker, who with his two brothers, named Robert and Michael, sailed from the port of Dublin, Ireland, early in the eighteenth century and settled at Newton Creek in New Jersey. This settlement became allied with the Salem, New Jersey, settlement, and marriages between them were frequent. George Walker married Miss Brinton. Their son, George Brinton Walker, great-grandfather of Doctor Walker, married about 1760 Mary Hall. She was the daughter of William Hall, Jr., and Elizabeth (Smith) Hall. Her grandfather, William Hall, Sr., emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, in 1677 with John and Andrew Thompson and settled in Pyles Grove Township, Salem County, New Jersey. He became prominent in business affairs, his prosperity being measured by the ownership of extensive lands. In 1709 he was appointed judge of the County Court. His

second wife was named Sarah Clement, of Gloucester County. Her oldest son, William Hall, Jr., was born August 22, 1701, and inherited a part of his father's estate in Upper Mannington and the greater part of the Salem property.

Captain William Walker, grandfather of Doctor Walker, was born at Pennsneck, New Jersey, in September, 1782. He saw active service in the War of 1812. From New Jersey he removed to Cincinnati and remained there until about 1835, when he came to Evansville, then a small and flourishing town. Joseph P. Elliott, who knew him well, wrote of him in his history of Vanderburg County: "He was never idle but was an active, useful man. At times he contracted for earth work and improvement of streets, and sometimes undertook to build houses. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was an efficient court official." For this war he set about to raise a company, and hoisted his flag in front of the Market House at the junction of Main and Third streets. In two weeks the roll was filled and he was commissioned captain of Company K, which was attached to the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. With this command he went to Mexico. He was killed February 23, 1847, at the battle of Buena Vista, while leading twenty-three of his men in the thickest of the fight. The survivors afterward said that he told his men "we must go through or die," and with drawn sword in hand he led his men through the fray and fell after being lanced through the body in seventeen places. His remains were brought to Evansville in the summer of 1847 and buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, with becoming military honors. He was then sixty-six years of age.

Captain Walker married Catherine Tyler. She was born September 28, 1785, daughter of James and Hannah (Acton) Tyler, and granddaughter of James and Martha (Simpson) Tyler. Her great-grandparents were William and Mary (Abbott) Tyler, William Tyler being a son of William and Johanna (Parsons) Tyler, who were natives of Walton in Somersetshire, England, and came to America about 1688, settling in Western New Jersey, where William Tyler bought large tracts of land on the north side of Monmouth River. Captain Walker was survived by his widow several years. They had seven children: James Tyler, George B., Hannah, William

H., Mary, John T. and Oscar. George B. was a physician and one of the founders of Evansville Medical College. He was for three years surgeon in the Union Army in war between the states and was prominent in business affairs. John T. was also a physician, and was assistant surgeon in the Mexican war and surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Regular Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the war between the states. William H. was prominent in public affairs and served as mayor of Evansville and as county auditor. Oscar was also a physician. He removed to Missouri, and spent his last years there.

James Tyler Walker, father of Doctor Walker, was born at Salem, New Jersey, April 15, 1806, but spent most of his life in the Ohio Valley. He acquired a liberal education for his time, and after his admission to the bar began practice at Evansville. He raised a company for the Union army in the Civil war, but being past military age his individual service were rejected. He was a democrat in politics, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1844. He was a member of Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church. The death of this honored member of the Evansville bar occurred in 1877. He married Charlotte Burtis, who was born in Center Township of Vanderburg County March 2, 1822, a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Miller) Burtis and granddaughter of Jesse Burtis, Sr., and Elizabeth (Brewer) Burtis. Jesse Burtis, Sr., during his early life lived on Broome Street, New York City. In 1817 Jesse Burtis, Jr., removed to Cincinnati, and from there to Vanderburg County in 1820, and was one of the first permanent settlers in Center Township. He and his wife were Quakers. Mrs. James T. Walker died in 1901, the mother of two sons, James Tyler and Edwin. James Tyler Walker has long been identified with the Evansville bar. He married Lucy Alice Babcock, a daughter of Henry O. and Mary (Houser) Babcock, and their two children are Henry Babcock and Mary.

Edwin Walker, who was born at Evansville May 6, 1853, graduated from the Evansville High School in 1869, attended Hanover College at Hanover, Indiana, and graduated in 1874 from the Evansville Medical College. Hanover College conferred upon him the degree of P. H. D. Beginning practice the same year, he was appointed professor of anatomy in the

Evansville Medical College. Then, in 1877, he attended lectures at the University of New York in New York City and received his diploma from that institution in 1879. He has also taken post graduate work in New York, Baltimore, Boston and Chicago, and has twice visited Europe, studying in London, Edinburgh, Berlin and Vienna. In 1882 he and others established a city hospital, and operated it successfully for several years. In 1887 he established at Evansville a training school for nurses. This was the second school of the kind in Indiana and about the thirtieth in the United States.

Doctor Walker established the Walker Hospital on South Fourth Street in 1894. Up to that time he had carried on a general practice and his work has been chiefly surgery. He still gives his supervision to the affairs of the hospital, and that institution with all its facilities is a splendid memorial to the painstaking work and the high ideals of Doctor Walker. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, has served as president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and as first vice president of the American Medical Association, is a member of the American Gynecological Society, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Since 1899 his active associate has been Dr. James York Welborn.

In 1880 Doctor Walker married Capitola Hudspeth. She was born at Booneville, Indiana, a daughter of George P. and Margaret (Smith) Hudspeth. Her father was a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and a relative to the Daniel Boone family. Her mother was born at Booneville, Indiana, where her parents were pioneers.

**LOUIS PHILLIP SEEBURGER.** A lifelong resident of Terre Haute, where he was a successful business man and farmer, Louis Phillip Seeburger was most widely known both in his native county and state for his prominence in democratic politics. The field of politics seemed to appeal to his tastes and inclinations early in life and for thirty-five years he almost continuously held some office or other. It is said that he was a candidate for twelve different offices and only two defeats were registered against his candidacy. His last office was that of county assessor of Vigo County. His death occurred on the 17th of January, 1919.

Mr. Seeburger was born on First Street in Terre Haute June 2, 1855, fourth among the seven children of Louis and Caroline (Frey) Seeburger. His father was a native of Baden and his mother of Wuerttemberg, Germany. Louis Seeburger came to America in 1844, lived a time in New York, and from there removed to Philadelphia. His wife came to New York in 1845 with her two brothers, and in 1846 Louis Seeburger and Caroline Frey were married in Philadelphia. The following year they came west and settled at Terre Haute, their first home being at the corner of Second and Poplar streets, but about 1848 was moved to lot seventy-two in the city. Louis Seeburger was for a number of years engaged in the retail meat and butcher business, and was a man of considerable prominence in local affairs. He died in 1876, and at that time was a candidate for the Legislature. He had been a member of the City Council four years and in 1872 was nominated for county commissioner and in 1874 for city treasurer. More than seventy years have passed since the parents were married in Philadelphia and the widowed mother is still living, at the venerable age of ninety-two. All her seven children grew to maturity, and the first to die was forty-seven years old. Three are still living and all residents of Terre Haute.

Practical experience in business came to Louis Seeburger early in life. As a boy in Terre Haute he received his first instruction in some private schools, and afterwards attended the public schools. Still later he was a student in a commercial school. When only six years of age he began helping in his father's butcher shop, and at the age of ten he bought his first cattle, paying seven cents a pound on the hoof. He continued in the butcher business until 1882.

He was married that year and then removed to a farm of 160 acres in Honey Creek Township of Vigo County. Marriage and change of occupation were not the only two events of that year. In November he was appointed deputy sheriff, and in January, 1883, returned to Terre Haute to take up his public duties. For eighteen years his home was at the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. After four years as deputy sheriff he became deputy under County Treasurer Cox, and in 1887 was appointed to the United States

revenue service. In 1889 he resigned his public office and engaged in the meat business with John McFall. In 1894 Mr. Seeburger was nominated on the democratic ticket for the office of sheriff, and although running seven hundred votes ahead of the ticket was defeated. After that campaign he engaged in the wholesale packing business under the name Seeburger & Patton.

In 1896 the democrats of Vigo County gave him an unanimous nomination for sheriff, and he was one of the two democrats elected on the county ticket that year. He received a plurality of 448, and the significance of this is heightened by the fact that McKinley had only thirteen more votes from the county as republican candidate for president. Mr. Seeburger was re-elected sheriff in 1898, by a greatly increased majority, and was in that office until November 1900. In the meantime in 1899 he bought a farm three miles north of the Court House, and when public duties did not interfere he gave his time and energy to its management.

In 1906 Mr. Seeburger was elected a county commissioner and in 1908 was chosen president of the board. In 1910 he was nominated for state senator, but on a technical ground, that he already held a judicial office, he was declared ineligible. In 1913 he was elected a member at large of the City Council, and became its president. While in that office he was elected county assessor.

Mr. Seeburger was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and in the York Rite was a member of the Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Knight Templar Commandery. He was identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Terre Haute Commercial Club, and there was not a better known nor more highly esteemed man in the citizenship of Vigo County. At one time he was president of the State Association of County Commissioners. At another time he published the "Public Official" magazine.

On January 26, 1882, Mr. Seeburger married Miss Mary W. Noble, daughter of Charles T. and Elizabeth L. (Herring) Noble.

Charles T. Noble was a conspicuous figure in the early educational affairs of Vigo County, is remembered as the first teacher, and many who afterwards became prominent in business and affairs recognized

gratefully the early influences and instruction received from him. Mr. Noble was also the second county clerk in Vigo County, an office he held for fourteen years, and was the first auditor and first city clerk of Terre Haute. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Seeburger, two of whom died in infancy. The three sons living are Edward P., John N. and Louis W., all natives of Terre Haute.

GEORGE S. KINNARD, who achieved prominent recognition as a member of the Indianapolis bar, was a representative from the old Sixth District. During the short time he was engaged in the work of his profession he rose to prominence and at his death left the impress of his ability as a distinguished lawyer. He was accidentally killed in a steamboat explosion.

GEORGE W. RAUCH. It was the fortune of an able Marion lawyer to represent the Eleventh Indiana District in Congress in one of the most vital and important epochs in history, from the Sixtieth to the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Mr. Rauch was first elected to Congress in 1906, and served continuously until March, 1917, when he retired and resumed the practice of his profession. During his last term he was fourth member of the powerful committee on appropriations in the House of Representatives. This committee directs the huge money bills which make possible the operation of the vast machinery of government. Mr. Rauch also had an active part in the study, deliberation and passage of many of the measures involving the great and complicated problems solved by the National Legislature during the first administration of President Wilson.

George W. Rauch was born on a farm near Warren in Huntington County, Indiana, February 22, 1876, and is the son of Philip and Martha Rauch. He was educated in the public schools of Huntington County, later attended the Valparaiso Normal, and graduated in law from the Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso. He was admitted to the bar in 1906, and began practice at Marion, and is a member of the Grant County Bar Association.

Mr. Rauch married July 10, 1918, Emma Nolen, a member of a prominent Southern family.





of William and Belle (Clarkston) Poole. Her family came from Jennings County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Leeson were married in 1915. He is a republican voter and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, Quincy Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, with Elwood Lodge No. 368, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Zeta Chapter of the Beta Phi Sigma at Elwood. He and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

**DUDLEY H. CHASE.** The City of Logansport had no nobler representative of American citizenship and ideals during the last century than the late Dudley H. Chase. A native of Logansport, he was from an early age identified with some of the most sterling scenes in American history, and for upwards of forty years held a foremost position as a lawyer and judge.

He was born at Logansport August 29, 1837, and died in that city July 2, 1902, at the age of sixty-five. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Chase. This branch of the Chase family came from Bristol, England, to Massachusetts in colonial times. Henry Chase was born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1800, and was a western pioneer. He located at Delphi, Indiana, in 1827, was admitted to the bar, practiced four years in Mississippi, returning to Delphi in 1832, and the following year locating at Logansport. He enjoyed a large practice and associations with all the pioneer lawyers of Northern Indiana, the Wabash River at that time marking almost the frontier line of settlement. In 1839 he was appointed judge of the Eighth Judicial District to fill an unexpired term. In 1844 he removed to New York City and practiced law there five years, and then established another home in the new western country at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where in 1854 he fell a victim to the cholera plague.

Dudley H. Chase spent most of his boyhood at the home of his uncle, William Chase, in Logansport. He was educated in the local schools, and from an early age manifested a great interest in military affairs. In 1854 he became captain of a local company known as the Logan Grays. In 1856 Hon. Schuyler Colfax appointed him a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. Had he entered that school he might have become one of the distinguished

figures in American military affairs. Instead the more strenuous and exciting drama of Kansas enlisted his service and participation, and as member of a rifle company he battled for freedom on that soil. After the Kansas troubles he returned to Logansport, studied law with D. D. Pratt, and in 1858 graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. He had about three years of quiet practice at Logansport before the outbreak of the Civil war.

In April, 1861, his local military company was offered to the Union army, and Judge Chase equipped it at his own expense. It became Company K of the Ninth Regiment, Indiana Infantry. Before getting into the field Captain Chase was assigned with fifty-two Indiana volunteers to duties of recruiting in the State of Maine. He and his followers were afterward organized as Company A, Second Battalion, Seventeenth United States Infantry. This company joined the Fifth Army Corps in front of Fredericksburg immediately after the battle there. Judge Chase was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and on July 2, 1863, was seriously wounded in the hip by a shell. Later he was assigned to duty in New York City in helping quell the draft riots. On recovering from his injury he rejoined his command, was at Rappahannock and Bristow Station, and the Mine Run campaign. On account of wounds he resigned his commission and left the service February 4, 1864.

Twenty-seven years of age, with the best part of his life still before him, and with an enviable record as a soldier and officer, he was soon recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Northern Indiana. In 1864 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cass County and re-elected in 1866 and in 1868. In 1872 he was elected to the Circuit Bench, re-elected in 1878, and after twelve years of service declined to be a candidate for further honors. But in 1896 he was again called from the quiet pursuits of his profession and elected judge of the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit. He was still engaged in the duties of that office, surrounded with all the dignities of his profession, when death came to him and removed one of the best citizens Logansport ever knew.

Judge Chase was a member of Logansport Post No. 14, Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Indiana Com-

mandery of the Loyal Legion, was a Mason and eminent commander of St. John's Commandery of the Knights Templar, and also a member of the Odd Fellows.

October 28, 1859, he married Maria Durett. Her father was one of the founders of Logansport. She died April 12, 1877, the mother of five children: William, Robert, John, George and Mary. December 7, 1880, Judge Chase married Grace M. Corey, of Saratoga Springs, New York. She was a member of the Schuyler family. To the second marriage were born four children: Charles D., Ruth, James and Louise.

Charles D. Chase, only son of Judge Chase still living in Logansport, was born in that city September 27, 1882, and for many years has been successfully engaged in the undertaking business. He was educated in the public schools and in 1903 graduated from the Myers School of Embalming at Columbus. Mr. Chase is affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 272, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Bridge City Lodge No. 305, Knights of Pythias, Logan Lodge No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Logansport Lodge No. 66, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THEO STEIN, JR. The name Stein has long been prominent in Indianapolis, and some of the services and experiences of Theo Stein, Sr., have been recounted on other pages.

Some of the important public honors of the county have come to his son, Theo Stein, Jr., who is now serving his second term as county clerk of Marion County, and also has a recognized position in business affairs, all of which he has gained at an age when most young men are merely laying the foundation of the future.

He was born at Indianapolis April 11, 1889, the only son of his parents. He attended the grammar and high schools, also Wabash College, and finished his education in the University of Pennsylvania. On returning home he entered the insurance business as an employe of the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana and in August, 1911, was appointed city manager at Indianapolis for this company. He helped build up the local business, and in December, 1912, organized a general in-

surance business. He is still actively interested in this growing and successful concern, the headquarters of which are in the Lemcke Annex at Indianapolis.

Mr. Stein since attaining manhood has been a hard worker in behalf of the local republican organization, and in 1914 his name was placed on the county ticket as candidate for county clerk and he was elected. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Shrine, and also a member of the Marion Club, University Club, the Athenæum, the Country Club, and the Board of Trade. In 1916 he married Miss Dorothy Kinnear Bennett, of New York City.

GEORGE W. DICKEY is a machinist, and automobile man of wide and varied experience, and is proprietor of the Dickey Motor Car Company of Kokomo, distributors of the King Eight, Elgin Six and Willys-Overland cars. He has a large business over Howard County, and conducts a thorough service station for the cars distributed through his company.

Mr. Dickey is the type of man who early gets into the battle of life and is satisfied to win his promotion only on merits and actual ability. He was born in Howard County, Indiana, August 30, 1884, son of George W. and Matilda (Bon Durant) Dickey. His grandfather, Emanuel Dickey, a native of Pennsylvania, was an early settler in Ohio, and in 1870 brought his family to Indiana and became a farmer in Owen County, where he spent the rest of his life and died at the age of seventy years. One of his several children was George W. Dickey, Sr., who was born in Ohio, April 23, 1847, grew up in Owen County, and went to Marshall County, where he met and married his wife. In 1883 he located on a farm four miles northeast of Howard County, and about eight years later moved to Cass County, where he died at the age of forty-four. He was a very progressive farmer and also spent much time buying and selling timber. Politically he was a democrat. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters, and seven are still living.

The fifth child was George W. Dickey, who was educated in the public schools of this state. He was twelve years of age when he began earning his living in a basket factory at Plymouth, Indiana.

When about fourteen he worked as bell boy and boot black in the Clinton Hotel, and at sixteen he took up the machinist's trade with the Clisbe Manufacturing Company of Plymouth. This firm manufactured gasoline engines. After about a year there he was employed as a machinist for a year with the Oliver Typewriter Company at Woodstock, Illinois, then returned to Kokomo, and was in the machine shops of the Haynes Automobile Company and worked two years longer as a machinist at his trade in Chicago. About that time he went into business for himself, doing experimental work in the machinery line.

All this training, experience and practical work came before he was nineteen years of age. Mr. Dickey was in business for himself about two years, and since then has devoted his time to the automobile business. For five years he had a repair and machine shop in Chicago. June 12, 1909, he removed to San Antonio, Texas, and sold and repaired automobiles in that state for four years. February 7, 1914, he returned to Kokomo as his permanent residence, and has since become one of the prominent men of the county as salesman of automobiles, trucks and tractors and furnishing a reliable service department. The Dickey Motor Car Company was incorporated under the laws of Indiana April 12, 1916, with George W. Dickey as president, Charles W. Hale, vice president, and Lelah M. Burrows, secretary and treasurer. This company was dissolved September 1, 1918, at which time Mr. Dickey took over all the stock and continues the business now as sole proprietor.

As a resident of Kokomo he has given much of his time to public affairs for the betterment of the city. He is a member of the Congregational Church, an independent voter, and is affiliated with Howard Lodge No. 93, Free and Accepted Masons. September 27, 1905, he married Miss Charlotte Mast, of Kokomo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Mast. To their marriage were born two sons and two daughters: Charlotte Geneva, born in 1907; George W., Jr., born in 1910; Bon Durant, born in 1914; and Mary Beatrice, born in 1916.

CHARLES R. COX is one of the younger business men of Muncie, and is manager and active head of the Cox-Williamson Candy Company, wholesale manufacturing

confectioners. This is a business which is regarded as a valuable asset to Muncie as a growing commercial center, and its success and standing is largely due to the exceptional enterprise shown by Mr. Cox.

Mr. Cox was born on a farm south of Eaton in Delaware County October 23, 1892. He represents one of the old families in that section of the state. His grandfather was a native of Virginia, and on coming to Indiana settled on a farm four miles west of Eaton, where he was one of the pioneers. Charles R. Cox is a son of Charles V. and Lillie C. (Smith) Cox. His father was born in Indiana and spent his life as a farmer. He died in 1895.

Charles R. Cox, only son of his parents, was three years old when his father died, and his mother moved to Eaton, where she lived until the family removed to Muncie. Here Mr. Cox finished his education in the grammar and high schools, and when little more than a boy he began the line of business which he at present follows, manufacturing candy. Later for three years he was clerk and bookkeeper with the Muncie Electric Light Company. In August, 1915, he was appointed manager of the Cox-Williamson Candy Company. Later Mr. Williamson withdrew, and George W. Bauman was admitted to the firm, though the name still remains as formerly. They do an extensive jobbing business in making five-cent packages of candy, under the familiar name of "Triangle Confections." Much of their output is distributed by their own firm of traveling salesmen, and their special territory is sixty miles in every direction around Muncie.

Mr. Cox is a member of the Christian Church and a republican voter.

JOHN ARTHUR KAUTZ is publisher of the Kokomo Tribune, having bought that paper more than thirty years ago. The Kokomo Tribune is one of the oldest papers in Indiana of continuous publication. It was established in 1848, seventy years ago, and was first published at New London, then the leading town of Howard County. Later it was moved to Kokomo. Under the ownership and management of Mr. Kautz since 1887 the Tribune has grown from a small daily of 400 circulation to a paper of 8,560, growing steadily. It has a complete modern plant, and is housed in one of the best buildings at Kokomo, recently com-

pleted, a fireproof structure that is a model newspaper home.

Mr. Kautz, whose name has been identified with many other affairs at Kokomo, was born in Wabash County, Indiana, September 26, 1860, son of Henry and Eliza (Baker) Kautz. His grandfather, Frederick Kautz, was born at York, Pennsylvania, and was an early settler in Northern Indiana, first locating in Huntington County and then in Wabash County. He was a farmer. In 1869 he left Wabash County and moved out to Kansas, but at the age of eighty returned to Wabash County and died there. He was a whig and later a republican and a member of the Dunkard Church.

Of his eight children Henry Kautz was the oldest. With an education in the pioneer country schools Henry Kautz has had an active career as a farmer, builder and merchant, and is still living at Andrews in Huntington County.

John A. Kautz, second in a family of three children, was graduated from Butler College at Indianapolis with the class of 1885. He had two years of experience as a teacher before he bought the Kokomo Tribune in May, 1887. He is one of the veteran Indiana journalists. Among other business interests he is a director of the Citizens National Bank.

Through his paper and as a private citizen he had constantly exercised his influence for the broadening and upbuilding of Kokomo as a business and civic center. He was one of the organizers and a member of the committee that built the Young Men's Christian Association and has continuously served on the board of directors of that institution. For the past ten years he has been a member of the school board, and as such has done his part in building the present Kokomo High School and the Public Library. From 1902 to 1906, under appointment from President Roosevelt, Mr. Kautz served as postmaster of Kokomo. He is a member of the Christian Church, a republican, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and an Elk.

August 18, 1886, at Wabash, he married Miss Inez Gillen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Gillen. Mrs. Kautz was educated at Butler College. They have four daughters, all living, Bernice, born March 3, 1888, wife of Kent H. Blackledge; Cordelia, born April 30, 1890, wife of J. D. Forrest; Doro-

thy, born March 4, 1892, wife of Robert J. Hamp; and Kathryn, born July 3, 1897, unmarried, and still living with her parents.

JOHN RAU of Indianapolis, is one of the pioneers of glass manufacturing in Indiana, and is president of the Fairmount Glass Works. It has been a lifetime pursuit with him. He began as a boy helper, has worked himself up from the lowest rounds to the top of the ladder and knows glass making as few other men in the country know it today. The history of the glass industry in Indiana is told on other pages of this publication. From that chapter it will be seen that Mr. Rau entered the industry soon after natural gas made Indiana one of the most attractive fields in the country for glass making, and though glass manufacture has passed through its period of rise and decline Mr. Rau is one of the few who have continued, while others have come and gone, and is head of a large establishment at Indianapolis.

Mr. Rau was born at Louisville, Kentucky, August 15, 1856, son of Frederick G. and Rebecca (Schneider) Rau. His father, a native of Germany, learned both the butcher and baker's trades, and when about fifteen came to the United States. His home after that was at Louisville, Kentucky, and he was eighty-four years of age when he passed away. His wife was a native of this country of German parentage. They had twelve children, ten reaching maturity.

Second in the family, John Rau had but little opportunity to secure an education. He was only nine years of age when he began working in a glass factory at Louisville. At eighteen he could scarcely read or write. He and his oldest brother, Fred, had in the meantime assumed the responsibilities of assisting their father in rearing the younger children. Reaching the age of eighteen, Mr. Rau realized the necessity of an education as a preliminary to a successful career. That education he acquired largely by study alone, in the silent watches of the night and in the intervals of hard labor. During 1884-85 he was employed in a glass factory at Milwaukee. His Milwaukee employer then started a factory at Denver, Colorado, and Mr. Rau was one of the men selected to open the new plant. He was at Denver and Golden,

Colorado, for two years, and spent another year blowing glass at Massillon, Ohio.

This was the experience which preceded his pioneer efforts in Indiana. In 1889, with three other men, forming an equal copartnership, he established a glass factory at Fairmount. For eighteen years Mr. Rau was one of the men who held up the hands of industry in that typical Quaker settlement, and from there in 1904 he removed to Indianapolis and built, with several associates, a large plant for the manufacture of bottle ware. The present output is exclusively bottles, and of all sizes and colors. At the present time the entire plant is owned by John and Fred Rau. It represents an investment of over \$500,000, and on the average more than 400 hands are employed.

While Mr. Rau's activities have been associated so largely with the executive end of the glass industry, his contributions to the business are also represented by between fifteen and twenty patents in his own name, involving various phases of glass manufacturing. Mr. Rau has the distinction of building the first continuous tank in Indiana. It was an experiment, and he took big chances in erecting it, but demonstrated its utility and six years later others began following his example. Some of the machines now used by his company are also his individual invention, and it is said that John Rau has made more improvements in the glass business than any other one man.

Having come up from the lowest walks of industry himself, Mr. Rau has always shown a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the laboring man's position. As a workman he stood high in the councils of union labor, and his establishment has always been conducted as a union shop. Politically he is a republican. In 1883 he married Miss Alice Marsh, a native of Louisville, Kentucky. They have three children: John Hite; Charles Dillard; and Marie, Mrs. Kenneth C. Woolling.

**MRS. MARY McCRAE CULTER.** One of the well known names in literary circles is that of Mrs. Mary McCrae Culter, an educator and author. She was born in New Albany, Indiana, April 12, 1858, a daughter of the Rev. John and Catherine H.

(Shields) McCrae. On her maternal grandfather's side she is a direct descendant from the French Huguenots, and on the side of his wife is in the ninth generation from John and Priscilla Alden. Her grandfather, Henry B. Shields, was a member of one of the pioneer families to settle in New Albany, Indiana, and a large number of relatives still live in that part of Indiana. On the paternal side Mrs. Culter is descended from the McCrae clan of western Scotland, people who were staunch Covenanters in the troublous days of early Scotland.

The Rev. John McCrae, a native of Scotland, was educated in Nashville, Tennessee, and in the New Albany Theological Seminary, and he afterwards served as a home missionary for the Presbyterian Church in Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Kansas. In 1863 he joined the Federal army, going into the service as chaplain for the Third Kentucky Cavalry, and was sent home with over \$30,000 to be distributed among families of the soldiers, this being just at the time Sherman started on his march to the sea. Every dollar of that money reached those from whom it was intended in spite of the efforts of guerrillas to capture it. From that time until the close of the war Reverend McCrae served as chaplain in the military prisons at Louisville, Kentucky. He died at Ness City, Kansas, in 1890.

Mary McCrae Culter was educated in the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, where she graduated in 1877, and she afterward taught school in Indiana, teaching in Clark County and at Salem in Washington County, and after removing to Kansas she taught in Wichita. Her literary work, begun in 1895, has been continued to the present time, and she is the author of many well known works, including: "What the Railroad Brought to Timken," "Ships That Pass in the Day," "Four Roads to Happiness," "Girl Who Kept Up," "Prodigal Daughter," "Jolly Half Dozen," "Gates of Brass," "A Real Aristocrat," also many serial stories and songs and poems.

On October 19, 1882, Mary McCrae was married at Peotone, Kansas, to Bradford M. Culter, a native of Illinois, and their children are Edith M., Mabel M., Arthur E., and Leila E.



EDGAR AUGUSTUS SIMMONS is president of the Farmers Trust and Savings Bank of Kokomo. This bank, established in 1902 as the Kokomo National Bank, has enjoyed a career of great and marked prosperity, and has been steadily increasing its resources until it is now considered one of the strongest banks in Northern Indiana. It has a capital of \$150,000, surplus and undivided profits of approximately \$80,000, and total resources of \$1,187,609. One especially interesting feature of its condition is that its volume of deposits has almost doubled in three years. The deposits in 1918 are over \$1,000,000. They conduct a general banking business, including savings, trust, real estate, rental, insurance, investment, and loan departments, and thus have all those branches of service found in the largest metropolitan banks. Its officers and directors include some of the best known business men and citizens of Howard County. Besides Mr. Simmons as president the vice president is George W. Duke, E. B. Seaward is cashier, W. W. Drinkwater is treasurer and secretary, and other directors are Lex J. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Learner, Thomas C. McReynolds, E. L. Danner, A. G. Seiberling, and C. W. McReynolds.

Edgar Augustus Simmons was born at Shelby County, Indiana, November 6, 1859, son of Augustus and Catherine (Giles) Simmons. Catherine Giles was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 16, 1819. As a girl she accompanied her parents to Shelby County, Indiana, when fifteen years of age, and a few years later married James Thompson. The Thompson family removed to Howard County in 1844, locating about five miles west of Kokomo. A year later James Thompson took a claim a mile nearer the county seat, but died the following year without having had much opportunity to improve his land. After the death of her husband Mrs. Thompson returned to Shelby County and there married Augustus Simmons. They lived in Shelby County until she became a second time a widow, in the year 1865, when their son Edgar A. was only five years old. In 1872 she brought her family to Howard County, and continued to reside here until her death at Kokomo April 7, 1908, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine. Of her family three children survive: Leonidas; America, wife of Frank Todhunter; and Edgar A.

Edgar A. Simmons was thirteen years old when his mother came to Howard County and located on the farm known as the old Indian Spring Farm about five miles west of Kokomo. In the meantime he had attended district school in Shelby County, and afterwards had the advantages of the public schools of Kokomo. He lived at home with his mother and handled many of the responsibilities of the farm until his twenty-fourth year.

In 1883 Mr. Simmons married Miss Belle George, daughter of W. W. George, who came from Fayette County, Indiana, in 1873 and settled three miles west of Kokomo, on the Pike. For three years after his marriage Mr. Simmons farmed in Erwin Township, and was then appointed deputy sheriff under Isaac Wright. He was deputy sheriff four years, and in 1890 was nominated by his party for the office of sheriff and was elected by a handsome majority, being one of the leaders on the republican ticket that year. At the end of one term the people of Howard County were so well satisfied with his conduct of office that they elected him by an even larger majority.

On retiring from the sheriff's office Mr. Simmons became associated with W. S. Armstrong, former mayor of Kokomo, and ex-County Clerk V. D. Ellis in the hardware business. Two years later he sold out his interest and entered real estate. Mr. Simmons was in the real estate business at Kokomo from 1898 to 1906. In the latter year he was appointed postmaster of Kokomo and held that office one term. From 1900 to 1904, for two terms, he was chairman of the Howard County Republican Committee. Mr. Simmons was elected president of the Kokomo National Bank, now the Farmers Trust & Savings Bank, in 1910, and has since devoted practically all his time and energies to this institution, which in its growth and prosperity reflects to a large extent the wisdom of its management.

FREDOLIN RUSSELL BORTON is one of the younger business men and merchants of Richmond, member of the firm Thompson & Borton, dealers in men's and boy's clothing and furnishings.

Mr. Borton was born at Webster in Wayne County, Indiana, November 9, 1889, son of Alfred E. and Lydia (Russell) Bor-



ton. He attended the public schools at Webster, graduating from high school in 1907, and took two years in the normal course at Earlham College. Having qualified as a teacher he followed that occupation in New Garden Township of Wayne County for two years. He left the school room to identify himself with merchandising as a salesman with the clothing house of Krone & Kennedy. He remained with that firm nine years and accepted every opportunity to improve his ability and benefit by his increasing experience. For a short time he was in a similar business at South Bend, and in 1917 returned to Richmond and bought a partnership with Mr. Thompson. They now have one of the leading stores of the kind in Eastern Indiana.

In 1913 Mr. Borton married Lucile Pitts, daughter of George and Minnie (Steddon) Pitts of Webster. Their one son, George Russell, was born in 1916. Mr. Borton has taken an active interest in local affairs and during the progress of the war he served as a private in Company K of the Indiana State Militia. He is independent in politics and a member of the Friends Church. His only fraternal affiliation is the Improved Order of Red Men.

EDWARD A. STUCKMEYER. While his work and service as a business man have made Mr. Stuckmeyer well known in Indianapolis for many years, his wider recognition over the state is due to the fact that he is now president of the State Board of Pharmacy, through which all candidates for licenses as registered pharmacists are examined and approved. Mr. Stuckmeyer was formerly secretary of this board, and much of the efficiency associated with the administration of the state law on pharmacy is the result of his painstaking efforts and professional standards and ideals.

Mr. Stuckmeyer was born in Indianapolis, a son of John Henry Stuckmeyer. The Stuckmeyer family has been a well known one in Indianapolis for over half a century. His father was a well known carpenter and contractor in Indianapolis. Edward A. Stuckmeyer obtained his early education in the Indianapolis public schools, but was only fifteen years old when he went to work in the drug store of Dr. D. G. Reid, with whom he acquired much of his early training. The Reid store was

at Fletcher Avenue and Shelby Street. Later for some time Mr. Stuckmeyer was in the store of Charles G. Traub and C. W. Ichrod. About the time he turned his majority he entered business for himself in partnership with his brother, J. H. Stuckmeyer, and for the past quarter of a century the firm has been J. H. and E. A. Stuckmeyer. They own and operate two of the high class drug stores of the city, one at 1853 Madison Avenue and the other at 1415 Prospect Street. Mr. E. A. Stuckmeyer has active charge and management of the latter store.

In politics he is a democrat, and for years has lent his interest and co-operation to all civic and welfare projects. Mr. Stuckmeyer is married, and his son, Edwin J. Stuckmeyer, is a graduate of the Indiana College of Pharmacy and is a registered pharmacist.

OSCAR RAYMOND LUHRING, present representative of the First Congressional District of Indiana, is a lawyer by profession and has had a busy practice and many public responsibilities at Evansville since 1900.

He was born in Gibson County, Indiana, February 11, 1879. His early advantages in the public schools were supplemented by a literary and law course in the University of Virginia, where he graduated LL. B. on June 13, 1900. He was admitted to the bar of Indiana in August of the same year at Evansville, and forthwith entered upon an active practice. His first important public honor came in 1902, with his election to the Sixty-Third General Assembly of Indiana. He served one term in the House and in 1904 was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for the First Judicial Circuit, and held that office until 1908. He was then regularly elected prosecuting attorney, and served two terms, 1908 to 1912, and was renominated for a third term but declined the honor. He has for many years been one of the leading republicans of the First District, and at the election in November, 1918, was chosen a member of the Sixty-Sixth Congress by 20,440 votes against 18,837 votes given to George K. Denton; his democratic rival.

Mr. Luhring married June 16, 1902, Margaret Graham Evans of Minneapolis, daughter of the late Robert G. Evans.





G. J. Moninger

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Her father was a blacksmith and farmer and widely known in both public and religious affairs at Indianapolis. He was a very able speaker and was an influential member of the Zion Evangelical Church. He was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Monninger became the parents of six sons and two daughters, a stalwart race, and they too have made use of their opportunities and gained honorable position in affairs. The oldest, Karl, has practically succeeded to his father's business and is owner and manager of a restaurant on Washington Street adjoining the Park Theater. The son Arthur G. Monninger is a talented musician, completed his musical education in Berlin, and both he and his wife are prominent in Indianapolis musical circles and are instructors in the College of Musical Art on Pennsylvania Street. The daughter Lydia married Albert Roath, who is connected with a Boston shoe house and is a resident of Indianapolis. Olga, the second daughter is at home and Freddie resides in Chicago. Oscar is a graduate of Purdue University, and is an engineer in the employ of the W. H. Insley Manufacturing Company at Indianapolis. Werner H. was a student of the University of Illinois where he enlisted as a wireless operator in the United States Navy. Otto attends the Technical High School of Indianapolis. All the children received high school educations in Indianapolis.

Mr. Gottfried Monninger in the matter of politics has maintained a rather independent attitude, though usually giving his support to the democratic party. His family are members of the Zion Evangelical Church. One of the principal interests of the family circle is music, and they are not only lovers of that divine art but most of them have musical accomplishments. Mr. Monninger has long been prominent in the Independent Turnverein and the Maennerchor, was for years secretary and treasurer of the Turners, was for twenty-five years treasurer of the Turners' Building & Loan Association, served as grand treasurer of the Independent Knights of Pythias, now the Knights of Cosmos, is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and a life member of the German Orphan Home, and Home for the Aged.

MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE, educator and author, was born in Kingsbury, Indiana, October 28, 1860, a daughter of Isaac Phillips and Margaret (Marr) Roberts. The father was an educator of distinction on agricultural subjects, serving as dean and professor of agriculture at Cornell University 1873-1903, and in his honor Roberts Hall at Ithaca was named. The mother was a daughter of William Marr of LaPorte, Indiana.

Mary Roberts Coolidge attended Cornell University and Stanford University, receiving the degrees of Ph. B. and M. S. from the former and that of Ph. D. from the latter. After completing her literary training she rose to prominence as an educator, teaching in many of the noted educational institutions of the country, and aside from her educational work she is further distinguished as an author and as a public worker. She is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta college society, of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, of the American Political Science Association, of the Authors League of America, and her church association is the Liberal Congregational.

On the 30th of July, 1906, at Berkeley, California, Mary Roberts was married to Dane Coolidge, a novelist and a member of a distinguished New England family.

FRED L. TREES, president of the Kokomo Trust Company, has been a business man of that city since early manhood, and there is hardly a movement connected in any way with the general welfare of the community during the last twenty years with which his name has not been associated and to which his influence and means have not contributed some substantial help.

Mr. Trees was born on a farm in Howard County, Indiana, August 25, 1874. He is a son of John S. and Alice (Curlee) Trees. His grandfather, John S. Trees, was born in Shelby County, Indiana, and was a pioneer in Howard County. He was a farmer and had a large place six miles east of Kokomo. He died there in 1874 and had in the meantime accumulated considerable estate. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Church. Of his eight children only two are now living. John S. Trees, Jr., was born in Rushville, Indiana, in 1838, and is now living in Ko-

komo at the advanced age of eighty. He had only such education as was supplied by the local schools of his day, and he took up farming near the old homestead in Liberty Township. He finally left the farm in 1884 and for eighteen years was a merchant at Center in Taylor Township of Howard County. On selling his business interests he retired to Kokomo. He also has a record as a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 in Company E of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, serving as commissary sergeant, and being on duty with the army for three years. He was given his honorable discharge in December, 1864, his last important battle being at Nashville under General Thomas. He there sustained a severe wound in the leg, and by the time he had recuperated the war was practically over. On returning home he took up farming. He has always been a staunch republican. Of his ten children all are still living, Fred being the fifth in age.

Fred L. Trees attended the public schools of Howard County and also had a course in the business college of Kokomo. He entered the real estate business as clerk and stenographer with his uncle, Mr. E. E. Springer, at Kokomo, and was with him, serving him faithfully, for nine years. In 1901 he engaged in the same line of business for himself, handling real estate, loans and insurance. In 1903 he and James D. Johnson organized the Kokomo Trust Company, Mr. Johnson becoming president, Mr. W. E. Blackledge, vice president, and Mr. Trees, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Johnson died in 1909, and in the following year was succeeded as president by Mr. Trees. Mr. Trees is also a member of the Board of Directors of the South Kokomo Bank, and is interested in a number of business concerns in addition to the many public or semi-public institutions to which he has given his time.

Mr. Trees is a republican, is a member of the Methodist Church and active in church and Sunday School work. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, an Odd Fellow, Elk, and Knight of Pythias. He is a director of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the republican social clubs of Indianapolis, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Kokomo Country Club, is a director of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at In-

dianapolis, and was one of the organizers and is now director of the Kokomo Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Trees has two sturdy young sons who are now in the uniform of the National Army. March 9, 1898, he married Miss Dora Elliott, daughter of the late Judge James F. Elliott of Kokomo. Three sons were born to them: Elliott J., born January 21, 1899; Robert C., born August 30, 1900; and Harry A., born August 11, 1902. The two older sons were students in DePauw University but resigned their studies to enroll for military duty, while the third son is a student in the Kokomo public schools.

HON. EDGAR A. BROWN, forty years a member of the Indianapolis bar and a former judge of the Circuit Bench, has long been regarded as a wise and safe counselor rather than a brilliant advocate, and is distinguished by the quality and ideals of his work rather than by conspicuous and temporary achievements. His professional associates have always looked upon him as a man of utmost reliability and of unimpeachable character, and he has long enjoyed the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling.

Mr. Brown was born at Lenox, Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 10, 1848. He is now the only survivor of eight children born to William Pliny Brown and Rachel Hower (Piper) Brown. His father was reared on a farm, but throughout the greater part of his life was engaged in varying occupations. In 1851 he removed to Austinburg, Ohio, and died there in 1866. The grandfather was an Englishman and came to America as an officer in the British Army under Burgoyne in the Revolution. Following the war he married a lady at Albany, New York, and was stationed at Montreal, holding the position of conductor of stores for the British army.

Edgar A. Brown grew up in his native state, attended the Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio, and was also a student of the old Quaker institution, Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana. That he has accomplished so much in his career is probably due to the spur of necessity which made it necessary for him to earn his living while getting an education. For a number of years he was a teacher, and while doing that work read law and when qualified to practice came to Indianapolis.

The successive years brought him the honors and emoluments of a good practice, and in 1890 he was called from his duties as a lawyer to the bench of the Marion Circuit Court. He served as a judge six years, and during that time he maintained the best ideals of the court. Since retiring from the bench he has continued in active practice as a lawyer.

In 1874 Judge Brown married Martha Julian. Her father, Jacob B. Julian, was a lawyer, and Judge Brown and he were for some time partners. Mrs. Brown died in 1882, leaving two children: Juliet R., Mrs. Christopher B. Coleman, and George R., who was second lieutenant of the Supply Company of the Second Indiana Regiment and saw active service on the Mexican border. In 1884 Judge Brown married Lulie J. Eichardt. Their four children are: Helen M., Mrs. James H. Peterson; Ruth, who died at the age of ten years; Martha Louise, Mrs. Stanley H. Smith; and Catherine Porter, Mrs. Don Herold.

Judge Brown was a republican until 1880, when he became a democrat on the tariff reform issue. He was president for a time and one of the organizers of the Indiana Tariff Reform League. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the First Congregational Church.

**THURMAN C. SANDERS.** Since pioneer days the Sanders family has been one of prominence in Howard County, best known at the present time through Mr. Thurman C. Sanders because of his long association with the Court House and official affairs.

Mr. Sanders was born March 2, 1867, in Highland County, Ohio, son of Charles P. and Rachel E. (Mellett) Sanders. His father was born in the same county in 1844. The grandfather, Christopher Sanders, of Scotch ancestry, was a native of Virginia, and came west on foot and settled as a pioneer in Highland County, Ohio, in 1817. Charles P. Sanders came to Howard County and spent his last years here as a farmer. He also served two terms as county commissioner, his first term ending in 1884 and his second in 1887. Charles P. Sanders had his home in South Kokomo, and began his career as a druggist. He conducted a drug store in South Kokomo from 1893 to 1915. He was always interested in local affairs, was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a

citizen above reproach in every particular.

Thurman C. Sanders is one of four brothers, all still living. He was educated in the common schools and took the normal course in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He gave eighteen years to educational work in Howard and other counties. From his duties as teacher he was appointed deputy treasurer of Howard County, and faithfully discharged the duties of that office until he was regularly elected on the republican ticket as county treasurer in November, 1918. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Loyal Order of Moose. December 26, 1901, Mr. Sanders married Miss Emma K. Lucas. They have one daughter, Myrpha, born October 7, 1903.

**WILLIAM JOSEPH GOLIGHTLY**, of Kokomo, is in many ways one of the most interesting of the pioneers of the Indiana glass industry. For the past twenty years he has been superintendent of the Kokomo plant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, but at an earlier date he was identified with glass making in this district when the chief attraction for glass manufacturers was natural gas.

Mr. Golightly is an Englishman by birth, having been born at South Shields, England, April 4, 1860. He learned glass making in England and in August, 1890, arrived in America and was first employed at Butler, Pennsylvania, with the Standard Plate Glass Company. In February, 1891, he came to Kokomo, and for a time was one of the minor employes of the Diamond Plate Glass Company. In July of the same year he returned to Pennsylvania, and for several months was in a minor position with the Charleroi Plate Glass Company, and was then promoted to charge of its casting department. In July, 1892, Mr. Golightly again returned to Kokomo, and re-entered the Diamond Plate Glass Company as night superintendent under M. P. Elliott. The interests that owned the Kokomo plant transferred him in 1895 to a similar plant at Elwood, and in 1896 he went to Alexandria, Indiana, and was with the American Plate Glass Company until May, 1898. At that date he returned to Kokomo, and that city has since been his home and center of business activities. In October, 1898, he became superintendent

of the Kokomo Plate Glass Plant, and has held that office continuously since.

The original plant was constructed at Kokomo in 1889. It was torn down in 1908, and the modern plant put in operation in 1910 was constructed under the direct supervision of Mr. Golightly. The old plant, as already said, was established largely because of the accessibility of the natural gas supply. The product of the old Diamond Plate Glass Company was neither in quality nor volume up to the present high standard of the Pittsburg company. With the failure of the natural gas supply and with changing methods and improvements the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, successors to the old Diamond Company, finally destroyed the old plant and rebuilt it, and at the rebuilding every known improvement and facility was installed, so that today the Kokomo plant, while not as large as some other plants of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, is behind none of them in equipment and modern methods. Today three times as much plate glass is turned out by this plant as was made by the old Diamond Company, and yet requiring about the same number of men.

As the plant is at present it covers over seven acres of ground, four acres under roof. The buildings are all of steel and concrete construction. The foundation for the heavy machinery is massive and in some instances has been built down to a depth of thirty-five feet. All the machinery is driven by electric power, generated chiefly by large gas engines. These engines are the most powerful of their type in Indiana with the sole exception of those in the power houses of the United States Steel Company at Gary.

About 650 men are constantly employed in normal times at the Kokomo plant. This plant is known as No. 8 of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

Mr. Golightly during his long residence at Kokomo has been interested and has identified himself wherever possible with the welfare and progress of the city. He has been content with his business responsibilities as a source of good to the community, and has never been a candidate for office, though in many ways he has helped forward movements promising benefit to the community. He is a director in the Howard National Bank and since 1898

has been affiliated with the Elks and since 1911 with the Masonic Order. He has taken all the local degrees, became a Knight Templar in 1912, and in 1913 was made a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason in the Indianapolis Valley. He has also been a member of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce since it was organized, became a member of the Kokomo Country Club in 1917, and in politics votes as a republican.

Mr. Golightly has been twice married. His first wife came from England in 1893 and died in 1916. He has three married sons, all with families of their own, and has a married daughter and grandchildren. Two of his daughters still live at home.

FRANKLIN K. McELHENY was auditor of Miami County from January 1, 1911, to January 1, 1919, and has been a resident and citizen of Peru forty-five years, since early boyhood. Mr. McElheny has had a varied experience with the work of the world and with men and affairs, and before entering the auditor's office was one of the editors and publishers of the Miami County Sentinel. He is a veteran printer, having learned the trade forty years ago.

He was born at Mount Pleasant in Henry County, Iowa, November 2, 1861, during a temporary residence of his parents in that state. He is a son of Thomas K. and Melvina (Woods) McElheny, his father a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and his mother of Starke County, Ohio. Thomas K. McElheny was taken by his parents to Carroll County, Indiana, when one year old, but grew to manhood in Cass County. He was educated in the common schools, and by the time he reached his majority was doing skillful work as a carpenter. He worked at his trade at Delphi in Carroll County, married there, helped build the county court house, and then for a year or so was employed in the erection of buildings of the State Insane Asylum of Iowa at Mount Pleasant. In 1862 he returned with his family to Delphi, Indiana, continued his business as contractor and builder there, was at Rochester, Indiana, from 1869 until 1873, and then established his home at Peru. Much of the important building work in and around Peru during the next twenty or thirty years was handled through the organization as a contractor. He died January 25, 1909, survived by his wife and three of their six

children. He was always a loyal democrat, served six years as township trustee of Peru Township, and for a number of years was treasurer of his lodge of the Odd Fellows. He was not a formal member of any church, though a Presbyterian by training.

Franklin K. McElheny acquired his early training in the public schools of Delphi and Rochester and was twelve years old when brought to Peru. He continued his schooling in that city several years, and at the age of fifteen began working in the factory of the old Howe Sewing Machine Company. He also worked in other factories and shops, but in 1878, at the age of seventeen, began an apprenticeship to learn the trade of printer in the office of the Peru Republican. He continued steadily at the printer's trade, both in newspaper and job work, until 1899, when he acquired an interest in the Miami County Sentinel. After that he divided his time between the editorial office and the printing rooms, and introduced a vigorous policy of politics which was reflected in increased circulation and increased influence of the paper as the leading democratic organ of Miami County.

In 1910 Mr. McElheny accepted the democratic nomination for the office of county auditor, was elected in November of that year, and was re-elected for a second term in 1914. He was one of the most popular men in the Court House and made his office administration as efficient as it was cordial in its atmosphere to all who transacted business there. Mr. McElheny is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.

January 31, 1894, he married Miss Margaret A. McLaughlin. Mrs. McElheny was born in Decatur County, Indiana, July 19, 1867, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Cuff) McLaughlin, natives of Ireland. Mrs. McElheny was educated in the common schools and has been a splendid home maker and a source of inspiration to her husband in his career. They have four children: Louise, Robert, Anna, and Richard, all of whom have received the advantages of the grammar, and high schools of Peru.

WALTER G. RECORDS is senior member of the firm Records & Faust, clothing, hats, and men's furnishing goods, one of the largest establishments of its kind in Madi-

son County. The spirit and standard of their business is well expressed in their slogan that it is a store for "The Boys."

Mr. Records was born at Lawrence, Indiana, in 1872, son of Isaac C. and Mary J. (Alexander) Records. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was thoroughly trained for the profession of medicine and surgery in a New York college but practiced only a few years. For twenty-six terms he taught school in Miami County, Indiana, and about thirty years ago moved to Elwood, where he died in 1907.

Walter G. Records received most of his education at Miami, and when sixteen or seventeen years old came to Elwood with his parents. He assisted his father in business for a time, and gained an all around knowledge of salesmanship in the clothing business as an employe for twelve years with Narvin E. Phillips at Elwood. During that time there was not a detail of experience in the clothing line which did not fall to his lot as an employe. For four years he was associated with Henry Jordan and later with the firm of Beitman & Greathouse and in 1904 joined Mr. Faust in the present business, which has grown and brought a high degree of prosperity to both of the partners.

Mr. Records is a republican, is affiliated with Elwood Lodges of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 368, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Maccabees, Improved Order of Red Men, and the family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is married and has three children: Paul P., born in 1898, Walter Frederick, born in 1904, and Thomas W., who was born February 10, 1910, and was killed by an auto April 5, 1917. The son Paul at the age of twenty was a corporal and crew chief in the One Hundred and Eightieth Squadron of Aviators at Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas. He spent five months in England with the Three Hundred and Twentieth Aero Squadron, arriving home on the sixth of December on the "Laplander," and was discharged at Camp Sherman December 22, 1918.

RT. REV. JOSEPH MARSHALL FRANCIS, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Indianapolis, was consecrated to his present office on September 21, 1899. Since then he has become more than the leading figure of his



church in Indiana. Bishop Francis exercises a power whose source is the spirit of fellowship with his fellow men, a bigness of heart and ready sympathy, and a broad understanding of the life and interests around him. With his great personal popularity he has been able to enter many movements and carry an influence sufficient to insure success, apart from the prestige associated with him as head of the church. It will be recalled he presided at a monster patriotic meeting held in Indianapolis for the purpose of endorsing President Wilson and Congress in their declaration of war against Germany. Bishop Francis' patriotism proceeds from a fundamental conviction of the righteousness of war in the present instance, and he put it to proof when, though past military age, he tendered the offer of his services in whatever capacity the authorities deemed they could be used most effectively. He was appointed as chaplain of Base Hospital Thirty-Two, and served with that organization in France until the autumn of 1918.

Bishop Francis was born at Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1862, son of James B. and Charlotte A. (Marshall) Francis. He received his early education at Philadelphia and later at Racine College and Oxford University. The degree Doctor of Divinity was bestowed upon him in 1899 by Nashotah College in Wisconsin and by Hobart College in 1901.

He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1884, at the age of twenty-two. In 1886 he was made a priest, and in the meantime had held pastorates at Milwaukee and Greenfield, Wisconsin. During 1886-87 he was canon of the Cathedral at Milwaukee and in 1887-88 was rector at Whitewater, Wisconsin. On June 14, 1887, he married Miss Stevens, of Milwaukee.

Bishop Francis spent nearly ten years in the Far East, in charge of the Episcopal Cathedral at Tokyo and also as professor in Trinity Divinity School there. Returning from Japan in 1897 he was appointed rector of St. Paul's Church at Evansville, Indiana, in January, 1898, and from that was called to the post of Bishop of Indianapolis less than two years later. Since 1904 Bishop Francis has been a member of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

ROBERT JUDSON ALEY, educator, was born in Jefferson Township of Owen County, Indiana, May 11, 1863, a son of Jesse Jackson and Paulina Moyer Aley, the former born in Greene County, Kentucky, and the latter in Coshocton County, Ohio. Mr. Aley was well prepared in his earlier years for his life's work. He received the degree of B. S. from Valparaiso University, that of A. B. and A. M. from Indiana University, Ph. D. and LL. D., University of Pennsylvania, and LL.D., Franklin College, and was a student and professor at Stanford University 1894-5. In 1877 Professor Aley entered upon his work as an educator, and during the intervening years has steadily advanced until in 1910 he was made the president of the University of Maine. He has served as president of the Southern Indiana Teachers Association, the Indiana State Teachers Association, and the Maine State Teachers Association, as secretary for five years and as president for three years of the National Council of Education and as president of the National Educational Association. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the Phi Kappa Phi and the Sigma Xi and is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Bangor Rotary Club.

At Spencer, Indiana, August 28, 1884, Professor Aley was married to Nellie Elmira, a daughter of J. W. Archer, of that city. They have two children, Maxwell Aley, and Ruth Emily Parkhurst.

BENONI STINSON ROSE, M. D. Aside from his long service for a quarter of a century as a capable physician and surgeon at Evansville, Doctor Rose's career and family are interesting from the fact that one of his great-grandfathers bore arms in the war for independence, a grandfather was a pioneer preacher of Southern Indiana, his father was a soldier in the Civil war, and he himself held the rank of captain in the United States Medical Corps during the recent world war.

His father, Conrad Rose, a native of Europe and brought to this country at the age of five, grew up in the country around Evansville, and in 1862 enlisted in Company H of the Sixty-Fifth Indiana Infantry, being with the regiment as a brave and faithful soldier through all its campaigns. He did not receive his discharge until after the close of the war, and then

returned to Vanderburg County and was quietly engaged in the vocation of farming until his death in 1917, at the age of seventy-four.

Doctor Rose's mother was Octavia Stinson, who was born in Perry Township of Vanderburg County in 1841 and died in 1908. Her grandfather, Elijah Stinson, was the Revolutionary ancestor of Doctor Rose. At one time he was assigned to duties as a spy by General Washington. In 1781, in Surry County, North Carolina, he married Rachel Cobb, and they finally came to Vanderburg County, Indiana, where Elijah died in March, 1835, and his widow afterward drew a pension for his military services.

Rev. Benoni Stinson, father of Octavia, was born in North Carolina in 1798, and in early life was ordained a Baptist minister. He removed to Wayne County, Kentucky, and thence to Vanderburg County in 1822, securing a tract of government land which included the present site of Howell, then heavily timbered. In 1823 he organized Liberty Baptist Church, and preached in many other places in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. He is said to have been a gifted orator, and at the time of the Civil war he used his eloquence to recruit soldiers for the Union Army. He was also a successful farmer. His death occurred on his farm in October, 1869. February 19, 1819, he married Ruth A. Martin, daughter of John and Drusilla Martin.

Doctor Rose, who was born at Evansville, was one of four children, the others being A. Lincoln, Parthenia, and Harry B. He is a graduate of the Evansville High School, spent two years in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated in 1894 from the Louisville Medical College. From that time he practiced steadily in his native city until 1917, when, in July, he was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps. For some time he was with the Third Pioneer Infantry, and was then transferred to General Hospital No. 8 at Otisville, New York. He received an honorable discharge in January, 1919. In 1898 he married Helen M. Hewson, daughter of George B. and Mary Hewson of Evansville.

GODLIP C. KUHNER. To the enterprise of Godlip C. Kuhner Muncie owes one of

its valuable industries, the Kuhner Packing Company. Mr. Kuhner is primarily a farmer and producer, but for many years his experience has also been in the varied lines of meat handling and packing. He first engaged in meat killing on his farm on a very small scale, and gradually has developed his facilities until it now represents a large investment and an important local industry.

Mr. Kuhner was born July 29, 1858, in Scioto County, Ohio, a son of Godlip C. Kuhner, Sr. His father came to America in 1847, being then a single man. From Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war. Thus he early showed those qualities of Americanism which have been characteristic of his descendants. After the war and the termination of his military service he married and engaged in farming at Portsmouth, Ohio, and subsequently bought 120 acres in Harrison Township of Scioto County. Much of this land he cleared up by his own industry, and put it in a high state of cultivation. He lived there until his death in 1865. He and his wife, Sophie, had nine children, four of whom died in infancy, while the others are still living.

Godlip C. Kuhner, Jr., who was the sixth among his parents' children, was only seven years old when his father died. His father was a Lutheran and a republican in politics. The boy grew up on the old homestead and assisted his mother in looking after the farm until he was seventeen years old. He had worked at farm labor for wages for several years, and next bought a place of his own in Bloom Township in Scioto County. It was while operating this farm that he engaged in a small way in the butcher business, and he remained there until 1895. That year going to Portsmouth he established a packing plant in which he handled ten or twelve cattle and 100 hogs a week.

Selling this business in Ohio he came to Indiana and located at Greentown in Howard County, and for three years was in the retail meat business. Mr. Kuhner came to Muncie in 1900, and established here a meat market which is still operated. In 1904 he enlarged the scope of his operations by constructing a small packing house on the farm he had bought in North Muncie. The first considerable additions to his facilities were made in 1912, and

other additions have followed until at the present time the plant has a capacity of from 80 to 100 cattle and 600 hogs per week. Among the facilities is a modern cold storage plant and ice factory, manufacturing forty tons of ice per day and with complete refrigeration processes and other equipment used in the modern industry of meat packing and storage.

Mr. Kuhner now relies largely upon his son for the active management of this industry. He married January 15, 1880, Mary Prior, who died in 1898. Four children were born to them, and the three now living are: Henry C., born October 16, 1880; Ella S., born August 2, 1882; and Frank, born January 5, 1884. The Kuhner Packing Company is now an incorporation, with Henry C. Kuhner as president, Godlip C., vice president, and Frank G., secretary and treasurer. Their retail meat market is at 115 East Charles Street.

Mr. Kuhner has always manifested that public spirit which makes him a factor of benefit in any community. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a republican in politics. As he grew up on a farm he has always maintained an interest in agriculture, and has been a successful farmer both in Ohio and in Indiana. In 1915 he constructed one of the beautiful residences of Muncie, a bungalow at 1027 North Elm Street. In 1913 he married Mary Obright, who has a son living in New York.

REV. JACOB U. SCHNEIDER, who has been continuously identified with the Zion Evangelical Church at Evansville as pastor for twenty-six years, is one of the most distinguished and influential leaders of that denomination in Indiana.

He was born at Shanesville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, a son of George and Margaret (Troxell) Schneider. When he was a small boy his parents moved out to the frontier of Nebraska, locating on a farm in Richardson County. The father spent the rest of his life as a Nebraska farmer. Rev. Mr. Schneider therefore had his early school advantages confined to the old schools of Richardson County. Later he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton College in St. Joseph, Missouri, and pursued his classical studies in Elmhurst College near Chicago. In 1886 he graduated from the Eden Theological Sem-

inary in St. Louis and was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Church. His first pastorate was at Castle Shannon near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Two years later he went to Jefferson City, Missouri, as pastor of the Evangelical Church in that city, serving it capably and effectively for five years. After that he was principal of the high school at Washington, Missouri, and in 1895 came to Evansville to accept the pastorate of Zion Evangelical Church. He has not only maintained a large and prosperous church organization but has interested himself in everything that makes for a better city. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1910 to 1918, and served as its secretary and treasurer, and was also a member of the Playground Commission. He has been president of the Board of Directors of the Protestant Deaconess Hospital since 1896. In the larger affairs of his church he is known as chairman of the Synodical Literary Board, chairman of the Board of Examiners of Candidates for the Ministry, and chairman of the Committee on Relations of the Synod to other Christian bodies.

In 1886 Rev. Mr. Schneider married Rosa L. Langtim. She was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, a daughter of Ernest and Minnie (Ehlers) Langtim. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have every reason to be proud of their family of children, three in number, named Carl, Selma, and Herbert.

Carl Schneider graduated from the Evansville High School, also attended Elmhurst College, and followed the example of his father entered the Eden Theological Seminary in St. Louis, of which he is a graduate. Beyond that he continued his preparations abroad, a student in a seminary at Tubingen, in the University of Leipzig and in the University of Berlin. He is now Professor of Religious Education in Eden Seminary. Carl Schneider married Louise Fisher, and they have one son, named Carl, Jr.

The daughter, Selma, a graduate of the Evansville High School and of DePauw University at Greencastle, after leaving college engaged in social service work at Sleighton Farm, the seat of the Pennsylvania State Reform School for Girls, but is now a teacher in the Evansville public schools.

Herbert Schneider is a graduate of the Evansville High School. He entered the

United States service June 24, 1918, and went to Europe, and up to the spring of 1919 was still in France as a member of Company C of the Three Hundred and Ninth Engineers.

ELBERT HAMILTON SHIRK was the founder of the First National Bank of Peru, the oldest financial institution of Miami County and with an impressive record of strength, resources and service during the more than half century of its existence.

He not only founded the bank but also a family name which has endured in high honor in Northern Indiana and other localities through several generations. Elbert Hamilton Shirk was born in Franklin County, Indiana, February 14, 1818, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stout) Shirk. His father came to Indiana from Georgia and his mother from Kentucky. For all the fact that Indiana had nothing in the way of public education to offer such youth as Elbert H. Shirk, it was a day and age which produced strong men, thoroughly capable of handling big affairs. He spent his boyhood on a farm, attended subscription schools, and after reaching manhood was for two years a student at Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. For two years he taught in the Rush County Seminary.

However, he early recognized that his talents were best adapted for business. In 1844 he moved to Peru, and forming a partnership with John Harlan was for some years one of the early merchants of the town. From that time until his death in 1886 his career was one of unbroken prosperity. After a year he engaged in merchandising on his own account. He possessed the judgment, the foresight and the executive ability which are characteristic of great merchants. He was a student of methods and men and of every circumstance which would affect his enterprise. He built up a trade which extended throughout Indiana and embarked in numerous enterprises which always rewarded his judgment with good profit. He dealt in depreciated land warrants which had been issued to the veterans of the Mexican war and invested them in lands in the then western states of Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. Many of the settlers who went from this section of Indiana to those trans-Mississippi states were equipped with warrants for land sold them by Mr. Shirk.

This was his first extensive venture in real estate, and he thereafter followed up that line of business very extensively and systematically. It was in considerable part through his real estate operations that his large fortune was accumulated. Some of the best of his investments were made in Chicago when that city was in its most rapid development period.

He had opened a private bank for deposits in 1857, and through his own resources and his high standing in the community he kept that institution unimpaired through the troublous financial times that followed. In 1864, the year following the passage of the National Bank Act, he organized the First National Bank, and held the office of president until his death. The community long refused to call it the First National and instead it was known by the more familiar title of "Shirk's Bank," and it was largely the private resources and good judgment of the founder that gave it its solid character.

In banking, merchandising and real estate Elbert H. Shirk was undoubtedly one of the strongest men of his time in Indiana. Had he chosen for the field of his enterprise one of the great cities of the country his name would undoubtedly have been associated with that of the greatest merchant princes in America. While he was pre-eminent as a creator of business resources he was also a constant influence for the conservation and development of everything affecting the welfare of society. For many years he was one of the most active members of the Baptist Church of Peru, contributing half the cost of the church edifice erected during his lifetime. He was a quiet worker in benevolence and philanthropy in his city. He had little to do with partisan politics but was a whig and later a republican voter. He is remembered as a man of apparently slight and frail physique, but possessing a nervous energy and will power which constantly co-operated with his remarkable business judgment, and from such a combination resulted his great success and influence in affairs.

He was devoted to family and friends and his home was a center of the cultured social life of his community. The old Shirk home in the midst of an entire square at the edge of the Peru business district is and has long been one of the landmarks of

that city. In June, 1845, Elbert H. Shirk married Mary Wright, who was of English descent and a native of Franklin County, Indiana. She was a woman of rare strength of character, and during her long and happy associations with her husband she exerted many of the influences which gave him power and success. Elbert H. Shirk died April 8, 1886. His widow passed away in August, 1894. They had a family of two sons and one daughter. One of the sons was Milton Shirk, who succeeded his father as president of the First National Bank. The only daughter of Elbert H. Shirk was Alice, now the wife of R. A. Edwards, president of the First National Bank of Peru.

DALE D. GOLDEN is manager of the By-Lo Hardware Company of Anderson. This is one of a chain of stores conducted by one of the largest retail hardware organizations in the middle west. It is a position of responsibility, and is adequate testimony to the qualifications of Mr. Golden as an executive and as a thoroughly experienced hardware man. While he is only thirty years of age, his record of business experience has been a rather long one and indicates that he has concentrated a great deal of experience and energy into a few brief years.

Mr. Golden was born in 1888 at Acton in Marion County, Indiana, but when two years of age his parents, Charles E. and Luella (Dalby) Golden, moved to Indianapolis. The family is of Irish and English ancestry. In Indianapolis Mr. Golden attended the public schools, but his education was practically completed by the time he was fourteen years of age. He soon afterward went to work as an office boy with the contracting firm of King & Company. He spent five rather profitable years with this firm, and acquired some very valuable experience as a draftsman in the architect's rooms. He then sought a new avenue for his energies, and for two years was an apprentice learning the tinsmith trade with Frank H. Brunk at Indianapolis. He then went to work as a clerk in the Brunk hardware store, and remained with that merchant altogether for nine or ten years, part of the time practically as manager of the hardware department.

In 1915 Mr. Golden came to Anderson and opened a new branch of the By-Lo

Stores Company. This corporation has a large number of stores both in Indiana and Illinois. In the three years since its establishment the store at Anderson has grown rapidly and has attracted a large proportion of the local trade by reason of the fact that its equipment and stock is of the very best character and quality. The business as it stands today at Anderson is practically the product of Mr. Golden's energies and ideas, and it is impossible not to look forward into the future and predict for him a splendidly successful career as a merchant and business man. He is a member of the Indiana Retail Hardware Association.

In 1911 Mr. Golden married Mary Baum, daughter of Thomas and Della (Wyckoff) Baum. They have two children, Kenneth Dale, born in 1913, and Mary Ellen, born in 1915. Mr. Golden takes an independent stand in regard to politics. He is affiliated with Meridian Lodge No. 480 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Indianapolis.

JOHN EUGENE IGLEHART. The name Iglehart has been prominent in the annals of the Evansville bar for a great many years. John Eugene Iglehart has practiced there nearly half a century and his father before him was an eminent member of the Southern Indiana bar.

The Iglehart family came originally from Saxony and were colonial settlers in America. Mr. Iglehart is a great-great-grandson of John and Mary (Denune) Iglehart. The Denune branch of the family represents French Huguenots. John and Mary had a son named John, and he in turn was father of Levi Iglehart, who was born in Prince George County, Maryland, August 13, 1786. He was reared and educated in his native state and married there Anne Taylor. About 1815 he came west to the Ohio Valley and in 1823 settled in Warrick County, Indiana, became a pioneer land owner and farmer and lived there the rest of his life. He was a magistrate in 1825 and later was lay judge of the Circuit Court.

Asa Iglehart, father of the Evansville lawyer, was born in Kentucky December 8, 1817, and was reared among the hills of Warrick County. With limited opportunities he acquired a good education, and after his marriage he continued farming



sition in Indiana, it remains to say a word concerning his personal career and his family.

Mr. Adams was born on a farm in Parke County, Indiana, December 12, 1853. He is a son of Harvey and Eliza (Caruthers) Adams. His father was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 25, 1825. When a young man he removed to Vigo County, Indiana, and from there to what is now Sand Creek Station in Parke County. There he took a tract of land on which few improvements had been made, and redeemed it from the virginal wilderness. On a part of this farm is today located the Indiana State Tuberculosis Hospital. Harvey Adams was the type of man whose life is worthy of record, though it contained no spectacular elements of episodes. He lived an ideal Americanism, was honest, upright, a progressive and hardworking farmer, and he died at his home in Parke County April 3, 1904. His wife, Mrs. Eliza Adams, was born in Parke County November 4, 1826. That date in itself indicates that her people were among the first settlers there in the Wabash Valley, and lived in that region when the Indians and wild game were far more plentiful than white people and domestic animals. She died June 15, 1912. It is from such unassuming parentage that the best of American citizens have sprung.

Joseph D. Adams was the third of the eight children born to his parents, five of whom are still living. His early life was devoid of exciting incidents. During the summer months he worked on the home farm and during the winter attended district schools. His early schooling was supplemented by attendance at the old Friends Bloomingdale Academy when Prof. Barnabas C. Hobbs, later state superintendent of public instruction, was at the head of the institution. Like many other young men of the day Mr. Adams resorted to school teaching, and altogether taught some eight or nine terms, until he engaged in selling road machinery. In politics he has always been a republican. On April 13, 1876, he married Miss Anna Elder. Three children were born to them. The daughter, Anna Laura, now deceased, married Rev. Edward Henry, and she left two children, Anna Lou and Laura Margaret. The active business associates of Mr. Adams in the J. D.

Adams & Company are his two sons, Roy E. and William Ray.

CHARLTON ANDREWS, author, lecturer, journalist, and educator, is a native son of Connersville, Indiana, born February 1, 1878. His parents are Albert Munson Andrews, pharmacist, and Marie Louise Andrews, a writer and a pioneer in the woman's suffrage movement. She was one of the leading spirits in the founding of the Western Association of Writers, and for several years served as its secretary. Her death occurred in 1891.

Charlton Andrews is a graduate of DePauw University, 1898, University of Paris, 1898-9. Chicago University, 1904, and Harvard University, 1911. His first work after leaving college was as a newspaper man, was afterward prominently engaged in educational work, and in 1914 entered upon his work as lecturer in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He was a member of the Civilians' Military Training Course, Fort Totten, Long Island, 1917, is a member of the Andiron Club, New York City, and with the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. Among his works as an author may be mentioned: "The Drama Today" (1913), "The Technique of Play Writing" (1915), "His Majesty the Fool" (a play produced at The Little Theatre, Philadelphia, 1913), and other works, and has contributed to numerous magazines. In 1916 he was made play receiver for The Theatre Magazine.

In Brookville, Indiana, May 15, 1901, Mr. Andrews married Maude Cory Smolley.

BERT H. HARRIS. There are few men who have not at some time in their lives had an ardent ambition to be railroaders. In that great industry, as in many other lines, "many are called but few are chosen." It is a long and arduous climb to the heights of promotion and responsibility, and many drop out on the way.

One of the prominent railroad officials living at Indianapolis, and trainmaster for the Pennsylvania lines, is Bert H. Harris, who was first granted his desire to connect with the railroad when eighteen years of age. He was born at Martinsville, Indiana, in 1869, son of John F. and Mary (Schlayman) Harris. His father was of French ancestry and a native of Alsace-Lorraine, while his mother was born in

Germany. They were early settlers in Martinsville. After attending the public schools of his native village Bert H. Harris counted it a most happy day when he was taken to work at the railroad station of the Pennsylvania lines in the capacity of messenger. There was a good deal of leisure time, and he rapidly picked up and acquired an expert knowledge of telegraphy. He was assigned as operator at Martinsville Station for about a year, later for two years was station agent, and in 1894 the Pennsylvania Company transferred him to Indianapolis as chief clerk to the trainmaster. In 1896 he was made yardmaster at Bushrod, Indiana, and held those responsibilities about eight years. He then returned to Indianapolis to become trainmaster of the Vincennes Division, and has lived in this city continuously since then. August 1, 1918, Mr. Harris was honored by another substantial promotion, being made trainmaster of both the Indianapolis Terminal Division and the Vincennes Division, including the terminals at Vincennes. This was an office carrying with it considerably enlarged duties and responsibilities. One of the outstanding facts in his record as a railroad man is that his service has been continuous with the Pennsylvania lines, and thirty years in their employ constitute him a veteran, though he is just fifty years old.

Mr. Harris takes the greatest pride and interest in his work as a railroad man, but feels an even deeper personal interest in his happy family, and particularly of late in the experiences and achievements of his soldier son. Mr. Harris married at Spencer, Indiana, Miss Florence A. Morgan, of that city. Their three children are Lieut. Paul A. Harris, Agnes Harris, and Harry Harris. The older son, Paul, volunteered in the first officers' reserve corps for training in May, 1917. Later he was selected for coast artillery service, and completed his training at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant. Since then he has been promoted to first lieutenant, and has made a splendid record both in the technical branch of the service and as a commanding officer. He was in his third year at Purdue University when he volunteered for the officers training camp. Mr. Harris and wife are members of the Fourth Presby-

terian Church of Indianapolis, and in politics he is a democrat.

**OSCAR C. SMITH.** For thirty years or more Oscar C. Smith has been a factor in the business affairs of Kokomo, where he is head of the firm Smith & Hoff, an old established and well known business in furniture, household supplies, and undertaking, located at 118-120 East Walnut Street.

Mr. Smith is a man of broad and progressive views, and his place among Indiana merchants is an indication of the fact that he is now serving as president of the State Chamber of Commerce of Indiana. He was formerly prominent in the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce, and gave up the presidency of that body in order to handle the responsibilities of his present office.

Mr. Smith was born May 15, 1862, at Mooresville, Indiana. His home has been in Kokomo since January, 1874. In 1880 he graduated from the Kokomo High School, and during the next five years had some valuable experience and rendered some good service as a teacher in Howard County and the City of Kokomo. Following that he entered the book business under the name O. C. Smith. With Mr. Louis Mehlig he subsequently formed the partnership of Smith & Mehlig, drugs, books, and wall paper. This business was continued until 1900, when Mr. Smith sold his interests to Mr. Mehlig. He then bought a half interest in the furniture business of Kellar & Company, thus establishing the business of Smith & Kellar. Four years later Mr. E. W. Hoff bought the Kellar interests, and for the past fourteen years the firm of Smith & Hoff has enjoyed an unequivocal standing and prosperity in Kokomo.

Mr. Smith was one of the founders of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce in 1913. He served as its president from 1915 to 1917, when he resigned to devote his time to the State Chamber of Commerce as president. He is now in his second term of that office. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge No. 29, Knights of Pythias, having passed all the chairs, also with the Lodge of Elks, with the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a republican, without aspirations for office.



In 1890 Mr. Smith married Miss Myrtle A. Maris, of Russiaville, Indiana. She graduated from the Kokomo High School in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Paul M., born August 28, 1891, is a graduate of the Kokomo High School; Arline, born in 1894, died in 1897; and Preston E., born June 28, 1905.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MOORE.** Since the beginning of the present century it is doubtful if any one man has done more to influence educational progress and policy in Indiana than Benjamin Franklin Moore. He is in the prime of his activities and his vitalizing influence on educational affairs is more conspicuous now than ever before.

Mr. Moore was born on a farm near Buffalo in White County, Indiana, April 4, 1858. The Moore family were very prominent in the early life and history of that county. His father was a farmer, for many years justice of the peace and was postmaster of his community. Mr. Moore is a great-grandson of a Presbyterian preacher in Pennsylvania and a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

His early life was spent on his father's farm. He attended his first school near home, later the high school at Monticello, and in June, 1884, graduated from the Indiana State Normal School in the full Latin course. Aside from what he has gained by an experience of more than thirty years in educational work he has pursued post-graduate courses in the University of Chicago and in Columbia University of New York City. His Master's degree was awarded him by Columbia University in 1912.

Mr. Moore began teaching when only sixteen years old. For eight years his work was done in country districts. For one year he was superintendent of schools at Nineveh in Johnson County, superintendent of schools at Monticello five years, was for nine years at Frankfort, Indiana, nine years at Marion, and ten years at Muncie. On April 4, 1918, Mr. Moore was elected dean of the Indiana State Normal School, Eastern Division, and he was in charge at the opening of the school on June 17, 1918.

Besides what he has accomplished as an individual teacher and school administrator some of his broader work in the state at large should be made familiar to the read-

ers. In 1907 he was appointed by the governor as chairman of the first Indiana State Education Commission to investigate and make recommendation regarding taxation and teachers salaries and other educational matters. As chairman of the State Education Commission he prepared seven educational bills, all of which were enacted into laws. As chairman of the committee appointed by the Indiana State Teachers' Association Mr. Moore wrote the present Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Law. He was appointed by the governor as a member of the first Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund Board, was first president of the board at its organization August 1, 1915, and still holds that office. He has served as president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, of the Indiana Town and City Superintendents' Association and of other educational bodies. He has always interested himself in community affairs and during the war was a member of the Educational Committees of the State and County Councils of Defense.

**C. H. HAVENS** is the present postmaster of Kokomo. He has been a resident and newspaper man of Kokomo for many years, and it seems almost a foretelling of destiny that he should have been born in a house just across the street from where the new Federal Building and Postoffice stands.

Mr. Havens was born May 4, 1858, son of Henry B. Havens and grandson of Rev. James Havens. He is of old Virginia ancestry, and the family emigrated over the mountains to Kentucky and from that state went as pioneers to Rush County, Indiana. His grandfather was known as the "fighting minister," and was a type of the pioneer itinerant preacher and evangelist of which Peter Cartwright was perhaps the most famous example. These ministers carried the Gospel to the backwoods communities, and preached in log schoolhouses and even in private homes, and no weather or other conditions could deter them from the performance of their duty. Rev. James Havens was widely known among the early settlers of Rush County and was a most exemplary man. Many years ago a Mr. Hibben wrote a book on his life and services and this book was widely read. Rev. James Havens had a family of fourteen children, the youngest being Henry B.,

who was born in Rush County, was educated in the district schools there, and learned the trade of saddler and harness maker. He followed it in Rush County until 1846, when he moved to Howard County, and became one of the first to follow his trade in Kokomo. Later he became a grain buyer, and continued that business until 1884, when he branched out in real estate and continued that until his death. He was widely known over Howard County and was very loyal in his allegiance to the democratic party and influential in its behalf.

C. H. Havens, third among the six children of his parents, was reared in Kokomo, attended the high school, and entered upon his business career as a printer's devil in the office of the Kokomo Democrat. He has been a printer and newspaper man many years, and for twenty years was managing editor of the Kokomo Dispatch. Mr. Havens was appointed postmaster of Kokomo by President Wilson in 1914. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Elks and Modern Woodmen of America, and very staunch as a democrat.

February 6, 1886, he married at Kokomo Miss McKinsey. Their two daughters are both married, and one son-in-law is serving with the rank of lieutenant in the American Army.

BYRON FLETCHER PRUNK, A. B., M. D. In the practice of medicine and surgery Doctor Prunk has become widely and favorably known at Indianapolis. The opportunities and obligations of the medical profession were impressed upon his attention from an early age, since his father was one of the able men in that field in Indianapolis, and after duly qualifying himself by technical education Doctor Prunk found himself almost at the start in possession of a gratifying practice.

He was born December 20, 1866, son of Daniel H. and Hattie A. (Smith) Prunk, the father still living at Indianapolis with his son Byron F. The mother died October 15, 1911. Dr. Daniel H. Prunk was born in Virginia, and as a child accompanied the family in 1832 to Hennepin, Illinois, and spent his earliest years on a farm there. He took up the study of medicine, attending courses of the Eclectic School at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in

1856. In 1876 he graduated from the Indiana Medical University. He resumed practice at Indianapolis about the close of the Civil war. He served as contract surgeon and assistant surgeon in the Federal service as a volunteer during that conflict. For sixty-three years he has ably performed his duties as a physician. His three sons, Frank H., Harry C., and Byron F., all live at Indianapolis.

Byron F. Prunk was educated in the common schools of his native city, graduated from Wabash College, Indiana, with the degree A. B. in 1892, studied medicine at the Indiana Medical College in 1894, and in 1896 received his degree Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia.

With these qualifications and training Dr. Prunk returned to Indianapolis and at once engaged in practice in the office of his father at 30 South Senate Avenue, where his father had continuously been in practice for forty years. He is a general practitioner. He is a member of the various medical organizations, and is interested in republican party success and belongs to the First Presbyterian Church.

In 1894 he married Pauline D. Shaffer, a native of Arcadia, Indiana, daughter of William H. and Nancy (Caylor) Shaffer. Her father died in 1908 and her mother is now living in Indianapolis. Doctor and Mrs. Prunk have five children. Byron Parvin, the oldest, born May 29, 1895, was a student in Wabash College when America entered the world struggle against Germany, became sergeant in Headquarters Company and attended training camp for officers at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, and became second lieutenant. Harriet Augusta, who was born November 9, 1896, was formerly a student of Emerson College of Oratory at Boston, and spent one year in the Chevy Chase School at Washington. Helen Louise, born September 19, 1899, is in the Indianapolis High School. Horace, born June 16, 1901, in spite of his age found an opportunity to get into the war, receiving his first military experience in Battery A, Indiana National Guard, and is now a private in the famous Rainbow Division in General Pershing's army in France. The youngest of the children, Elizabeth, was born November 28, 1908.

HENRY KNAUFF, the present county treasurer of Miami County, was elected to that office not only on the score of good business qualifications for its management, but also because of his long residence and a public spirited citizenship he has always exhibited in everything connected with the life and welfare of his home county.

Mr. Knauff has lived in Miami County since he was five years of age. He was born in Germany May 10, 1863, son of George and Anna C. (Kuhn) Knauff, and grandson of Nicholas Knauff. It was in 1868 that the Knauff family set out from their old home in Hesse Darmstadt, and they landed at Castle Garden on Independence Day, July 4, 1868. George Knauff located in Union Township of Miami County, and having come here with small means rented land until he could buy a farm of his own. This farm was the home of his son Henry until the latter came to Peru to take up his duties at the courthouse. George Knauff was born about 1830. His first wife died in 1871, and he then married Emily J. McDonald, who died in 1908.

Henry Knauff received all his education in the Miami County schools, and except for his official career has always been a farmer. He improved the old homestead until it ranks as one of the best farms of Miami County.

The first important office he held was as trustee of Union Township, to which he was elected in 1900. He served four years and two months, and later was township assessor. He and his family are Baptists, and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees.

In 1882, in Union Township, Mr. Knauff married Rosanna Deeds. Her father, George Deeds, and her uncle, William Deeds, at one time owned the land upon which the Village of Deedsville is located, that name commemorating the family. Mr. and Mrs. Knauff have five children: Harry E., Charles R., Elsie, Henry Ray and Florence M.

J. GEORGE MUELLER is one of Indianapolis' most successful merchants. He has been successively pharmacist, druggist, and wholesale drug merchant for over thirty years, and the success, the wide scope and standing of the Mooney-Mueller-Ward

Company is eloquent testimony to his ability and judgment.

Mr. Mueller was born in Indianapolis June 21, 1860, son of Charles G. and Margareta Mueller. His father, who was born in Coburg, Saxony, spent his youth in his native land, but became restive under the cramped conditions and the military system prevailing there, and emigrating to America landed at Baltimore in 1854. For a time he lived in Connersville, Indiana, and from there came to Indianapolis. By trade he was a cloth maker. At Connersville he was employed in the woolen mills, and on coming to Indianapolis engaged in the retail grocery business. One of his first stores was on what was then known as the National Road, now East Washington Street. He was an active business man until the latter years of his life, when he was practically an invalid. He died in 1883. He and his wife were married in Germany, and they had fourteen children, six of whom died before the birth of J. George. Those still living are: Mrs. Anna Hotze, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Otto Wagner; Emil A., of Indianapolis; J. George; Ferdinand A.; and Rudolph M. The mother, who died in 1909, lived for many years with her daughter Mrs. Hotze.

From the common schools J. George Mueller at the age of thirteen went to work in the drug store of L. H. Mueller as an errand boy and helper. Thus as a boy he gained the experience and laid the foundation of the business which has brought him so much success. In 1881 he entered the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, graduating with honors in 1883 and with the degree Ph. G. He received the gold medal for highest efficiency in his work, and also had honors for his work in materia medica and in botany. During his senior year he was given the responsibilities of quiz master.

From college he went back to the Mueller drug store, and in 1887 bought out the business, located at Washington and East Street. He continued there as a retail druggist until January 1, 1891.

At that date Mr. Mueller assisted in organizing the Indianapolis Drug Company, and thus laid the foundation for the wholesale business. His associates in that enterprise were John R. Miller, deceased, and Dr. Herman Pink, who retired from active



*J. G. Munn*



but all of them are now deceased. August 3, 1919, Mr. and Mrs. Melvaine celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

CLAUDE FIFER, of the Hogue-Fifer Sales Company, handling the distribution of the Maxwell Motor Company cars at Anderson and vicinity, is regarded among his associates as a genius in the automobile business both in the technical side and as a salesman. From the time the first car was run through the streets of Anderson Mr. Fifer has had a fascination for automobiles. His skill was so great that it finally caused him to buy a second-hand car, and from that the transition into the automobile business was easy and rapid.

He was born at Anderson in 1884, a son of William and Mary (Vineyard) Fifer, of that city. He attended the grammar school as a boy, spent two years in the Lincoln High School, and when only sixteen years old he put in four weeks of work in a local blacksmith shop. The five years after he left school were spent as clerk in the bookstore of A. L. Stone. From there he entered the employ of the Sefton Manufacturing Company in their Anderson plant, and was with the factory for three years, most of the time operating a crosscut saw. From that factory he entered the service of Rallings & Company in the Banner store as a general utility man. He put in eleven years with this company and was finally put in complete charge of the carpet department as a buyer.

Mr. Fifer has always been naturally inclined toward things mechanical, and while he was working for the furniture store he managed to buy an old Buick Model No. 10 car. About the first thing he did was to dismantle the machinery and then reassemble and rebuild it throughout, adding a touch here and there which made the car when he got through with it better than ever. Knowing the inner mechanism of a car was a start which finally propelled him out of the carpet business and into active salesmanship in the automobile industry. His first position was as a salesman for used and new cars for the Lambert-Weir Sales Company, at that time distributors of the Oakland cars in Madison and Delaware counties. He was with them four months, and was then offered a better place with the Hill-Stage Company, distributors of the Willys-Overland, Knight

and Cadillac cars. With this firm he remained a year, and his successful record there justified him in taking up a business of his own. On March 1, 1917, he became a partner with Mr. J. L. Hogue, and they established the Hogue-Fifer Company, and now handle the exclusive selling agency for the Maxwell cars in Anderson and the surrounding townships of Stony Creek, Jackson, Union, Labette, Adams, Fall Creek and Green. The company has a model display room at 1225 Meridian Street, the room extending back an entire block.

In 1905 Mr. Fifer married Miss Bertha Ickes, daughter of William F. and Arvilla (Noel) Ickes, of Anderson. Three children have been born to their marriage: William Max, Dorothy, and Daniel LeRoy.

Mr. Fifer has accomplished an enviable business success through the avenue of hard work and keen and alert intelligence, always on the lookout for opportunity. He is one of the highly respected citizens of Anderson, a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to the Travelers Protective Association and in politics is a republican.

WILLIAM SCOTT first visited Indianapolis in 1870, and during the next twenty years built up a large produce and commission business, but for over a quarter of a century has been an important factor in the wholesale drug house of Daniel Stewart Company, of which he was president until October 1, 1915, when that concern and the A. Kiefer Company consolidated. He has been president of Kiefer Stewart Company since that time.

The career of Mr. Scott is one that reflects credit upon his individual talents and industry and upon the worthy heritage he received from his parents. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, April 6, 1850, son of Rev. William and Charlotte (Crawford) Scott. He is of Irish Presbyterian stock. His father was a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church and a man of fine intellectual attainments and a classical scholar. Mr. Scott himself acquired a liberal education, being classically trained at Londonderry, Ireland. In April, 1868, at the age of eighteen, he came to America, and locating at Philadelphia found his first opportunity with Stuart & Brothers, importers and wholesale dealers in dry goods. Later for two years he was with

Samuel Macky & Company, general produce and commission merchants of Philadelphia. In the interests of this firm he traveled in different parts of the central west, and several times visited Indianapolis. In this city, through an acquaintance formed with Col. Samuel F. Gray, agent of the Union Line, he set in motion negotiations which in June, 1871, resulted in Samuel Macky & Company establishing a branch house at Indianapolis with Mr. Scott in charge. After a few months he acquired individual control of the business, and William Scott & Company, which continued until 1890, was one of the chief houses of its kind in the city.

In 1890 Mr. Scott abandoned the commission business to become associated with the late Daniel Stewart, one of whose daughters he had married. Daniel Stewart was founder of the wholesale drug business above mentioned. After the death of Mr. Stewart in February, 1892, Mr. Scott and John N. Carey, another son-in-law of Mr. Stewart, with their wives united in the organization of the Daniel Stewart Company. October 1, 1908, Mr. Carey withdrew from the drug business to the control of the glass department of the company, and in the reorganization which followed Mr. Scott became president of the Daniel Stewart Company, Incorporated. It was one of the oldest and largest wholesale drug houses of Indiana and the business has been greatly prospered, reflecting the sound commercial sense of its founder and the energetic administration of those who have had its fortunes in charge during the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Scott's business career has been contemporaneous with the larger growth and development of Indianapolis as a city. The broader and bigger interests of the city have always exercised a strong hold upon his imagination and his sympathies, and in many ways his own efforts are reflected in the larger growth. He has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Board of Trade since its reorganization in 1882, being the only member whose service has been continuous. He was elected vice president in 1887 and in 1888 president of the Board of Trade. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Board of School Commissioners, and served continuously with that body until 1900, being president in 1896-97. Mr. Scott is a republican, has been affiliated

with the Masonic Order since he was twenty-one and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

March 29, 1880, Mr. Scott married Miss Martha Stewart. They are the parents of one daughter, Charlotte, who is married to George Barret Moxley, vice president and general manager of Kiefer Stewart Company.

Daniel Stewart, father of Mrs. Scott, was born at Greensburg, Indiana, February 3, 1824, and died at Indianapolis February 25, 1892. He was of Scotch ancestry and a colonial American in descent. His mother was a Hendricks, of the family which has given Indiana two of its most honored names. Daniel Stewart was educated in pioneer schools, and as a youth took up the drug business, which he followed uninterruptedly except for a brief time when he was a daguerreotype artist. He came to Indianapolis in 1863, and with two other associates established a wholesale and retail drug house at 40 East Washington Street. The business grew and expanded, and after 1883 was conducted under Mr. Stewart's individual name. In 1890 Daniel Stewart was chosen president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association. One of the local newspapers said editorially of him: "Mr. Stewart was recognized as a generous, considerate employer—one who recognized the value of service done for him and who returned its equivalent. He was charitable, and his long business career, extending over half a century, was marked by honorable dealings. His devotion to his business no doubt impaired his health and superinduced the attack that resulted in his death." He never sought public office, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a prominent Mason and was identified with various civic organizations in Indianapolis. He married, May 18, 1858, Miss Martha Tarkington, daughter of Rev. Joseph Tarkington of Greensburg. Their children were two daughters, Mary, wife of John N. Carey, and Martha, wife of William Scott.

**SAMUEL GILLETTE PHILLIPS.** A business man and banker, Samuel Gillette Phillips has been identified with Alexandria for more than a quarter of a century. He grew up in the atmosphere of a country merchandise store, traveled on the road





(Caswell) Libby. The Libby family has been in America for a number of generations, has produced other distinguished men, and many of the family associations linger around the old home center at Gray, Maine, twelve miles from Portland.

For all his respectable and even prominent family associations, Charles L. Libby represents a type of keen and aggressive American who achieves his own destiny. When he was four years old his father died. His father had been a locomotive engineer with the Grand Trunk Railway. The head of the family being removed, Charles L. Libby had to get most of his education largely in the intervals of productive employment. As a boy he worked on a farm, but was most congenially employed while learning the machinist's trade in a shop. From the time he was ten and a half years old he supported himself, and later paid his own way through college. His apprenticeship as a machinist was served in the works of the New Haven Manufacturing Company at New Haven, Connecticut. Later he was employed as a machinist and tool maker by the Forbes & Curtis Manufacturing Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut. He was also a machinist and tool maker in the plant of the Bridgeport Machine Tool Company.

The practical training he had received in mechanical industries he supplemented when he entered in 1881 the Maine State College as a student of mechanical engineering. He received his degree Mechanical Engineer from that institution in 1884. He then resumed employment with the Bridgeport Machine Tool Company, at first as a machinist and later as draftsman, designer and superintendent, his position involving not only technical duties but the executive responsibility of supervising a large force of men. He was with the Bridgeport Machine Tool Company eleven years. In 1895 he became general superintendent of the Pacific Iron Works at Bridgeport.

In 1898 Mr. Libby accepted an opportunity to go to Berlin, Germany, to take charge as general superintendent of the machine tool department of the Ludwig-Loewe Company. This company had a plant famed in engineering circles for its splendid buildings and equipment, its modern conveniences from an industrial standpoint, and its complete and modern

equipment of machinery. The department supervised by Mr. Libby in this concern covered eleven acres of floor space, and he had under him a force of thirty draftsmen and thirty-eight pattern makers. His experience at the German capital and at almost the heart of the German industrial system gave Mr. Libby a close view of that enemy country such as few Americans possess. He was abroad four years, and on returning to America in 1902 entered the service of the Gisholt Machine Company at Madison, Wisconsin, as a specialist and designer. While there he put on the market a number of new machine tools for the company.

Mr. Libby has been a resident of Indianapolis since October, 1906. Here in company with Mr. Arthur Jordan, Mr. O. B. Iles and Mr. W. K. Milholland he founded the International Machine Tool Company, of which he is vice president and general manager, head of the production and engineering departments. Mr. Jordan is president of the company, Mr. Iles, treasurer and manager, and T. P. Dickinson, secretary. The company has a large and modern plant occupying a ten-acre tract on Twenty-first Street and the Belt Railway. The main building is a two-story structure of steel, concrete and brick, 350 feet long by 100 feet wide, and in its construction Mr. Libby undoubtedly utilized many of the ideas of his long experience both in this country and abroad. There is probably no factory building anywhere that has so ideal a lighting system. The lighting is almost entirely sunlight, and the arrangement of windows is such that it is practically impossible for a workman to get in his own light. The elimination of shadows obviously means increased efficiency and safety. Many other ideas have been carefully worked out to conserve time, labor and expense. The company employs from 200 to 250 highly skilled mechanics, and many of them have been with the plant ever since it was established twelve years ago.

The output of the company is an important line of machine tools. Machine tool is itself a comparatively new term. It refers not to ordinary tools such as mechanics use, but a complete and often intricate machine, working in iron or steel, and with all its processes mechanically gauged to the accuracy of a ten thousandth part of an inch. Machine tools comprise

such machinery as planers, engine lathes, drill presses and milling machines. Something of the meaning of machine tool and the special lines of manufacture of the International Machine Tool Company of Indianapolis were interestingly described in a newspaper interview some time recently by Mr. Iles, treasurer of the company. Mr. Iles said in part:

"Comparatively few people know the really important part the machine tool plays in the great industrial war machine that is producing munitions and war supplies on such a major scale. Few people know for instance that the Libby heavy turret lathe, manufactured at our plant, is doing great service in the production of munitions in the cause of our country and other allied nations. About \$500,000 worth of these machines were exported to England in 1915 for the manufacture of high explosive shells. It is used in automobile and truck shops for machining fly-wheels, gears, differentials, housings, brake-drums and wheel hubs; it is used in aeroplane plants for machining cylinders, gears, housings and propeller hubs; in ammunition plants for making shells, the machine being used for boring, facing and forming the nose of the shell. Electric motor and generator companies find use for the Libby heavy turret lathe in machining their various parts where heavy and exacting work is required. The lathe can be found in many modern railroad shops in the United States and Europe.

"The Libby lathe gets its name from its designer, Charles L. Libby, head of the production and engineering department of the International Machine Tool Company. The company does considerable engineering work, being equipped to take blue prints or samples of work, make an estimate of the time required to produce the work on Libby lathes and design the necessary cutting and forming tools and holding fixtures." Further Mr. Iles gave out the information that the International Machine Tool Company had filled orders for these Libby lathes in South Africa, Australia, Japan, Russia, Italy, France, England, Spain, China and Belgium.

Mr. Libby married Miss Catherine Kurtz, who was born in the famous Shenandoah Valley but over the line in Pennsylvania. They are the parents of eight children:

Miss Gale, William, Fred, Millard, Ruth, George, Catherine and Margerita.

HENRY L. BOLLEY, educator and author, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, February 1, 1865. He completed his early educational training in Purdue University, and since the fall of 1890 has been connected with the North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station. He has served the United States Department of Agriculture as agricultural explorer and field agent in Russia, Holland, and Belgium in the interests of flax investigations, and since July, 1909, has been state seed commissioner of North Dakota.

Professor Bolley married Miss Frances Sheldon on the 26th of September, 1896.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER MERCER. There has been a member of the Mercer family in Peru more than three quarters of a century, and during this long term the name has become associated with all those qualities of sturdy enterprise and useful citizenship which are the best badges of honor in any community.

The family was founded here by Moses Mercer, a native of Licking County, Ohio. He grew up in Ohio, learned the cooper's trade and came when a young man in 1842 to Miami County. He had previously followed his trade in the City of Wabash, and continued it at Peru, and also had employment as a carpenter. For a number of years he was in the woodworking department of the old Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway, now the Lake Erie and Western Division of the New York Central lines. Still later Moses Mercer was identified with the Indiana Manufacturing Company. He died honored and respected in 1899. His wife, who died in 1886, was Ann J. Long, daughter of Peter Long, who was a pioneer settler of Logansport. Moses Mercer and wife were two of the original thirteen who organized the first Baptist Church of Peru. Their names are perpetuated on the first roll of membership, and that church is now one of the largest and most influential religious organizations in the Wabash Valley. Moses Mercer was also one of the organizers and a charter member of Miami Lodge No. 42, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Peru. In politics he voted as a whig and was one of the first voters in the

ranks of the republican party. He and his wife had five children: Ado J., May, William S., Georgia and Emmett.

William Schuyler Mercer was born at Peru February 3, 1861, and that city has always been his home with the exception of one year spent in Chicago. He attended the public schools, but at the age of fourteen, in 1875, began work as clerk in the store of Killgore, Shirk & Company. He was with that old and substantial firm twelve years. In 1887 he used his modest capital and experience to enter the grain business with J. A. Neal, under the name Mercer & Neal. This was continued until the spring of 1898, after which for a year Mr. Mercer was in the grain business at Chicago. On returning to Peru he bought a bakery and restaurant, and since that time for nearly twenty years he has given most of his study and his energy to the task of furnishing pure and wholesome food supplies. In 1907 he divided his business, erecting a modern bakery plant and organizing the firm of Mercer & Company, with his son-in-law, Hazen P. Sullivan, as his partner. The restaurant business was sold in 1911, but the company soon afterward took on a new line of enterprise when they bought the Sanitary Milk Company. In February, 1912, they bought an ice cream factory, rebuilt it and thoroughly modernized it, and this branch of manufacture and distribution of milk products is now conducted as the Sanitary Milk and Ice Cream Company.

Mr. Mercer is not only a very popular business man but a citizen who commands the esteem and confidence of the people beyond all partisan lines. This was well exemplified in the political campaign of 1914. He has always been a steadfast and sterling republican. In 1914 Miami County went democratic by 1,500 votes, the republican party being split up into factions so that the ticket went to defeat. But in spite of that Mr. Mercer was elected to the State Senate by 208 votes. He was one of the capable men in the State Senate during the following session. Aside from this his only other important public service was as a member of the Peru School Board about twenty years ago. While he was on the board one of the fine ward schools of Peru was erected. Mr. Mercer is a Mason and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. December 29, 1881, he married

Miss Sarah E. Fisher, of Mexico, Indiana, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Brower) Fisher. They have one daughter, Vernice E., wife of Hazen P. Sullivan.

ALBERT JANERT is one of the oldest merchants in Indianapolis engaged in the wholesale meat business. For many years his location has been 1445 Union Street, where he has built up a large enterprise chiefly in handling wholesale sausage, smoked meats and boiled hams.

Mr. Janert was born in the Province of Posen, Germany, April 7, 1865, son of Julius and Matilda (Fitte) Janert. The parents spent all their lives in Germany. Julius Janert was a game warden. Albert attended school in his native province up to the age of fourteen, after which he served a three years apprenticeship at the butcher's trade. As was the custom, he had to pay for the privilege of learning the trade. At the end of three years he passed his examination and secured a license which would now be equivalent to a union card. The next two years he spent as a master workman in some of the larger towns of Germany, and then came to the United States, landing at New York and being employed in that city for a time. After that he came to Indianapolis to join his two brothers, William and Herman, who had preceded him. These brothers are now in Alaska. Mr. Albert Janert worked in Indianapolis for various employers, including Peter Sindlinger and Fred Boertcher. Following that he spent some time in the southwest, Oklahoma and Texas, and worked at his trade a few months in Dallas. Returning to Indianapolis, Mr. Janert thirty years ago engaged in the butcher business for himself. His first location was on Meridian Street, and from there he moved to 1445 Union, where he has developed a large wholesale business, and has taken his sons in with him.

Mr. Janert married Marv Wurster, daughter of Fred Wurster. She is also a native of Germany. Her four children are: Emma, wife of William Brink, of Indianapolis, Albert, Otto and Herman, all in business with their father, Otto being bookkeeper for the firm.

Mr. Albert Janert is well known in fraternal and social affairs being affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Cosmos, the German Butch-

ers Society, the South Side Turners, of which he was one of the first members and a stockholder, and belongs to the Hoosier Motor Club.

**HARRY B. SEAWARD** is general manager and superintendent of C. F. Seaward & Sons, Incorporated, one of the most progressive firms in Indiana handling all makes of automobiles, accessories and supplies, and operating a garage which in point of accommodataion and service is unsurpassed in the state. The Seawards are an old and substantial family of Kokomo in Howard County, and have been in business there for many years.

Harry B. Seaward was born in that county March 6, 1882, son of C. F. and Dora (Hassell) Seaward. His father was also born in Howard County, and is now president and head of the firm C. F. Seaward & Sons. For a number of years C. F. Seaward was engaged in the grain business at Galveston, Indiana, and selling his interests there, accumulated during a period of fourteen years, established the present automobile business at Kokomo. The location of C. F. Seaward & Sons is on Buckeye Street, on the west side of the Frances Hotel. Mr. C. F. Seaward built in 1912 a building perfect in appointment for the present business. It occupies a space 66 by 132 feet, is absolutely fireproof, of concrete and steel construction on a solid stone foundation. The garage furnishes accommodations for 150 automobiles, and the company handles all accessories and supplies. They are Howard County agents for the Chalmers, Hudson and Chevrolet cars. The business was incorporated in 1915 with C. F. Seaward as president.

Harry B. Seaward is the oldest of six children, five of whom are still living. He has been handling many of the responsibilities of the firm for the past six or seven years. In 1901, at Galveston, Indiana, he married Miss Minnie Rojetta Morris. Mr. Seaward is a republican, and is affiliated with Galveston Lodge No. 244, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

**JUDGE FRANK ELLIS.** Honors and distinctions in abundance sufficient to satisfy the ambitions of any man have come to Judge Frank Ellis during his long and active career in Delaware County.

Judge Ellis was born in that county Feb-

ruary 12, 1842, son of John H. and Phoebe (Kirkpatrick) Ellis. Few families possess more emphatic evidence of true Americanism and patriotic loyalty. The Ellises were in America prior to the Revolution. Judge Ellis' great-grandfather, Abraham Ellis, served in the Revolutionary war under Washington. The grandfather, Henry Ellis, was a soldier in the War of 1812. John H. Ellis, father of Judge Ellis, distinguished himself as an officer in the Civil war, as will be told in following paragraphs, while Judge Frank Ellis was also in the war, so that members of four successive generations participated in all the great wars of this country with the exception of the present European struggle.

John Harbison Ellis, father of Judge Ellis, was born in August, 1817, fourth child of Henry and Charity (Harper) Ellis. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in Greene County, Ohio. As a youth he acquired the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1838 he became a resident of Delaware County, Indiana, in which locality his sister, Nancy Ellis Reed, had previously located. Here he engaged in business as architect and joiner. He was very expert in the construction of the heavy wooden work of that time, such as barns and bridges. In 1841 he married Phoebe Kirkpatrick, daughter of John and Susanna (Lane) Kirkpatrick. His bride had lived in Delaware County since 1834. She was six years his junior, having been born in 1823. Her grandfather, Robert Lane, had a record as a Revolutionary soldier, and afterward settled in Clark County, Ohio.

In 1856 the health of John H. Ellis became impaired and he removed to Muncie, county seat of Delaware County. There he was engaged in the practice of law until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, when he vigorously took up the work of enlisting men for the Union army. His own health not being good, he was rejected at the muster, much to the disappointment of the men whom he had enlisted and who desired that he should be one of their officers.

In 1862, however, he enlisted another full company "for three years or during the war," and was accepted and mustered in as its captain. This was known as Company B of the Eighty-Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was mus-

tered into service September 3, 1862. The services of this regiment present an inspiring page in Civil war annals. Capt. John H. Ellis was with his company in faithful service through all the hardships, privations and dangers until his death. On the 20th of September, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, on that memorable Sunday afternoon, in an impetuous charge against a superior force the division of which his company formed a part was repulsed, and he was left wounded unto death at the most advanced position reached. But the sacrifice of his life and that of many of his comrades was not in vain, since the historian of the battle has declared that but for the opportune aid furnished by the two brigades of which the Eighty-Fourth Indiana was a part the Federal army could not have been saved from defeat and rout.

One of the sergeants of Company B in the Eighty-Fourth Regiment in that bloody battle of Chickamauga was Frank Ellis, who enlisted as a private in the company under his father in 1862. From the post of sergeant he was promoted on the death of his father to captain of Company B, and served in his stead and place during the remainder of the war. After Chickamauga he was with his company in its campaign in Eastern Tennessee and early in 1864 joined Sherman's army and participated in many of the best known battles of the great Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta it was with the troops sent in pursuit of Hood, and was in that command through the concluding battles of the campaign, at Franklin and Nashville. Frank Ellis with the rest of his regiment was mustered out at Nashville June 14, 1865, and soon afterward returned home.

While growing to manhood in Delaware County Judge Ellis acquired his education in the public schools and under private instruction. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and worked for two or three of the early county newspapers, becoming an expert printer. While he was still in the army as captain of Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment the people of Delaware County in 1864 elected him to the office of county treasurer. The news of his election did not reach him for some time and his duties as a soldier were such that he could be excused for paying no attention to this civic honor. But when he returned home in the summer of 1865

he found the office still waiting for him, having been carried on by his predecessor. He at once transformed himself from a soldier into a county official, and served out the time until 1866. In that year he was renominated on the republican ticket and elected for a succeeding term.

For several years after that Judge Ellis was a grain and lumber merchant at Muncie. As a youth he had picked up considerable knowledge of the law, and finally settled down to a serious study of the profession and was admitted to the bar. He has been a member of the Muncie bar for forty years. For twenty years from 1883 he was in partnership with John T. Walterhouse.

Many political honors have come to Judge Ellis. He was a member of the Muncie City Council, served four successive terms as mayor, was for two terms city attorney, served as United States commissioner, and in 1910 was elected judge of the Forty-Sixth Judicial Circuit. He was on the bench for one term, and since retiring has resumed the active practice of law.

Judge Frank Ellis has been loyal to the principles of the republican party all his life. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Knight Templar Commandery, has been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity at Muncie since 1865 and is affiliated with the Grand Army Post and the Sons of Veterans. Outside of his profession he is known as a public spirited citizen of Delaware County, and one who supports all worthy enterprises for the good of the community.

D. C. JENKINS, of Kokomo, president of the D. C. Jenkins Glass Company, is a past master of the art and industry of glass making. He has been in the business more than half a century, since early boyhood, and there is not a position he has not filled some time, and not a single detail of experience which he has overlooked. He has given to Kokomo one of its chief industries.

Mr. Jenkins was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1854, son of David and Elizabeth (Evans) Jenkins. His parents were both natives of Wales. In 1894 David Jenkins and wife removed to Kokomo, and for nine years he was employed in a factory here. He was a man of excellent education, and though never given the privilege of at-

tending school he mastered two languages, and was a formidable debater on Bible and theological subjects. He spent his last years in California and died in Los Angeles. Of the eight children five are still living, D. C. being the oldest.

D. C. Jenkins attended public schools in Pittsburg a few years, and then went to work as a boy helper in the glass factory of the McKee Brothers in that city. It was fifty-four years ago that he did his first work in a glass factory, and there has been no important period in his life when he has not been a factor in increasing degrees of responsibility in this business. He rose from the ranks of industrial workers, was promoted to a foremanship in the McKee Brothers plant, and was with that concern until he removed to Findlay, Ohio, in the natural gas belt, built a factory, and continued it until 1893, when the plant was sold to the United States Glass Company, the first of the large trusts in this business. From Findlay Mr. Jenkins went to Gas City, Indiana, superintended the erection of a glass plant for the United States Glass Company, and was connected with it one year. He built a large plant in Greentown, and this business was sold to the National Glass Company, Pittsburg. Mr. Jenkins was chairman of the executive committee and general manager for two years of the National Glass Company.

In 1900 he and his two sons came to Kokomo and organized the D. C. Jenkins Glass Company. This company now has an immense plant covering several acres of ground, and manufactures a large and varied line of standard special glass ware, including tableware, lantern globes, containers of many kinds, fish globes, display jars, lamp founts, packers goods, etc. The first year the company's business sales amounted to \$170,000, and at the present time more than \$800,000 worth of their goods are sold and distributed all over the United States and Canada. Mr. D. C. Jenkins is president of the company, his son Addison is secretary and treasurer, and his son Howard is sales manager. The D. C. Jenkins Glass Company have established a glass plant at Arcadia, Indiana, which has been in continuous operation since its organization.

Mr. Jenkins was one of the organizers of River Raisin paper mills in 1910, and was the first president and continued in that

office for six years. The mills are now the largest manufacturers of fibre shipping boxes in the world.

Mr. Jenkins is a loyal republican and has always been interested in the success of his party. He served as a member of the Indiana State Senate from 1910 to 1914. He is now a member of the State Highway Commission of Indiana. Mr. Jenkins is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, an Elk and Eagle, and for a number of years was a trustee of Elks Lodge No. 90. He is also a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis and the Howard County Country Club, of which he is a director. January 4, 1876, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Anna Jones. Their two sons are Addison and Howard.

**WILLIAM T. WILSON.** Among the men of first rate ability who have been attracted to the law and have been faithful to its best ideals and traditions, one whose name is easily associated with the leaders in Northern Indiana is William T. Wilson of Logansport. Mr. Wilson has been a practicing lawyer forty years, and in that time has earned and richly deserved practically all those honors and successes that are associated with the profession, though he has not, as so many lawyers do, invaded the field of politics.

Mr. Wilson was born at Logansport in 1854, and is the son of one of its pioneer merchants and most esteemed citizens, Thomas H. Wilson. His father was born May 31, 1818, in the Village of Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, sixth among the ten children of John and Sarah (Hopkins) Wilson. He was of English descent on both sides. Thomas H. Wilson at the age of eleven years, and upon the death of his father, went to live with his uncle and guardian, Thomas Hopkins. He worked in the Hopkins store and mill and gained his business training there. In 1834, at the age of sixteen, he became clerk in a store at Camden, Delaware. One of his employers was Daniel Atwell, who came west and located at Logansport in 1837. Along with him came Thomas H. Wilson, who was already a young man of much recognized force and ability in business affairs. In 1840 he became identified with the mercantile house of Pollard and Wilson. In 1843 this firm built a grain warehouse on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and were

soon known up and down the Wabash Valley as leading grain merchants. They also handled large quantities of general merchandise and did a forwarding and commission business. In 1853 the firm became Wilson, Merriam & Company. Mr. Wilson finally retired from the firm, but continued privately in the produce trade until 1875. In May, 1865, Thomas H. Wilson was elected president of the Logansport National Bank, one of the oldest national banks in the Wabash Valley. He filled that office and carefully safeguarded the best interests of the institution until his death December 27, 1877. Politically he began voting as a whig, and was identified with the republican party from its organization. He was reared in the faith of the Friends, but was broadly liberal in his support of all the religious causes. He is as well remembered for his generosity, kindness and helpfulness as for the success he gained in business affairs. In 1842 Thomas H. Wilson married America Weirick, who died three years later. In 1849 Mary A. I. Dexter became his wife. She died in 1854. In 1856 he married Elizabeth E. Hopkins, who passed away in 1898. Thomas H. Wilson had four sons, William T., Elwood G., Thomas H. and John Charles.

William T. Wilson was a son of his father's second marriage. As a boy in Logansport he attended the public schools, and is a graduate of Princeton University with the class of 1874. The following year he read law in the office of Hon. D. D. Pratt of Logansport, and was admitted to the bar. Since 1875 his name has been enrolled on the membership of the Cass County bar. Mr. Wilson accepted a place on the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Logansport when his father died, and has been a director in that institution forty years. Many other institutions and organizations in Logansport have had the benefit of his direct service and influence. He is a republican when it comes to casting his vote, and he attends the Presbyterian Church.

In 1880 he married Miss Martha L. McCarty, daughter of Joseph P. McCarty of Logansport. They had four children, Thomas H., who was a lawyer, Elizabeth, wife of Frank H. Worthington, superintendent of the Vandalia Railroad at Terre Haute; Joseph, and Dorothy Dexter Wilson. Of these children only Mrs. Worth-

ington and Dorothy D. Wilson survive. Thomas H. Wilson, Jr., died in 1916, and Joseph W. Wilson lies in one of the graves in France made by the American Expeditionary Forces led by General Pershing in 1918.

EUGENE BLACKBURN is one of the interesting citizens of Indianapolis, a resident of thirty years standing, and with a record of successful achievement in originating, establishing, building up and developing an industry which is probably the largest in its special field in the United States.

The business today has corporate form and title as the International Metal Polish Company, owning and operating a large plant at Quill Street and the Belt Railway. Mr. Blackburn is president of the company.

He was born at Bloomingdale, Ohio, in 1866, a son of Moses L. and Flora (Armstrong) Blackburn, also natives of the Buckeye State. For about twenty-five years Eugene Blackburn was connected with the railway mail service, and while with that service established his home and headquarters at Indianapolis in 1888. He was a veteran in this branch of the postal department, was a faithful and diligent employe, but the main interest of his career attaches to what was at first a side line to his principal work.

In 1903 he began the manufacture of a metal polish of his own composition. He had complete faith in the quality of his product but had to begin partly from wise choice and partly from limited capital on a modest and experimental scale. In fact he manufactured his first polishes at his own home on North Capitol Avenue. For a time he was manufacturer, salesman, distributor, and in fact, "whole works." He built up the reputation of his products on quality and merit, made a careful study of market conditions, and by energy in pushing his sales eventually made his business self sustaining and sufficient to give him an independent living. All this he accomplished by his own effort and without the aid of outside capital. Finally he incorporated as the International Metal Polish Company.

The Blue Ribbon products of this company are manufactured and sold throughout the world, and cover a wide range of uses. The Blue Ribbon products are polishes and oils put out under a number of

different brands, each with a special purpose and use, and the output also includes the Blue Ribbon Auto Specialties. The descriptive names of a number of the leading products are Blue Ribbon Stainless Oil, Cleaners and Polishers for bars and for all the plumbing and sanitary fixtures of public and private buildings, Stove Polish, Silver Polish, Metal Polish, and included in the auto specialties are the Cream Metal Polish, Nickel Polish, Auto Body Gloss and Furniture Polish, Leak Proof Cement, Auto Top and Seat Dressing, Black Gloss Enamel, Oil Soap, Cold Cream Hand Soap, and a special lubricating oil for magnetos and other delicate machinery.

While Mr. Blackburn has necessarily applied all his energies and time to building up his business, he has also proved an active and progressive citizen of Indianapolis and has gladly associated himself with the various civic enterprises. He married at Indianapolis Miss Maud Streight, a relative of the late General Streight, one of Indiana's distinguished commanding officers in the Civil war.

GEORGE F. BOVARD was born at Alpha, Indiana, August 8, 1856, a son of James and Sarah Bovard, both of whom were born in Ohio. After a thorough literary and professional training George F. Bovard became a teacher in the public schools, finally entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since 1903 has been president of the University of Southern California.

On October 1, 1884, at Los Angeles, California, he married Emma Bradley, and they have three children, Warren B., Edna G., and Gladys F.

JAMES E. AYRES. A good business man, known to the community of Summitville as secretary and treasurer and manager of the Summitville Lumber Company, James E. Ayres is also one of those live and public spirited citizens who do much to influence the ways of their home town and county and is one of the accepted leaders of the moral forces of his home county.

Mr. Ayres represents several generations of his family in Indiana. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, the family first locating in Pennsylvania and moving from there to Central Ohio. His grandfather, James

Ayres, was a cobbler. In early manhood he came to Hartford City, Indiana, where he spent the rest of his life. C. C. Ayres, father of James E., was born at Hartford City, and was a resident of that town thirty years. He finally moved to Redkey, and was a lumber merchant there. He married Anna B. Pollock.

James E. Ayres was born at Hartford City December 19, 1883. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Redkey and for one term was a student in the Indianapolis Business College. At the age of nineteen he went to work for his father, C. C. Ayres, keeping books for the lumber company both at Redkey and Dunkirk. He looked after the accounts of the two plants for three years.

In 1905 Mr. Ayres married Miss Minnie C. Bradley, daughter of John and Martha (Asling) Bradley. In 1908 Mr. Ayres bought a small lumber yard at Portland, Indiana, and for three months continued under the name James E. Ayres & Company. After closing up its affairs he moved the stock to Redkey, and on November 20, 1908, came to Summitville as manager and treasurer of the Summitville Lumber Company. In 1910 he and his father bought the entire stock, and the business has since grown and flourished under the old name of Summitville Lumber Company. They handle an immense stock of building material, lumber, paints, oils, cement, pipe, sewer and also coal. The radius of their trade connections extends for seven or eight miles around Summitville. Their plants and yards have a space 132 by 180 feet under roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Ayres lost both their own children, and have adopted two others into their home. Mr. Ayres is an ardent prohibitionist. In 1916 he was a candidate on that ticket for the State Senate to represent Tipton and Madison counties, and went far ahead of his party associates, though he was defeated for election. He is a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Summitville, and has been chosen local exhorter of the congregation.

JARED GARDNER, a prosperous farm owner and resident of Westville, represents a family that has been identified with La-Porte County for eighty years. His wife is a member of the noted Clyburn family,





their protector. Though not a large man physically, Henley Clyburn possessed in an eminent degree courage, strength, perseverance and all those qualities which are necessary to success in pioneer life. The family decided to leave Ottawa, and accomplished with great difficulty their removal to LaPorte County, Indiana, during the winter season. On March 13, 1829, the little party went into camp near the present town of Westville in New Durham Township. Henley Clyburn and the Benedict boys soon erected a cabin at the edge of a grove about half a mile northeast of the present town of Westville.

On July 16, 1829, was born the oldest child to Mr. and Mrs. Henley Clyburn, Elizabeth Miriam, the first white child born in LaPorte County. She married Joseph Warnock and died in Westville. The other children of Henley Clyburn and his first wife were: Araminta M., who married Theodore Armitage, and is now the oldest living native citizen of LaPorte County; William R.; Joseph H.; Mary J., who died in childhood; and Sarah E. The mother of this family died December 31, 1844. Henley Clyburn married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza (Concannon) Sherry. To that union were born five children, and the two now surviving are Martha Ann, wife of Jared Gardner, and they occupy the old Henley Clyburn home at Westville, and Mrs. Virginia Wight.

As a resident of LaPorte County Henley Clyburn confined his business affairs to farming and was never inclined to participate in politics, though he served two or three times as a county commissioner. He acquired a large amount of land and was prosperous in all his business undertakings and was extremely liberal in helping others less fortunate in bestowing the gifts of his affluence and generosity throughout a large community. It has been said that his influence was ever on the side of justice, truth and right, and his kindly and benevolent spirit made his example one well worthy to be long remembered, honored and revered. He died at his home in LaPorte County December 9, 1867, in his sixty-third year.

HENRY ADAM HOLMES. As a business man and citizen the career of the late Henry Adam Holmes is identified both with Madison and Indianapolis, Indiana. He

was a splendid type of the foreign born American, and many of the older residents still recall his good name and good deeds.

He was born of an English father in County Cork, Ireland, May 22, 1825. When twenty-five years old he left his native country on board a sailing vessel for the United States. The boat became disabled and an incipient mutiny of the sailors was only quelled by the prompt and efficient action of the officers. The boat finally landed all hands safely at New Orleans. It was nearly a tragic and exceedingly distressing experience to Mr. Holmes. While still on the ocean he resolved that should he ever safely reach land he would never again jeopardize his life on shipboard. He kept that vow. Coming up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Madison, Indiana, he went to work there as a common laborer. He was not particular about the work so it would earn him an honest dollar, but gradually he laid the foundation of an independent career. He served an apprenticeship at the plaster's trade. This work did not give him enough means to satisfy his desires, and he worked at night helping unload boats at the river docks. He also attended night school as a means of acquiring a better education.

Following the completion of his apprenticeship he moved to Indianapolis before the outbreak of the Civil war and established himself at his trade and as a contractor. One of the principles to which he adhered and which had much to do with his success in life should be recalled as a source of inspiration. He made it a rule always to do a little bit better work than was called for by the strict terms of any contract which he accepted, and while many men have declared they found it unprofitable to observe such a rule, it proved otherwise with Mr. Holmes. He handled a large volume of business every year, and some of his work is still in evidence in Indianapolis as a monument to his ability. Thus in every way he was a credit to the land of his adoption. He was a man of great energy, and his Irish blood furnished him the keen interest he always took in politics, which continued even to the day of his death. His oldest son, William, was accidentally drowned in the White River, and as his ambition was largely centered in this first born his zest of life thereafter was materially lessened. He was a convert

to the Catholic religion, and to that church and faith gave his most active adherence.

While at Madison Mr. Holmes married Johanna Frances Fitzgibbon. He died in 1884, and his wife in 1911. Of their nine children two sons and three daughters are still living, the sons being David and William H., both residents of Indianapolis. The daughters are: Mary, wife of Adolph St. Lorenz and the mother of one child, Hortenz; Louise, wife of Dr. Thomas Cotter, of Indiana Harbor, Indiana, and the mother of three children; and Nellie, wife of Samuel R. Hoffman.

William H. Holmes, president of the Enterprise Iron Works, was born at Indianapolis April 11, 1872. He had a public school education and learned the trade of iron moulder with the Chandler-Taylor Company. In 1913, associated with others, he organized the Enterprise Iron Works, of which he has since been president. This is one of the leading concerns in the Indianapolis industrial district.

December 31, 1901, Mr. Holmes married Miss Johanna Frey, who died March 16, 1918, leaving three children: Johanna Frey, Elizabeth Ellen and Mary. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Independent Athletic Club, the Transportation Club, the Foundrymen's Association, of which he was one of the incorporators, and fraternally is a Mason.

**FREDERICK FAHNLEY.** Friends and business associates have long spoken of Frederick Fahmley as a man of high sterling integrity and upright business and social life. In his record of more than fifty years' participation in local affairs it is not difficult to find ample proof and repeated corroboration for this character and all the kindly estimates that have been spoken by his business and social acquaintances.

His is the kind of story that Americans never tire of reading, and is a constant source of inspiration and strength. Born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, November 1, 1839, educated in the common schools of his native town, he was only fifteen when in 1854 he crossed the ocean to the land of opportunity. He grew into American citizenship, not merely adapted it, and his loyalty to this country and its ideals has been one of the prominent facts in his life and has been tested by every reasonable proof

that might be required of a thorough American patriot.

With the vigor of his blood and race young Fahmley found his first employment in a general merchandise store at Medway in Clark County, Ohio. Two years later he went to Dayton, and for three years worked in a wholesale millinery and dry goods house. It was there he laid the foundation of his permanent business career. In 1860, returning to Medway, he opened a general country store and stocked it with all the commodities usually found in an emporium of that class. It was a business that satisfied his early ideas as to profit, but was not sufficient to keep him always in the role of a country merchant. While at Medway, and at the age of twenty-two, he served as postmaster, receiving his appointment from President Lincoln.

In 1865 Mr. Fahmley came to Indianapolis, and associated with Daniel Stiles and Rollin McCrea established the wholesale millinery firm of Stiles, Fahmley & McCrea. Since that date Mr. Fahmley has been one of the leading wholesale merchants of the city, and as he looks back over the intervening half century he takes pride and pleasure not only in the achievements of his own house but in the development of Indianapolis as a general wholesale center supplying the necessities of the retail trade throughout the Middle West. At the end of four years, Mr. Stiles retired from the firm, and the business after that was continued by his two associates under the name Fahmley & McCrea. In 1875, to meet the demands of a steadily growing business, the firm bought ground just opposite from their first store on South Meridian Street and erected what at that time was the finest structure in the wholesale district. In 1898 the business was incorporated, when several old and valued employes were admitted to share in the stock, under the title Fahmley & McCrea Millinery Company. In February, 1905, as a result of the most destructive fire that ever visited the wholesale district of Indianapolis, the company lost its building and stock, but in the course of the same year erected a substantial and thoroughly modern five-story brick building, which has since served as the home of this old and honored Indianapolis house.

Mr. Fahmley is still looked upon as one



spring of 1899 made application for a commission in the United States volunteer army for service in the Philippines. He was commissioned a lieutenant and in July, 1899, went to the Philippines with the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry. There were few men in any branch of the service who saw longer and more active work in the Philippines than Colonel Boyle. He was on duty two years and six months, covering the period of the insurrection, and earned a distinguished record for gallant and meritorious service. By a gunshot wound through the knee he was badly wounded while leading a reconnoitering expedition, and was invalided home for several months.

After this long and eventful experience abroad Colonel Boyle returned to Indianapolis and became personal aide to General McKee, adjutant general of Indiana. Later he was promoted to inspector general of the National Guard with the rank of lieutenant colonel, a staff position assigned to general headquarters. He finally retired from the National Guard in 1910, but has always kept up an active interest in the army and military affairs, and his experience and enthusiasm have enabled him to perform many important services for his country during the present war.

Colonel Boyle was one of the first to join and take an active interest in the organization of the veterans of the Spanish-American war. In a meeting at Chicago he was one of the founders of the present national organization of the United Spanish War Veterans, formed from a consolidation of two older separate bodies. At that meeting he was made adjutant general of the national organization. His Indiana comrades also honored him with the post of commander of the Department of Indiana, and he filled that office from November, 1902, to November, 1903.

Since 1907 Colonel Boyle has been identified with the Central Union Telephone Company, the Bell System, of Indianapolis, and has many responsibilities as its commercial engineer. Colonel Boyle is a republican. He married Miss Anna Derringer, of Indianapolis, now deceased. He has one daughter, Miss Marie Alice Boyle.

JOSEPH VALENTINE BREITWIESER was born at Jasper in Dubois County, Indiana, March 31, 1884, and since leaving college

has been engaged in educational work. During the past nine years, since 1910, he has been professor of psychology and education in Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado. He is also the author of many standard works, and is prominently affiliated with many of the noted educational societies of the country. He is a lecturer on educational topics and researcher in experimental psychology.

Mr. Breitwieser married Ruth Fowler, and their children are Charles John, Katherine Rebecca, and Janice Breitwieser.

JOHN NELSON GORDON. One of Summitville's most enterprising business men for a long period of years has been John Nelson Gordon. Mr. Gordon is best known all over that section of Eastern Indiana as a grain merchant. His business, conducted under his individual name, is handling and shipping grain, feed, seed, and flour. He has been one of the best posted authorities on the range of prices of these various products during the past quarter of a century, and in that time he has paid some remarkably low prices and again has afforded his customers the benefit of the top notch of the market. His policy of square dealing has won him many staunch friends among the producers, and the idea of service he has carried into all his operations, a fact that accounts for his success and high standing.

Mr. Gordon was born at Metamora in Franklin County, Indiana, April 10, 1851, son of Orville and Drusilla (Blackledge) Gordon. The Gordons are of Scotch stock, originally members of one of the famous clans of Scotland. His grandfather, William Gordon, came from Big Bone Springs in Kentucky and was a pioneer settler in Franklin County, Indiana. Orville Gordon was born in 1805, and died in 1870, and followed a career as a farmer. J. N. Gordon had two brothers and three sisters and also two half-sisters.

He gained his early education in the common schools of Metamora. A little after he was ten years old he began helping on the farm. His father was an extensive land owner, having about 900 acres, and the son had ample experience in every phase of agriculture. In the meantime he continued his education in the schools during the winter terms. From the age of seventeen he gave all his time to work as a

farmer, but in 1872 went to town and secured employment at New Salem, Indiana. Later he conducted a store, but that was not a profitable venture. For two years he farmed eighty acres of land in Franklin County, and in 1879 removed to Elwood, where for a brief period he was in the furniture and undertaking business. Later in the same year he established himself in a similar line at Summitville, but after several years traded his store for eighty acres of land in Van Buren Township of Madison County, which he sold. He was in the grocery, dry goods and hardware business, and in 1888 joined George Green and Frank Fulton in the firm of Green & Company, operating a grain elevator and doing a general grain business. That was thirty years ago. Mr. Gordon has been the chief dealer in grain at Summitville ever since, and after some years he bought out the interests of his partner and now continues business under his individual name.

In 1874 he married Miss Mary E. Freeman. Three children were born to their marriage: Orville Earl, deceased; Anna Pearl; and William Chase, deceased. Mr. Gordon is a republican in politics. He has been a member of the school board and in 1882 was appointed postmaster, serving four years, and in 1889 was again appointed to the same office and filled out another four year term. He is identified with the Summitville Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and is active in the Christian Church.

C. V. Haworth, superintendent of the Kokomo public schools, has been a teacher and school administrator for over twenty years, and through his work in Howard County and also as an author he is one of the most widely known and most influential educators of the state.

Mr. Haworth was born in Howard County March 23, 1875, son of Clarkson and Sophrona Rees Haworth. The Haworth family settled in Howard County seventy years ago. His grandfather, James Haworth, a native of Tennessee and of English ancestry, moved from Tennessee to Highland County, Ohio, in 1811. He was both a farmer and lawyer. In 1847 he brought his family from Ohio to Howard County, but soon went further west to

Iowa. After a brief residence in that state he returned to Howard County and located at New London, where he lived until his death in 1853. He acquired a large amount of land, 700 or 800 acres, in that county. Though his education was self acquired he was very well read and informed in the law and other subjects, and did a great deal of service to his neighbors and friends in drawing up legal papers and in furnishing advice. He began voting as a whig and was faithful to the principles of that party until his death.

Of his thirteen children Clarkson Haworth was the youngest and was only nine years old when his father died. He acquired his education in the graded and high schools of New London, and after his marriage took up farming. He died in 1890. He and his wife had eight children, four of whom were living.

C. V. Haworth spent his youth on his father's farm, and attended the graded and high schools of New London, graduating from high school with the class of 1895. He has supplemented his common school advantages by much personal study and by the full course of higher institutions. He attended the Indiana State Normal and also the Indiana State University, and graduated from the latter with the degree A. B. He also took post-graduate work in the literary and law departments.

Mr. Haworth began teaching in the grade schools of New London. Later he was principal of the Fourth Ward School at Kokomo, and in 1902 was instructor of history in the Danville Normal School six months, and was teacher of history in the Anderson High School during 1909-10. From 1910 to 1914 he was principal of the Kokomo High School, and since 1914 has been superintendent of the public schools of that city.

Mr. Haworth has a cultured and highly educated wife. He married Miss Belle Cooper, of Jasper, Indiana. She was educated in the public schools of Jasper, at Oakland City, Indiana, and the Indiana State University. She taught four years before her marriage. Mrs. Haworth has interested herself in many charitable, social and war activities at Kokomo.

Mr. Haworth has participated in many of the educational organizations. He has devoted much of his time to literary subjects, and besides many articles that have

appeared in educational and other journals from his pen he is author of a text book recently published by the Century Company of New York under the title "Government in Indiana," which is a supplementary treatise designed for Indiana schools to general and advanced works on civics and civil government. It is a greatly needed book not only in the schools but for general circulation and reading, since it is filled with information on the machinery of local and state government.

Mr. Haworth has also undertaken a forehanded and valuable public service in using his influence to secure a complete record of Howard County soldiers in the present war. This is a task which to be done well must be done promptly, while the information is obtainable, and in undertaking this Mr. Haworth is performing a service which in too many communities was neglected in the case of our soldiers of the Civil war.

Mr. Haworth has also made a close study of school architecture, and in 1914 he assisted in drawing plans for the magnificent high school building at Kokomo, which is regarded in many particulars as the finest structure of its kind in the state. Its auditorium, with a seating capacity for 1,200, is undoubtedly the largest found in any school building in Indiana.

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MICHAEL HESS. The largest paper box manufacturing plant in Indiana, and one of the largest in the country, is that of the International Printing Company at Indianapolis. Its plant at 230-238 West McCarthy Street represents the last word in mechanical equipment and personal organization and efficiency, and in the growth and development of the business to its present stage a number of men have contributed their capital, experience and technical ability.

Chief of these on the technical side at least is Michael Hess, vice president of the company. Mr. Hess has been making paper boxes since he was a boy. His experience has not been altogether on the commercial side of the industry. He has handled all the machinery used in paper box making from the first crude devices of that kind, and possessing mechanical ability and being somewhat original himself he has figured as an inventor of a number of devices applied to paper making machinery.

Mr. Hess was born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1862, and grew up in a city which has attained no little fame because of its men of special industrial genius. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Roth) Hess, were both natives of Germany. Michael Hess received his education in the Dayton public schools, and was little more than a school boy when he learned the trade of paper box making. There has been no important deviation from this early experience throughout his mature life. He lived at Dayton until the age of forty, and then identified himself with the Indiana City of Newcastle, where in 1902 he established a paper box factory, founding and organizing the Newcastle Paper Box Company. Its growth was such that it was deemed advisable to remove the plant to Indianapolis in 1906, and from this city its scope has constantly expanded until it is an industry that supplies special needs all over the central west. In 1912 the International Printing Company was formed, with Mr. Hess as vice president. The large plant on West McCarthy Street is now equipped with modern machinery for the making and printing of paper boxes of all kinds, and their output is distributed among the large consumers all over the central west.

At a time when there is a special premium upon economy of all resources Mr. Hess came forward with the announcement of a new invention, which he perfected in February, 1918, and already is in use by large customers of paper boxes from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. What this invention is may be best described in the words of an Indianapolis paper which contained a half column of description some weeks ago:

"The machine, which can be operated by a girl, is of simple design and construction. Adjustable forms designed to fit any size of paper box give the operator a broad scope. The flat folding blanks, which are scored and printed, are adjusted on the form and with a few deft motions of the operator are conformed into paper boxes of even greater strength than the paper box of rigid construction. The new machine serves a purpose that long has perplexed both the makers and consumers of boxes. By its use the consumer can lay in ample stocks of the flat paper blanks and make the boxes himself just as it suits

his needs, thus eliminating the use of large amount of valuable space formerly occupied by formed paper boxes kept in stock.

"The International Printing Company is not placing the new box folding machine on the market. It is not for sale. Instead the company is distributing these machines to patrons for their own convenience, free of charge, for use by them so long as the machine meets their demands. The machine has a daily capacity of 1,000 paper boxes. It is operated by hand and the speed of production depends to a certain extent upon the efficiency of the operator. As many as 1,200 boxes have been completed on these machines, but the daily average is about 700."

One of the many problems involved in that pertaining to the economical and efficient distribution of manufactured goods is the making and use of suitable containers. The paper box has hundreds of uses and yet its possibilities have been by no means exhausted, and it is obvious that the paper box folding machine invented by Mr. Hess and distributed through the International Printing Company of Indianapolis will go far toward increasing the utility of many kinds and types of paper containers.

Mr. Hess is well known to the citizenship of Indianapolis. He married Miss Margaret Geneva Schutte, of Dayton. Their two children are Joseph J. and Christina A. Hess.

**JAMES WILLIAM HUNTER.** Doing an extensive business in china and electrical supplies, James W. Hunter, proprietor of the Hunter Department Store located on the Public Square, Anderson, is one of the city's representative and respected citizens and experienced merchants. The story of Mr. Hunter's business life is mainly concerned with merchandising, with which he has been continuously identified since early manhood. He has been the pioneer in some lines at Anderson, and has definitely proved that from small beginnings important business enterprises may be developed through prudence and good management.

James W. Hunter was born in 1847, at Bradford in Mercer County, Ohio, and his parents were Alexander and Sophia Hunter. His father, like generations of Hunters before him, was a farmer all his life, first in Mercer County and later in Shelby

County, Illinois, to which section he moved with his family in 1851. His family, as was very general in those days, was large and as James W. Hunter's services were not needed at home, from his twelfth to his nineteenth year he worked on a neighboring farm, attending school at Shelbyville during the winter months. He found himself not satisfied, however, with the prospect of being a farmer all his life, and therefore determined to prepare himself for school-teaching, and with this end in view he spent three years in the Illinois State Normal School at Normal and received his certificate to teach. By that time Mr. Hunter had discovered that a business career appealed more strongly to him than an educational one, and he put aside his teacher's credentials and went to Bloomington to find a business opening.

During the succeeding six years Mr. Hunter remained in the employ of Stephen Smith of Bloomington, the leading dry goods merchant there at the time and took advantage of his excellent opportunities and learned the business. Thus naturally he became more valuable to employers and soon had offers from different firms, subsequently going out on the road as salesman for Joseph Weil & Company, wholesale dry goods merchants. After some experience he went to Indianapolis and accepted a position as traveling salesman with D. P. Ewing & Company of that city, and remained fourteen years, his territory during that time being the states of Indiana and Illinois. Still later Mr. Hunter was with John Wanamaker & Company of Philadelphia for four years.

In the meanwhile, having accumulated some capital, Mr. Hunter decided to invest it in a mercantile enterprise and bought what was called "The Ninety-Nine Cent Store" at Bloomington, and hired a merchant to operate it for him while he was still in the traveling field. Two years later he sold and came to Anderson, and on April 1, 1900, he opened the first "Penny Store" that was ever tried here, his location being on Meridian Street where Decker Brothers are in business today, and continued there for a year and a half. That was the real beginning of Mr. Hunter's mercantile success in this city, and the venture was creditable to him in every way. In 1902 he came to his present location on the Public Square, where he



does a very large business and gives employment to seventeen people. His is the main electrical supply house in Madison County.

Mr. Hunter was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Gross, who was born in Pennsylvania. Her parents, Joseph and Sarah Gross, still reside in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have no children. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Anderson, and formerly Mr. Hunter was a trustee of the same and is a liberal supporter of the church's many benevolent movements. In politics he is affiliated with the republican party.

M. W. COATE has been active in business and public affairs in Northern Indiana for half a century, and is still carrying a big burden of business responsibilities as a member and official of the Kokomo Hardware Company.

Mr. Coate was born in Greene County, Ohio, June 26, 1845, son of Lindley M. and Martha (Painter) Coate. His father was a native of Miami County, Ohio, and in 1854 came from Greene County to Wabash, Indiana. He settled in that county when much of the land was still uncleared, buying a farm seven miles southwest of the county seat. It was covered with heavy timber and his labor converted it into productive and well tilled fields. He was one of the highly respected citizens of that community. He was a lifelong member and supporter of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, a thorough Christian, a great Bible student, and was well educated in both secular and theological subjects. As a voter he was first a whig and later a republican. He died on his homestead in Wabash County July 24, 1878, at the age of fifty-six. Of his nine children six are still living, and M. W. Coate is the oldest.

His early education was acquired in the common schools of Wabash County. He also attended high school, and taught one term. December 31, 1867, he married Miss Viola C. Ellis, a daughter of Dr. C. S. Ellis of Somerset, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Coate had four children, the two now living being Madge and Agnes, both of whom are married and have families. Mrs. Coate was educated in the high school at Somerset.

After his marriage Mr. Coate served as deputy treasurer of Wabash County, was

subsequently elected as chief of that office and served capably two terms. He came to Kokomo in 1887, more than thirty years ago. Here he was engaged in the hardware business with Mr. Bruner under the name Bruner & Coate for six years. On selling out his interests he moved to Marion, Indiana, in 1893, and for five years was treasurer of the Indiana Pulp and Paper Company. After his return to Kokomo Mr. Coate was traveling representative for the Globe Stove and Range Company for four years. He then became associated with J. I. Shade in the Kokomo Hardware Company. This company was incorporated in 1904, Mr. Coate being secretary and treasurer. The other active members are J. I. Shade and U. J. Shoemaker. This is one of the leading hardware firms in Howard County, and handles all the varied stock of goods found in well equipped stores of that character.

Mr. Coate is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Elks. Politically he votes as a republican and has many times been effective in rendering practical aid to his party.

WILLIAM A. HOLLOWAY, M. D. A quarter of a century of service, thorough, skillful and actuated by the highest ethics and ideals of his profession, is the record of Doctor Holloway at Logansport, one of that city's most successful physicians and surgeons.

Doctor Holloway was born on a farm in Jefferson township of Boone County, Indiana, September 23, 1870, son of Jefferson P. and Mary (Dukes) Holloway. His parents were also born in Indiana. His father is still living, a farmer in Clinton County of this state. Doctor Holloway was the oldest of three children. He was three years of age when his parents moved to Clinton County, and he grew up on his father's farm. From the public schools he entered Indiana University, remained a student two years and then taught for a year. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph D. Parker at Colfax, and in 1899 entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. The first two years of his work was done in that institution and he then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, where he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1893. Doc-



Missouri, was born at New Albany, Indiana, March 19, 1841, a daughter of Rev. Samuel K. Sneed. She is a graduate of Monticello Seminary with the class of 1858, and at the early age of seventeen years began teaching. In 1861 she founded Forest Park College at Kirkwood, and during the past fifty-six years she has served as the president of Forest Park College. She has been prominently identified with Women's Christian Temperance Union work, serving seven years as legal superintendent of the Missouri Women's Christian Temperance Union, a similar period as national organizer of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, and for two years was labor superintendent of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In 1884, at Kirkwood, Missouri, Anna Sneed was married to John G. Cairns, architect.

THOMAS FERGUSON is the present county auditor of Vigo County. He has spent all his life in that county and is a man who has had almost constant communion with honest toil as a means of providing for himself and his family. He is very popular among all classes of citizens and has enjoyed many honors at the hands of his fellow men.

He was born in the southeastern part of Vigo County February 1, 1874, a son of John F. and Louisa R. (Bonham) Ferguson. Both parents were natives of Ohio, the father born in 1840 and the mother in 1845. They came to Vigo County when young, were married here, and then located on a farm in Pierson Township, where the father continued his industrious station as an agriculturist until his death in 1889. The widowed mother is still living in Terre Haute. There were two sons: B. Hanley and Thomas.

Thomas Ferguson grew up on the home farm, attended the local public schools, and at the age of sixteen, when his father died, he went to work in the coal mines. It was as a coal miner that he earned his living for twenty years and during that time he made himself a man of power and influence among the coal workers in the western part of the state.

While living in Lost Creek Township he was elected trustee, and filled that office six years. He was still in office when elected county auditor in 1914. His term as audi-

tor began in 1916. He has proved a most capable and faithful public official and has ordered and administered the affairs of the auditor's office in a manner to satisfy the most exacting critics, and it may be added his host of friends are behind him in his candidacy for the office of sheriff of Vigo County in the coming election of 1920. When the little village in which he formerly made his home was incorporated he was elected one of its first council.

Mr. Ferguson is an active democrat, is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Eagles, and his wife is a member of the auxiliary bodies of these various fraternities. Mr. Ferguson is also secretary and treasurer of the Laish Road Machine Company, a well known firm manufacturing road grading and other road making machinery.

In 1893 Mr. Ferguson married Stella M. Baker, who died May 14, 1908, the mother of two sons, Earl Mitchell, aged fourteen, and Paul a boy of nine. On November 24, 1908, Mr. Ferguson married Blanch E. Moore, of Vigo County.

WILLIAM GAGE HOAG. A member of the Indianapolis bar ten years, William Gage Hoag has emphasized the business side of his profession and has been identified with the organization and management of several well known Indianapolis corporations.

A resident of Indianapolis since early boyhood, he was born in Virginia June 27, 1884, a son of Dr. W. I. and Mary Louise (Watson) Hoag. His father, who was born in Cayuga County, New York, August 11, 1858, was educated for the medical profession in the New York Medical School of Cornell University. After fifteen years of general practice at Sherwood, New York, he came west and located at Indianapolis, where he has been a prominent and well known physician for twenty-one years. His home is at 2627 West Washington Street. Doctor Hoag and wife have two children, William G. and Minerva, the latter the wife of Irvin W. Collins, a building contractor of Indianapolis.

William Gage Hoag first attended the Sherwood Select School in New York, Friends Academy, Oakwood Seminary at Union Springs, New York, and in 1902

graduated from Shortridge High School at Indianapolis. He then entered the University of Michigan, graduated A. B. with the class of 1906, and received his LL. B. degrees from the University of Michigan Law School in 1908. He is a member of the law fraternity Phi Alpha Delta.

From 1908 to 1910 he was one of the law clerks in the office of Means & Buenting in the State Life Building, and from 1910 to 1915 was connected with the firm of Holtzman & Coleman in the Lemcke Annex. Since 1915 he has been alone in general practice, with offices in the Fidelity Trust Building.

Mr. Hoag was one of the organizers and is secretary of the North Side Improvement Association. He is secretary of the Granite Construction Company, a building company; vice president of the Progress Investment Company, a holding company for farm lands; and organized and is now secretary and treasurer and gives most of his time to the Aetna Mortgage and Investment Company.

There is one section of the general public that knows Mr. Hoag neither as a lawyer or business man, but as a champion tennis player. While in the University of Michigan he was captain of the tennis team of 1908. He has kept up the sport in spite of the heavy demands of a professional career, and in 1914 won the state championship of Indiana and in 1915 the City of Indianapolis championship. He is a member of the Indianapolis Tennis Association, a member of the Athaneum, the Marion Club and the Odd Fellows Association. He is a republican, and has no active affiliation with a religious denomination.

June 28, 1913, Mr. Hoag married Miss Elizabeth O'Brien, daughter of Bernard M. and Elizabeth (Dalton) O'Brien of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mrs. Hoag was educated in the Sacred Heart Academy at Grand Rapids and the Ypsilanti Normal and in the University of Michigan. They have two children, Robert William, born December 29, 1914, and William Isaac, born March 21, 1916.

**FRED MILLER.** Any man who builds up and maintains successfully year after year and in the face of all sorts of conditions a successful and growing business possesses qualities that are unusual and admirable.

Over thirty years ago Fred Miller, a young baker, started a bake shop in Evansville. In the first place he knew his trade, and in all the years of his success has never lost sight of quality as the thing to be chiefly emphasized. He has also been steady-going, foresighted, alert to opportunity, and has gradually expanded his enterprise until it is one of the largest, most modern and best appointed wholesale and retail bakeries and stores in Southern Indiana.

Mr. Miller was born in the Village of Eckelsheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His father, Nicholas Miller, a native of the same locality, learned the butcher's trade and followed it in his native land until 1867, when, accompanied by his family, he came to the United States. He landed at New York, where he joined a brother who had come over some years before, but soon left to come to Evansville. From Evansville he went to Posey County, Indiana, and was in business there about six years. Returning to Evansville, he remained a resident of that city until his death at the age of fifty-six. He married Margaret Espenscheit, who died at the age of sixty-two. Fred Miller, one of six children, was nine years old when his parents came to America. The education began in German schools was continued in English schools in the rural districts of Posey County, Indiana. Besides what he could learn from books he acquired much training and experience of value to him in later years by assisting his father. At the age of sixteen he entered upon an apprenticeship to the baker's trade, and served four years, learning all the constituted technical processes involved in this, one of the oldest and one of the most important occupations of man. At the end of four years he had managed by the exercise of a great deal of thrift and economy to accumulate a modest capital of \$500. It was used to give him an independent business start. His first shop was at No. 1 Carpenter Street. Eight years later, his business having grown, he removed to 603 Main Street, and in 1907 came to his present quarters on South Sixth Street. The business is now housed in a commodious brick building two stories high, 144 feet in front and 155 feet in depth, and the bakery is equipped with every modern appliance for the production of wholesome sanitary food

products. He also runs a large retail store in connection, and as a wholesaler supplies bread and other bakery products over a country many miles in a radius around Evansville.

Out of his prosperity as a business man Mr. Miller has also erected two fine apartment houses on adjoining lots facing Locust Street. He is a director of the American Trust Company Bank at Evansville, is active in the Chamber of Commerce, and he and his wife and family belong to St. John's Evangelical Church. In March, 1889, Mr. Miller married Verona Detroy. She was born at Evansville, daughter of Peter and Katherine (Hofman) Detroy. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born four children: Alma, Fred, Jr., Margaret, and Oscar.

LUTHER M. GROSS is well known in Madison County, Indiana, was formerly a county official in Grant County, and is now cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Elwood. Mr. Gross found it incumbent upon him at an early age to make his own way in the world, and right thriftily and energetically has he fulfilled this destiny.

He was born in Owen County, Kentucky, on a farm, December 31, 1874, son of William B. and Elizabeth (O'Banion) Gross. His people were early settlers in Southern Tennessee, and the family as far back as the record goes have been farmers. William B. Gross died on his homestead in Kentucky in 1895, and the widowed mother is still living, making her home at Elwood, Indiana.

Luther M. Gross had only the advantages of a few winter terms of school in Owen County, Kentucky. Otherwise his services were in demand in the fields assisting his father raise tobacco, which is one of the chief crops. Subsequently he took a business course at the Agricultural and Mechanical Business College at Lexington, Kentucky, and about the time he reached his majority moved to Indiana and settled in Grant County. For five years he was deputy county clerk there, and his evident qualifications and his growing influence in the democratic party finally put him on the ticket as candidate for county clerk, an office to which he was elected and in which he served four years. He was defeated for re-election by only sixty votes.

In 1905 Mr. Gross came to Elwood, In-

diana, and for two years was in the time-keeping department of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. He left that industry to take a position as bookkeeper with the Citizens State Bank, and in January, 1913, was elected cashier to succeed Charles Osborne. He is also one of the directors and stockholders of this solid financial institution in Madison County and has various other business interests.

In October, 1894, Mr. Gross married Laura Lee Lemon, daughter of John A. and Georgia (Lowe) Lemon of Williams County, Kentucky. Her father for many years was county superintendent of schools in that county. Mr. Gross has recently attained the proud distinction of being a grandfather, though he is himself hardly in middle life. His only son, William J., born in 1896, married in November, 1916, Angelina Rogers, daughter of Samuel Rogers, and their young son, Frederick Mark, was born in January, 1918.

Mr. Gross was elected a member of the City Council at large for Elwood in 1913 and served one term. He is now a member of the City Park Board. He has held various offices in Elwood Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and he and his family are active in the First Baptist Church.

OMER F. BROWN has long been well and favorably known in Howard County, his native county. He recently completed a term of service as sheriff, and is now assistant superintendent of the Indiana State Farm, Greencastle, Indiana.

Mr. Brown represents a pioneer Indiana family and was born in Howard County, July 31, 1881, son of J. F. and Anna (Carr) Brown. His great-grandfather, Hampton Brown, was born in the Territory of Indiana, son of Robert Brown, a native of England and a minister of the Quaker Church. Robert Brown was the Quaker minister among the Indians around Vincennes, and his son Hampton was born in the locality known as "Indian Camp." Robert Brown subsequently went to Ohio, and he spent his last years there. Hampton Brown grew up and married in Ohio, settled in Wayne County, Indiana, and about 1847 came to Howard County and laid out the town which he named in honor of his son Jerome. He and his sons built

the first mill in that part of the county. Hampton Brown died at a good old age in 1871.

One of his children was Harvey Brown, who came from Rush County, Indiana, to Howard County in 1851, and at Jerome engaged in stock dealing. He lived there until his death in 1902. He was a prominent man of his day, and had the confidence of the people of the entire county. He was a very successful farmer and a staunch republican. He filled out an unexpired term as county treasurer of Howard County. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Church.

J. F. Brown, father of Omer Brown, was born in Howard County, and in early life entered merchandising at Jerome and subsequently moved to Greentown. He was a merchant for thirty years, and is now living retired at the age of sixty-two. He is a Methodist and a republican. Of his children only two are now living.

Omer Brown was educated in the public schools of Greentown and in the Marion Normal Business College, graduating in 1904. He was associated with his father in merchandising for eight years under the name Brown & Son. He was called from the management of the store in 1914 by the vote of the people of Howard County and entered upon the duties of sheriff at the age of thirty-two. His official term expired January 1, 1919, and in the meantime he had been appointed assistant superintendent of the Indiana State Farm at Greencastle.

Mr. Brown is a member of Greentown Lodge No. 347, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, is a Methodist and a republican. He married Miss Daisy Campbell. They have two daughters, Helen and Lillian.

CHARLES WOLFF, a real estate man of Michigan City and for many years an active farmer in that vicinity, is one of the few surviving men who can talk intimately of personal experience in the far West when progress of civilization was beset on every hand by the obstacles of nature and the perils of Indian warfare.

Mr. Wolff was born in Prussia, Germany, in February 1846, but has lived in the United States more than sixty years. His father, Carl Wolff, was also a native of Prussia, where his parents spent all their

days. Carl Wolff attended school to the age of fourteen, then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and followed it as his occupation in Germany until 1856, when he brought his wife and eight children to America. They made the passage on a sailing vessel named Donau, under Captain Myers, and were five weeks and three days on the ocean. Landing at New York they pushed on westward to Wayne County, Michigan, buying a tract of land fourteen miles west of Detroit. A log cabin and a small cleared space constituted the improvements. The log cabin was the first home of the Wolff family in America. Carl Wolff gave his time to clearing the land and tilling the soil. There was but little demand for either wood or lumber, and great maple logs were rolled together and burned. Some years later the Wolff family moved to the southwestern corner of Michigan in Berrien County, where Carl Wolff bought an eighty acre farm in Buffalo Township. That was his home for twenty-eight years, and he spent his last days in Michigan City, where he died in 1908, at the venerable age of ninety-three. He married Elizabeth Hilemin, who died in 1906, aged also ninety-three years. Their children were named Caroline, Ricca, Gustav, Charles, Edmond, Amelia, and William. The mother by a former marriage also had a son, named John Conrad.

Charles Wolff was ten years old when his parents came to this country. He had attended school in Germany and was also a pupil in a log cabin school in Wayne County, Michigan. At the age of eighteen he left home and began to make his own way in the world. Following the course of the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroad he eventually arrived in San Francisco, but remained on the Pacific coast only a short time before he returned home, passing through Kansas City, which was then a very small town. He reached Michigan in the spring of 1868, and in April, 1869, was again on his way to the West in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He went to the Red River of the North at a time when Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas were an almost unexplored territory, having only a few scattered settlements along the stream. In 1870 he preempted a tract of Government land in North Dakota. There was no rail-

road within miles, and while looking after his land he also used his team and wagon for freighting. In 1873 he had charge of the freight train that went West with General Custer for exploration of the Big Horn Mountain country in Montana. In 1874 he was in the Black Hills expedition. All these expeditions were fraught with many adventures and hardships. At one time Mr. Wolff's wagon train was confronted by a stream about twelve feet wide and eight feet deep, with a rapid current of water. His wagons were loaded with boxes of bacon. He had to solve a practical engineering problem without undue delay, and he ordered his men to unload the bacon and place it in the stream, effecting a temporary dam and bridge over which the teams crossed successfully. The boxes of bacon were then taken up and reloaded without injury to the meat. Mr. Wolff was also with General Custer's freight train in 1876 when Custer was on his last expedition. The general and his troops left the train at midnight, and the following day were beset by the Indians and massacred practically to a man. The freight train had a guard of forty soldiers and started at daylight, but after going about a mile were surrounded by Indians, and a halt was called and the soldiers and drivers dug themselves in and stood a siege for two weeks before being relieved by General Cook and taken to the Black Hills. Mr. Wolff did not receive his pay from the Government for this service until two years later.

In the meantime he had enough of the perils and adventures of the far West, and returning East he bought a farm in Michigan Township, three miles from Michigan City. He was steadily engaged in its management and tilling until 1900, when he moved to Michigan City and entered the real estate business.

In 1877 Mr. Wolff married Miss Caroline Cook. She was born in Wayne County, Michigan, where her parents, Felix and Elizabeth Cook, natives of Saxony, were early settlers. Mrs. Wolff died in 1884, mother of two children, Ora, now deceased, and Clarissa, wife of George Davis. In 1886 Mr. Wolff married Ida Cook, who was born in Michigan City, a daughter of Charles and Charlotte Cook. They have four children: William C.; Laura, a kindergarten teacher; Arthur; and Alta. The

son Arthur was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

OMER U. NEWMAN, who during twenty-five years of active membership in the Marion County Bar has achieved state wide prominence as an Indiana lawyer, is not the only member of this old and prominent family to achieve some degree of special distinction. The Newmans were among the pioneers of Miami County, and some of the finest farming land in that section of the state was developed through their enterprise, and much of it is still owned by the descendants, the Indianapolis lawyer himself having some extensive interests as a farmer and stockman in addition to his regular calling and profession.

Omer U. Newman was born in Cass County, Indiana, February 22, 1868, son of Thomas I. and Kate E. L. (Junkin) Newman.

His great-grandfather was Jonathan Newman, one of six brothers who lived in Tennessee. They belonged to the planting and slaveholding class of that state, but finally became convinced of the iniquity of slavery, freed their negroes and moved to the free lands of Ohio, where they became ranged in sympathies and influence with the most ardent of the abolitionists.

The grandfather of the Indianapolis lawyer was Samuel K. Newman, who was born in Ohio March 19, 1819. In 1836 when he was seventeen years old, he walked all the way from Dayton, Ohio, to Logansport, Indiana, and on arriving had barely enough money to pay his tavern bill. He went to Logansport because his uncle, Elijah Cox, was at that time living on one of the backwoods farms of Miami County. Here Samuel K. Newman later started to make a home of his own, hewing it out of the dense forest on the south side of Eel river, fourteen miles east of Logansport. While he had nothing to begin with except his industry and some unusual qualities of character, he accumulated a large fortune for that time, represented chiefly in the ownership of farm land. While he made his first purchases of land from the difficult savings of manual labor, he also relied upon his unerring judgment and skill as a trader. It is said that he was a man of marked but never offensive peculiarities. When he advanced an opinion hearers would listen intently. In the course

of time he became known as the largest landed proprietor in Miami County, and owned much property in cities as well. His farm lands he used for stock raising, and he was one of the noted raisers of livestock in that section of the state.

He was twice married, but had only one child. The mother of his only son was Lydia Ann Harman, who was born in January, 1824, and died December 20, 1877. Her people were also early settlers in Miami County from Ohio. Samuel K. Newman died December 5, 1902.

His son, Thomas I. Newman, was born October 2, 1845, in Miami County, and acquired a liberal education, partly in the public schools of Miami County and later in the Union Christian College at Merom, Indiana. For many years his chief activity was improving the many properties of his father, and he was known as a man of advanced ideas, and especially proficient in livestock husbandry. He died in August, 1911. Kate Junkin, his wife, was born May 9, 1848, and died December 12, 1899. They were the parents of five children: Omer U.; Olive, who married J. H. Fidler; Samuel I.; William Turner; and Medford Kyle.

Omer U. Newman, the oldest of the children, was educated in the common schools of Miami County, and also attended the Union Christian College at Merom. He was a student in DePauw University, and graduated from the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis with the class of 1895. Up to the age of twenty he lived in close contact with the rural conditions of Miami County. He then began the study of law, and entered upon practice in 1894 at Indianapolis. Mr. Newman has never had a partnership in the law, but has had without doubt more than his share of legal business in the Indiana courts. Many years ago he and Mr. Harding appeared as counsel for defense in behalf of the dynamite conspirator. Mr. Newman has represented several large corporations.

Like his father and grandfather before him he has been a stanch republican, but never held a public office until he was elected in November, 1918, as state representative from Marion County. His election brought to the General Assembly the services of one of the best qualified lawyers and a man of the highest character of citizenship. Mr. Newman is affiliated with

the Lodge, Chapter and Council of Masonry and with the Improved Order of Red Men. He married Miss Mary Etta Larr daughter of David Larr of Merom, Indiana. They have three children: Lura Vadda, Roscoe Larr and Paul Irvin.

ANDY ADAMS, author, was born on the 3d of May, 1859, on a farm, and his early educational training was received in a cross-roads country school in Whitley County, Indiana. He early followed the cattle trails in Texas, Indian Territory, and Montana, mined in Cripple Creek, Colorado, and at Goldfield, Nevada, and experienced in full the life of the frontier. But it is as an author that his name has become known to the public, and among his works may be mentioned "The Log of a Cowboy," "A Texas Matchmaker," "The Outlet," "Cattle Brands," "Reed Anthony, Cowman," and "Wells Brothers."

WILLIAM E. HARTING is manager of Harting & Company, grain and feed merchants at Elwood. He entered the business working for his father twenty years ago, and his success is probably due to the fact that he has concentrated all his time and energies in one particular line.

Mr. Harting was born at Elwood June 26, 1878, son of Herman G. and Martha (Mock) Harting. He is of German ancestry. His grandfather, Hiram Harting, came from Germany about 1838 and was followed soon afterward by his wife who was on the ocean in an old fashioned sailing vessel six weeks between Europe and America. They settled in Wayne County, Indiana, near Liberty, and took up Government land there. In 1851 they moved to a farm of 160 acres northeast of Elwood, and Grandfather Harting in the course of years of labor and good management became one of the large land owners in this section. Herman G. Harting had eight brothers and sisters. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, and in early life worked for his father, but finally moved to a farm of his own of eighty acres in Madison County. He remained there with the farm and its cultivation until 1878, when he came to Elwood and bought the interest of Mr. Green in the firm of DeHority & Green, proprietors of the grain elevator. The firm was then reorganized as Harting & DeHority, and they were in business at





came converted to abolition principles, and then set his negroes free. He spent his last years in Jefferson County.

Ferdinand Goslee, father of Miss Goslee, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and became a merchant at Louisville and later in Evansville, where he died when about forty-one years old. He married Ann Amelia Wheeler, who was born in England, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Early) Wheeler. The Wheeler family came to America in 1819 and were pioneers in Vanderburg County, Indiana, where they acquired and improved extensive tracts of Government land. Joseph Wheeler was a preacher in the Wesleyan faith in England and did similar service for the Methodist cause in the early days of Southern Indiana. He lived to be eighty-seven and his wife to eighty-nine. Miss Goslee's mother died at the age of eighty-one, the mother of four children: Margaret Louise, wife of Cyrus K. Drew; Mary Otila, James S., and Ferdinand.

Mary Otila Goslee acquired a thorough education in private schools. She became librarian for the Evansville Library Association in 1873, and when that was consolidated with the Willard Library in 1885 she assumed the duties to which she has devoted her time and talents for over thirty years. She is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

CHARLES HAVEN NEFF is a man of many and prominent connections with the life and affairs of Madison County. As a boy he taught school there, and thirty years ago qualified himself by hard study for the practice of law. The law has not been his regular calling, however, and the profession lost a well trained and highly qualified member when he went into newspaper work. Mr. Neff knows practically every angle of the newspaper game, from compositor and reporter to publisher and owner. He is vice president, secretary, and business manager of the Herald Publishing Company, publishers of The Anderson Herald, the oldest and most influential republican paper in Madison County.

Mr. Neff is a native of Madison County, born in Fall Creek Township on a farm March 19, 1861, a son of Jesse T. and Sarah (Ulen) Neff. The Neff family is a combination of Swiss and German ancestry. During colonial times in America six

brothers of the name came to this country and established families that soon became widely scattered through the Carolinas, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Some of the descendants of these brothers fought as Revolutionary soldiers. Jesse T. Neff was both a farmer and a competent mechanic. When Charles H. Neff was two years of age the family moved to Pendleton and several years later to Anderson. Mr. Neff was educated in the public schools of Anderson, graduating from high school with the class of 1878. That was the third class of the high school. In the meantime during summers he had worked at different occupations, principally as a lather for his father. At the age of seventeen, after taking an examination and being duly qualified, he began teaching school. He had a country school in Stony Creek Township two years, for two terms was connected with the city schools of Anderson, and another year was principal of the Fisherburg school. His wages as a teacher were carefully saved with a view to the future, and during all his vacations he helped his father. In 1883 Mr. Neff entered Asbury, now DePauw, University at Greencastle, Indiana, and in June, 1887, was graduated Ph. B. and subsequently was given the degree Master of Arts by the same school. While at University he continued his work in the plasterer's trade, assisting his father, but in his junior year at college he entered the office of Howell D. Thompson at Anderson, and spent the entire summer studying law. On returning to DePauw he carried both the law and his regular literary courses, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court upon motion by Senator Turpie. After that he continued his studies at Anderson with Howell Thompson, but in the fall of 1887 was called upon to organize the school system of Alexandria in Madison County. After these schools were organized he had charge as principal for two years.

About that time, as a means of employment during one summer, he undertook to handle the sporting page or the sporting column rather of the Anderson Bulletin, and later took employment with the Herald, then under the editorial direction of John H. Lewis. Once in the newspaper profession he has never seen fit nor has he had any special inclination to get out.

He became city editor of the Anderson Herald, was also active local correspondent for the Associated Press, and has been with the Herald through all its various ownerships for the past thirty years. In 1898 he and E. C. Toner bought the Herald from Wallace B. Campbell. At that time he took the business management, and has handled the business affairs of the paper ever since.

Mr. Neff is a stockholder in the Anderson Banking Company, in the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, and has various other business holdings. Politically he has been a republican all his life, though in 1912 he became active in the progressive movement. He has served as a member of the Library Board of Anderson as chairman of its purchasing committee, is a trustee of the First Methodist Church, and has been a teacher of the Men's Bible Class for a number of years. He belongs to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity of DePauw University, to the Anderson Country Club, the Tourist Club and the Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

In 1894 Mr. Neff married Rosalie Alice Brickley, daughter of Dr. William P. and Julia Brickley. They have two children, Paul Wilbur, born in 1898, and now a student in DePauw University and Dorothy Elizabeth, born in 1900.

OLLIE H. BUCK, of Kokomo, is a western man in spirit, enterprise and temperament, and his presence in Indiana is a tribute to this great state's industrial opportunities. Mr. Buck is active head of the Worth Wire Works, and is also identified with a number of other local industries and business organizations of Kokomo and elsewhere.

His birth occurred at Waco, McLennan County, Texas, March 12, 1879. His father, Giddings J. Buck, was a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and is now deceased. Ollie H. Buck was sixth in a family of eight children, six of whom are still living.

The first eighteen years of his life were spent quietly at home attending local schools. In 1898 he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, as a sergeant in Company H, Second Texas Volunteers. He served from April until November. The regiment was mustered in at Austin, then transferred to Mobile, Alabama, thence to Miami, Florida, Jacksonville, Florida, and

then back to Dallas, Texas, where it was mustered out.

For about two years after this brief army service Mr. Buck had an interesting though not altogether agreeable experience for a man of his temper. He was guard and assistant superintendent of a force of state convicts stationed in the rice and sugar growing districts around Eagle Lake, Texas. In 1901 he engaged in cattle ranching, and for two and a half years was located on the A. H. Pierce ranches in Matagorda and Wharton counties in Southern Texas. The next two years he spent as deputy in the sheriff's office at Fort Worth, Texas.

He left his public duties to become manager of the Worth Wire Works, then located at St. Louis. The main product manufactured by the Worth Wire Works involves an interesting little story which has been published and sent out by the company and which may properly be quoted at this point.

A few years ago a cow puncher working on one of the large cattle ranches in Southwest Texas was confronted with the difficult problem of trying to keep in repair a division line fence consisting of three strands of barbed wire, and with posts spaced about fifty feet apart, the scarcity of timber in that section making the price of posts almost prohibitive. He hit upon the idea of taking short pieces of wire and "staying" the line wires at intervals of four or five feet, thus preventing the cattle from crawling through the fence.

From that he developed his idea more ingeniously and finally perfected the "Cinch Fence Stay." About that time a friend who had a little money to invest proposed that they set up a shop in a small town nearby and manufacture and market the fence stays. It did not take long to demonstrate the merits and economical features of these stays, and it was not a question of selling them but of manufacturing them in sufficient quantities to fill the orders. The engineers of the United States Government were also attracted to the Cinch Stays, with the result that they were at once specified on various reclamation projects. Railroad engineers also recognized their advantages, and today they are used on thousands and thousands of miles of right-of-way fence.

The first factory for the manufacture of these fence stays was in a wood shed in a small west Texas ranch town. From there it was moved to Fort Worth, and when Mr. Buck went to St. Louis as manager of the Worth Wire Works the business was in its third stage of growth and progress. He conducted it at St. Louis for about seven months. In order to get the factory nearer the source of supplies for the raw wire material Mr. Buck moved the plant and equipment to Kokomo, locating in a small frame building in the rear of the Kokomo Steel and Wire Company's fence mill. Two years later the Worth Wire Works erected a new factory at 1501 North Washington Street, where its operations have since been conducted under a healthy and steadily increasing growth. Its essential and special product is the wire fence stay above described, which has, as already noted, been extensively adopted by railroads throughout the country for right-of-way fencing by the United States Government in reclamation projects, though the bulk of the great volume of patronage comes from stock raisers, farmers and ranchers in both continents.

Mr. Buck since becoming a resident of Kokomo has identified himself with many other enterprises. He is vice president of the Hoosier Oil Company, now operating branches in Kokomo, Lafayette, Greentown, and Tipton, Indiana. He is a member of the board of directors of the United Oil & Gas Company of Kokomo, a director and secretary of the Liberty Gas & Oil Company of Kokomo, is general manager and one-third owner in the Kokomo Wrench Company, and is owner and manager of the National Products Company of Kokomo.

Patriotic movements of many kinds have made strong appeals to his interest and enthusiasm. He is Howard County chairman of the American Protective League, is county chairman of the Military Training Camp Association, and county chairman of the War Savings Stamp Committee. He is also on the board of the Howard County Fuel Commission. Other organizations with which he is actively connected are the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce, chairman of its executive committee, the Young Men's Christian Association, on its board of directors, the Travelers' Protective Association, the United Commercial

Travelers, the Order of Elks, in which he is esteemed leading knight, and he is a Mason and a Shriner. Mr. Buck is a member of the Christian Congregational Church, and in politics is independent.

GEORGE W. EICHHOLTZ is one of the veteran manufacturers and lumbermen of Indiana, a business with which he has been identified for half a century or more, and is senior member of G. W. Eichholtz & Son, wholesale lumber dealers in Indianapolis.

Mr. Eichholtz was born January 24, 1846, in Wabash County, Indiana, a son of Doctor Henry and Sarah (Murray) Eichholtz. His father, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, went west to Ohio in early days, and for about six years lived at Kingston in that state, and then acquired 160 acres of raw land in the wilderness of Wabash County, Indiana, and cleared up and by perseverance developed an excellent farm. He was a man of rare talents and of tireless energy, so that his achievements and experiences were by no means of a usual character. He was a well grounded physician and practiced the profession for a number of years. He handled his farm with much success and also engaged in manufacturing, and here found vent for a genius which would have made him a very successful architect. He had great capacity in handling all kinds of machinery and was an excellent artist, though he had little training in that profession. He could take a pen or pencil, and with a few strokes depict the face of an acquaintance, and he was also equally gifted in mechanical drawing. In 1849 he started west for California, but on the way he was taken ill and returned home by New Orleans. His home was in Wabash County, on the farm, from 1842 until 1882, when he removed to North Manchester, and died in that city in 1886. He was a member of the English Lutheran Church, and at one time served as trustee of Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio. In 1856 he left his party, the democratic, refusing to vote for James Buchanan, and afterward was a steadfast republican. He celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his membership as a Mason in Deming Lodge No. 88 at North Manchester. Considering the times in which he lived it is very significant and a testimony to his strength of will and

character that he was absolutely temperate and was never known to take a drink of intoxicating liquor. He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Barr of Pennsylvania, who died in 1839, and all her children are deceased. For his second wife he married Sarah A. Murray, who died in 1906. Her four children were: Maria E., George W., Caroline C. and Adaline A.

George W. Eichholtz as a boy attended school in a little log building, which, however, was one of the best in which the schools of Wabash County was then housed. He received most of his education by personal experience. He was at home with his father until twenty-three, and became associated with the elder Eichholtz in manufacturing. His father had established a cabinet factory in Pleasant Township of Wabash County, and manufactured all kinds of furniture in addition to sash, doors, and blinds. The factory was supplied with power from a water mill. The son had many of the responsibilities of its management until 1869. In that year he took up the manufacture of a patent churn, which he sold extensively among the farmers of Indiana and Illinois. In 1874 he began the manufacture of a churn of his individual invention, and this he exploited with even greater success than the previous churn. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Lewis Petry and J. J. Valdenaire under the name Eichholtz, Petry & Valdenaire. In 1877 this company besides manufacturing churns began a general lumber business, installing a complete saw mill. Later they built two other saw mills, one at Goshen, Indiana, and one at Des Moines, Iowa.

In 1884 Mr. Eichholtz sold his interests and soon afterward accepted a position as traveling representative for a Muskegon lumber firm. He sold lumber on a commission basis and built up and developed a very large sales territory for the firm. In order to have a more central location from which he could attend to his trade, Mr. Eichholtz moved to Indianapolis in August, 1892. In 1906 he formed a partnership with his son Charles under the name Eichholtz & Son, and they now confine themselves to the wholesale lumber business, specializing in yellow pine lumber and red cedar shingles, and distribute the products of some of the largest manufacturing firms in the country to the retail yards of

their territory around Indianapolis. The offices of G. W. Eichholtz & Son are in the Lemcke Building.

Mr. Eichholtz is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, is a republican and belongs to the English Lutheran Church. November 7, 1869, at Silver Lake, Indiana, he married Miss Martha Linn. Mrs. Eichholtz died March 17, 1893, the mother of four children. The three now living are Ida A., Eva A., and Charles V. April 8, 1898, Mr. Eichholtz married Mary E. Waidlaich, of Columbia City, Indiana.

The son Charles V. since early manhood has been active in the lumber business, and now carries the heavier responsibilities of G. W. Eichholtz & Son. On October 14, 1907, he married Miss Clara Peckman.

ALBERT A. BARNES. Of this venerable citizen, a resident of Indianapolis more than half a century, and still president of the Udell Works, it is possible to write a record with that finality afforded by the near approach of fourscore years of age and with the certainty that none of the facts here set down or judgments pronounced will ever be controverted.

A human life is interesting for its experiences, its solved problems, its duties and responsibilities discharged, and the expression of those living and vital elements of character as well as its practical action. On all these points Albert A. Barnes is a notable figure in Indiana citizenship.

He was born at Stockbridge, Vermont, February 14, 1839. His parents, Joseph and Eliza (Simpson) Barnes, were people in humble circumstances and had ten children. When Albert was five years of age his parents removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, which was his home until he was ten. With many mouths to feed, the ability and enterprise of the father soon fell short of satisfying even the simpler necessities, and necessity brought the children on to the stage of serious action without regard for their tender years. As one source of revenue to defray the expenses of the family Albert was selling candy and peanuts at the age of six. At nine he began working on a horse ferry over the river at Holyoke, that employment being terminated when the ferry was destroyed by floods. He also worked in a sawmill and stave factory at Winchester, New Hamp-

shire, until he was eleven. It would be a difficult matter for even Mr. Barnes to recount all the varied activities and employments of his youthful years. Until he was twenty-one he had exceedingly limited opportunities to attend school, and reached manhood with only the ability to read and write and figure. At twelve he became an employe in a woolen factory. There was in him even at that age the quality of fidelity and industry which makes advancement and promotion certain. At the age of sixteen he was second overseer in the factory. But the factory was on the decline, and in the meantime Mr. Barnes' father had become incapacitated for hard work. The son therefore led the family as its chief executive head to a farm in New Hampshire, and resorted to the hard and toilsome process of wringing a living from the stony soil of New England. Mr. Barnes' memory can hardly recall a time when he did not have responsibilities in advance of his years, and practically from the age of nine he was carrying a large share of the family support upon his young shoulders. His mother was the directing head of the family, and to her he turned over all his earnings. After one year on the farm he left it with his mother and the other children, and then went to Springfield, Massachusetts, to learn the art of photography. That art was then in its crude infancy and the photographer was chiefly a daguerreotype artist. Having mastered the fundamental principles of the art Mr. Barnes took one of the old fashioned traveling photograph cars, drawn by horses, traveled about various sections of New England, and for a time he also had a studio on Broadway in New York City and at Providence, Rhode Island.

In 1860, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Barnes came West, opening a photograph studio at Rockford, Illinois. While at Rockford on April 2, 1861, he married Abby C. Clayton. He removed his photograph business to Beloit, Wisconsin, and while living there was drafted for the army, but on account of his own heavy family responsibilities, still contributing to the support of his parents as well as his own household, he hired a substitute. Leaving his wife to run the gallery at Beloit, he went south for the purpose of photographing war scenes at Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee.

Returning in the spring of 1864, Mr. Barnes soon afterward came to Indianapolis. Here he established a gallery on Washington Street, at the present site of the New York store. Doubtless there are some old fashioned photographs much cherished by families living in Indianapolis the product of Barnes, the Photographer, who was in that business here until 1867.

He left photography to engage in the commission business, his location being where the W. H. Blocks store now stands. He prospered as a commission man, and in 1882 bought the Udell Works. Since then he has given his chief attention to this factory for the manufacture of furniture and specialties. The Udell Works had had a varied experience and had made many failures, but Mr. Barnes was more than equal to the task of establishing it as one of the most substantial plants in the industries of the capital city.

His business energy and resources have been helpful in many of the institutions of the city. When the Union Trust Company was organized about a quarter of a century ago he became one of its directors and has been on the board ever since. In 1901 he was one of the purchasers of the old State Bank and assisted in organizing the Columbia Bank, of which he became vice president. He also took the lead in the reestablishment of Franklin College, now one of the leading educational institutions of Indiana. He was also vice president of the Claypool Hotel and assisted in building it. Mr. Barnes was converted in 1866 and joined the First Baptist Church. He has filled all the official positions in the church and is now both deacon and trustee. In 1916 he and his wife rounded out fifty years of continuous membership in the organization. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Barnes cast his first vote for a republican president, and his record is one of unwavering fidelity to that party in all the subsequent years. He was deprived of the consolation and companionship of his good wife February 28, 1917. They had two children: Lena V., who died at the age of four and a half years; and Nellie E., who died when fifteen.

As this brief outline of facts shows Mr. Barnes has had a varied business experience. The variety of the occupations in which he engaged in early life no doubt

disciplined his mind and judgment and fortified his courage in assuming responsibilities and new ventures which were entirely unrelated to his previous lines of activity. He acquired the faculty of judging things not from the estimate of others but through his own mind. His business associates long since learned that before undertaking an enterprise he gave it careful investigation and then decided firmly and unequivocally. When he bought the Udell Works at auction it had several times brought disaster to the previous owners and he was warned by men of sound judgment that it would prove unprofitable to him. He had the courage to do and dare, and results have justified his decision. His influence has always been on the side of morality and brotherly helpfulness. His purse has been opened to the needy individual and also to the worthy public institutions. At the organization of the Y. M. C. A. he was president of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the building committee, and raised \$140,000 in six days. His membership of fifty years with the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis and the long sustained and sweet companionship with the wife of his youth are among his fondest recollections. When the shadows of his life are gathering his consolation is the thought of having lived a well spent career, attached to which is no suggestion of taint or dishonor. The world is the better for the life of such a man as Albert A. Barnes.

REV. CHARLES R. ADAMS was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, January 5, 1874, a son of Thomas Leonard and Elizabeth Harris Adams. After completing a thorough educational training the son taught in high school for two years, but his real life work has been the ministry, and since 1911 he has been the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Champaign, Illinois. He has also identified himself with ministerial affairs and has served as moderator of the Synod of North Dakota, 1910-1911, college visitor under committee of General Assembly, 1910-12, and member of the Social Service Commission of the General Assembly, 1917.

The Reverend Adams married Annie Oldfather, a daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah M. Oldfather, for eighteen years missionary in Urumiah, Persia, where the daugh-

ter was born. Reverend and Mrs. Adams have four children, John Maxwell, Helen Miriam, Philip Rice, and Dorothy.

FRED ETHELL MUSTARD is cashier of the Citizens Bank of Anderson. Since he attained his majority this bank has been the center around which his activities and interests have revolved, and to the bank have gone in increasing numbers with passing years people who have learned to respect his judgment, admire his integrity, and repose important business trusts with him. Naturally he has acquired other interests than banking, and is officially identified with several of the large industrial and business concerns which made the name Anderson familiar throughout the country.

Fred Ethell Mustard was born at Anderson November 15, 1873, son of Daniel F. and Adda (Ethell) Mustard. At the time of his birth his father enjoyed a fine position of esteem in the community, and he spent his boyhood days in a home marked by reasonable comfort and advantage. He was given the opportunities of the local public schools, and spent a year in two of the best known and most exclusive preparatory schools of New England, the Exeter and the Phillips Andover Academies.

On completing his education Mr. Mustard returned home in 1894, and at that time took his place as a clerk in the Citizens Bank. He was promoted to assistant cashier, and on January 1, 1917, became cashier. The Citizens Bank of Anderson is an institution that has been practically under one management now for over thirty years. It has a capital stock of \$100,000, surplus of \$40,000, and its deposits in the fall of 1917 were \$1,460,000.

The other active business interests of Fred E. Mustard are as secretary and treasurer of the Pierce Governor Company, an Anderson industry manufacturing governors for gasoline engines, the output of the factory being shipped to all parts of the world. Mr. Mustard was one of the organizers of this business. He is secretary and treasurer of the F. C. Cline Lumber Company, and was also one of the organizers and first directors of this large business.

Mr. Mustard has given allegiance to the same political party as his father. In 1914 he was appointed president of the Anderson Metropolitan Police Force. He is ac-

tive in the Anderson Lodge of Elks, the Anderson Country Club, and he and his family have an enviable social position in that city. In 1899 he married Nelda Dickson, of Indianapolis, daughter of J. B. and Emma (Butsch) Dickson. Mr. and Mrs. Mustard have one daughter, Janet Dickson, who was born in 1900 and is now a student in Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

**FREDERICK W. HEATH.** Every community and county has its outstanding names, representing families of early residence, of substantial activities and character, and of that element in Delaware County undoubtedly one of those best known is the Heath family.

When Delaware County was still with few exceptions a vast tract of government land, Ralph Heath entered a homestead in 1829 in Salem Township west of Muncie. Ralph Heath was a native of Guilford County, North Carolina. His grandfather with two brothers had come from London and settled in Maryland. In that colony Jacob Heath, father of Ralph, was born and reared and then moved to North Carolina. Ralph Heath married in North Carolina Mary Tomlinson. With the adventurous spirit of the true pioneers this couple brought their children to Indiana, making the overland journey with wagons and arriving in Wayne County in October, 1828. The family lived in Wayne County only about a year, and on December 25, 1829, Ralph Heath brought his family to occupy their little log cabin home in Salem Township of Delaware County.

It was during the brief residence of the family in Wayne County that Rev. Jacob W. Heath was born, and he was only about a year old when brought to Delaware County. He grew up in a good Christian home, and learned the lessons of purity, gentleness of manner and integrity of character which distinguished him in after years. He grew up in typical pioneer surroundings, getting an education in the subscription schools. He also attended the Delaware County Academy and for a time was a teacher. He was a farmer until 1868, when he removed to Muncie and took up grocery, real estate, and life insurance business. He is perhaps best remembered for his zealous work as a local minister of the Methodist Church. He joined that

church at the age of sixteen and was successively class leader, trustee, steward, Sunday school superintendent, exhorter, and after 1877 a local minister. He was one of the early temperance advocates of the county and in national affairs voted as a republican.

Rev. Jacob W. Heath died in October, 1902, at the age of seventy-three. He married in 1850 Rhoda A. Perdieu, daughter of Rev. Abner Perdieu. To their marriage were born eight children, six sons and two daughters, six of whom are still living, five sons and one daughter. The living sons are John B., Frederick W., Perry S., Fletcher S., and Cyrus R.

Frederick W. Heath, whose family connections and ancestry have been thus briefly traced, was born in Delaware County May 5, 1854. He attended common schools until sixteen years of age, worked in a printing office, in a grocery store, and for a time kept a cigar store in the old Kirby House.

The business distinction which is most familiarly associated with the name of Mr. Heath is that he is the oldest real estate man in point of continuous service at Muncie. There were of course many real estate transactions made in the city and county before he entered the field, but he was one of the early men to make the business a profession and study, and he has outlived all his contemporaries and competitors. He engaged in the business when only nineteen years old. Mr. Heath originated the plan a number of years later of building up a \$200,000 fund for encouraging factories to locate at Muncie, and his friends subscribed \$10,000 for that purpose. The first big deal Mr. Heath made was handling the large tract of 380 acres on the west side of Muncie on the site of which the Normal School has since been built. This tract was acquired for \$62,000 and Mr. Heath sold it out for a total of \$97,000. For many years he has been extensively interested in the sale of South Dakota lands. This business connection came largely through the influence of Governor Millette of South Dakota. Governor Millette at one time lived in Delaware County and was a friend of Mr. F. W. Heath. That was the beginning of an intimacy that continued even after he moved West and was elevated to the governorship of his state. When Governor Millette died he manifested his great confidence in his



friend by making Mr. Heath an executor of his estate.

Mr. Heath has been active in Muncie's business affairs for half a century and has perhaps done as much as any other local citizen in building up the town and expanding its institutions and business opportunities to keep pace with a population that has grown under his personal observation from less than 5,000 to over 30,000. He has always been on hand ready to lend his assistance and encouragement to worthy causes. Mr. Heath is called by his friends a fund of tremendous human energy. In his earlier days he frequently began work at five o'clock in the morning and continued on until midnight. That energy is perhaps a characteristic of the family, since his brothers have likewise in their respective localities gained business success and are men of influence and means.

Mr. Heath did not marry until he was past thirty years of age, and as a result of his earnest business energy he had saved up what was then a fair fortune of \$30,000, so that he and his wife began their home life with practically all the comforts and luxuries they desired. January 1, 1885, Mr. Heath married Miss Laura Bennett, daughter of William Bennett. Her father was the largest land owner in Delaware County. Their son, Bennett Heath, was educated in the public schools and college and his name is familiar in athletic circles because of his splendid performances as a golf player. He is now doing his part in the great war, with the rank of captain.

JOHN W. LORENZ, a veteran druggist at Evansville, has also for the past fifteen years carried on a large and growing business as a physician and surgeon. Doctor Lorenz has always stood high in commercial circles of Evansville, and has earned equal honors in the profession of medicine, for which he had an ambition when a boy, but did not succeed in realizing it for a number of years. Doctor Lorenz was born on a farm a mile from Highland, Madison County, Illinois. His father, Frank Lorenz, was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1835. His grandfather, John Jacob Lorenz, also a native of Germany, brought his family in 1845 to America. They traveled on a sailing vessel, and after many weeks landed at New Orleans. They went up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where John

Jacob followed the business of market gardener until 1856. In that year he removed to the eastern part of Madison County, Illinois, and bought a farm near the old Swiss colony of Highland. Much of that country was still in a pioneer wilderness, and he did much to improve from its virgin condition the land which he bought a mile north of Highland. He spent the rest of his life as a market gardener, and died when nearly ninety years of age. His wife passed away in 1857. Their four children were Frank, John H., Amelia Goetz, and Elizabeth Schmetter.

Frank Lorenz was ten years old when the family came to America, and he learned the habits of industry and thrift while living with his father and working as a truck gardener. Later he succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead at Highland, and continued general farming and stock raising there on a very successful scale until 1882 when he moved into the city of Highland where he lived retired, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life until his death in 1919 at the age of eighty-four. He married in 1857 Louisa Haeusli. She was born in Switzerland in 1839, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Haeusli, who came to America in 1850 and located among their fellow countrymen at Highland, Illinois. Her father was a baker and followed that occupation in Highland until 1870, when he sold out and lived retired until his death. Mrs. Frank Lorenz died in 1899. She was the mother of three children: John W., Edward and Lillie. The latter is the wife of Louis Metz, formerly a farmer, but now living retired at Highland. Edward took charge of the home farm when his father retired, and conducted it successfully until 1919 when he removed to Highland and afterward lived retired.

John W. Lorenz received his preparatory education in the public schools of Highland. As a schoolboy he was very proficient in figures and the county superintendent considered him the brightest pupil in that branch in the county. In 1881 he graduated from the Southern Illinois State Normal University at Carbondale, standing second in scholarship achievements in a class of ten. While he was at Carbondale the students received instruction in military art and tactics under Captain Spencer of the United States Army and later under

Lieut. Hugh R. Reed, of the United States Army. Mr. Lorenz became a member of a branch of the National Guard, Company C, and rose to the rank of captain and subsequently commanded the company. Prior to entering the University he had taught two terms in the district schools. While thus engaged the parents were so pleased with the result of his work after the scholars had been publicly examined for promotion, that they held a meeting and passed resolutions giving a vote of thanks to Mr. Lorenz for efficient work done. After his graduation he was connected with the schools of Highland until 1885. That year brought him to Evansville, Indiana, where he entered the drug business, and continuously for over thirty years has been conducting one of the best appointed drug stores in the city. It was not until 1900 that he had his business affairs in such shape that he was able to realize his ambition to study medicine. In that year he entered the Louisville Medical College and graduated M. D. in 1903. Since then he has been in active practice. He is a member of the Vanderburg County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association.

Outside of his profession Doctor Lorenz has always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his home city and the public schools. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, the West Side Civic Improvement Association and is a member of the executive board of one of the prosperous building and loan associations through the activities of which quite a number of thrifty families have been enabled to live in their own homes.

In 1882 he married Sophia A. Wehrly, of Edgewood, Effingham County, Illinois. They have two daughters, Julia and Irene. Julia, a graduate of the Evansville High School, is the wife of Charles T. Pelz, who is the manager of the Lorenz Drug Store. They have two daughters, named Irene Amelia and Charlotte Lucille. Miss Irene Frances Lorenz graduated from the Evansville High and the Evansville Normal Schools, and later from the State Normal at Terre Haute. She is now doing very efficient work in the Delaware School at Evansville. Doctor Lorenz is affiliated with Reed Lodge No. 316, Free and Ac-

cepted Masons, and Evansville Chapter No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, and his family attend the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALFRED LEWIS REED is a veteran of the glass making industry, at which he gained his early experiences in Western Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of the glass industry in Indiana. He was connected with various glass companies in this state until about ten or twelve years ago, since which time his chief financial and executive responsibilities have been with the Ideal Manufacturing Company of Anderson, of which he is now proprietor.

Mr. Reed was born at Zelienople, Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1859, a son of Lewis and Mary (Wolfe) Reed. He is of Scotch-Irish stock. His great-grandfather Reed came from the north of Ireland and was an early day settler of Pennsylvania and later moved to Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Reed's grandfather and father were both tanners at Zelienople, Pennsylvania.

Alfred Lewis Reed was well educated, attending public school and the Consequencing Academy at Zelienople and also the Harmony Collegiate Institute at Harmony, Pennsylvania. During vacations from the age of fifteen he helped his father in the tannery, grinding bark and doing other duties. He had the talent of business enterprise, and even when a boy bought and sold furs. At the age of eighteen he became a messenger in the Harmony State Bank for one year. Among other early experiences was work as individual bookkeeper at the German National Bank of Millerstown, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, was also a paying teller, and for one year was bookkeeper with Tinker & Duncan at Bradford, Pennsylvania. Later for six months he had charge of the oil well supply stock for J. W. Humphreys & Company at Ricksburg, New York. He then returned to Tinker & Duncan for six months more, and for three years was bookkeeper for the Craton Glass Works at Newcastle, Pennsylvania. For two years he was manager of the Meadville Window Glass Works at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

This rather extensive experience in the glass industry he brought with him to Indiana in 1891 and as a partner built the Spiceland Window Glass Works in Henry

County. He was identified with its management until July, 1892, when the plant was removed to Fairmont in Grant County and the name changed to the Big Four Window Glass Works. He sold his interests in that company in 1899, but continued its management for the purchasers for several years.

Mr. Reed came to Anderson in 1903 as office manager of the Anderson Glass Works, a branch of the American Window Glass Company. He resigned in 1905, and for a short time was custodian of receivers of the Alexandria Electric Light and Power Company. About that time he became financially interested in the Ideal Manufacturing Company, and about eight or nine years ago acquired from his associates all the stock. He has brought this industry to highly successful proportions, and manufactures an output that is now shipped all over the United States and to the Canadian provinces. The chief output of the Ideal Manufacturing Company in recent years has been computing cheese cutters and cabinets, and postage stamp vending machines. Mr. Reed has other financial interests at Anderson and elsewhere.

In 1884, at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Armada Howe. She died in 1901, and in 1903 he married Marie Major, daughter of Stephen Major of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have two children, Alfred M., born in 1905, and Jane Marie, born in 1907.

Mr. Reed has at different times played an influential part in republican politics. During the Blaine campaign of 1884 he was secretary of the Lawrence County Pennsylvania Republican Committee, and also organized the Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club at Newcastle. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Lodge and Chapter at Anderson, and of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the United Commercial Travelers, and the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES FRIENDLY WILEY by his achievements at Elwood has demonstrated the real qualities and genius in merchandising. A few years ago he opened a stock of goods in this line which was by no means the

largest and most pretentious, and in the face of vigorous competition has built up a business that is now second to none in Madison County. He is sole proprietor of the Charles F. Wiley Company, and the notable features of this establishment are not merely the extensive stocks of goods and their display in several well organized departments, but the personnel of the organization, of which Mr. Wiley is the head. He has developed a remarkable esprit de corps, and every working member is devoted heart and soul to the support of the business.

Mr. Wiley is a native of Indiana, born at Bluffton in Wells County June 26, 1872, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Susan (Evans) Wiley. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was a merchant and farmer and died in 1906. The mother is still living at Bluffton.

When Charles F. Wiley was fifteen years of age he decided that his schooling was sufficient for his needs, and he went to Indianapolis and secured a position in the dry goods store owned by his brother under the name W. T. Wiley & Company. He remained a salesman there two years, and after other varied experiences he came to Elwood in 1906 and bought a small stock of goods, though without a dollar of capital, assuming a big debt. He soon had the store in working operations, making money and establishing a credit with the wholesale houses and earning the confidence of a widening circle of patronage. He has developed and organized a complete department store, with four branches. His trade now comes from over all that section of Indiana. Mr. Wiley has a number of people employed and has seen his annual sales develop from \$40,000 to \$300,000, the mark reached in 1917. He has never increased his capital but has kept the business growing and has sought the complete allegiance and loyalty of his employes by a splendid system of promotion and by encouraging and bestowing proper and appropriate awards on diligent and honest work. He organized the Wiley Booster Club, which is a social organization among the employes for their mutual benefit as well as for the welfare of the business at large. Annually a big banquet is served, and there are many occasions during the year when the employes meet in a social

way. Efficiency is encouraged by efficiency medals and also by substantial bonuses in the way of cash.

The Wiley store is at 102-106 North Anderson Street. Mr. Wiley is a republican, a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias at Elwood. He has acquired much local real estate, and all the ground and building occupied by his business is owned by him personally.

RICHARD LAWRENCE LEESON is an Elwood business man whose career well illustrates the power and influence of the younger generation in American life and affairs. Mr. Leeson is only twenty-four, but is president and head of the R. L. Leeson & Sons Company, one of the largest department stores in Eastern Indiana and a business that requires more than ordinary executive ability and judgment in its direction. It is a business that has been developed as a result of many years of straightforward and honest merchandising by the Leeson family. The original store, erected more than forty years ago, was established by grandfather R. L. Leeson, and it has gone through the successive management of the Leeson family to the present time.

Richard L. Leeson was born in Elwood April 19, 1894, son of General Wayne and Rosie (Armfield) Leeson. His father succeeded to the business on the death of the grandfather, and is still an official in the company, though its heaviest responsibilities are borne by his sons.

Richard L. Leeson had a public school education, but at the age of fifteen gave up his books and studies to begin work in his father's store. His first place was as clerk in the grocery department, and later he was transferred to the clothing department, and learned both branches thoroughly. In 1916 he was made president of the company. Mr. Leeson has various other active business interests, including a farm of 280 acres which he superintends to a point of productiveness that indicates he would not be a failure if he put all his time in agricultural work.

February 25, 1915, Mr. Leeson married Miss Anna Ring, daughter of Theodore Ring. They have one daughter, Vivian Delores Leeson, born February 24, 1917. Mr. Leeson is a republican voter, member

of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with the Elwood Lodge of Masons and Quincy Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Elwood Lodge of Elks. He is public spirited, a genial young man, companionable, and has a host of friends, but at the same time he has an eye single to the success and management of his store.

JOHN R. ELDER was one of the conspicuous Indianans of the previous generation whose life and services deserve more than passing mention in this publication. He died at Indianapolis April 27, 1908, after the cheerful bearing of worldly responsibilities for some eighty-seven years. In the progress of the journalism, education, public works and charities in Indianapolis his wholesome enthusiasm and practical activity were inspiring and reliable forces. Whatever position he occupied in private life or in public affairs he was the personification of "the right man in the right place." For, although he had commendable ambition, he also possessed the common sense which can nicely measure one's own capabilities and curb unreasonable aspirations.

Born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1820, he came to Indianapolis with his parents in 1833, attended the city schools and was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the old Indianapolis Journal. Before making a permanent start in the practical affairs of life he decided to obtain a more complete education, and in the prosecution of this plan bought a horse and took the old National road from Indianapolis to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he attended Dickinson College. After leaving college he secured employment with the publishing house of Robert Craighead, New York City, where he remained until his return to Indianapolis in 1848. In the following year he began his career as a newspaper publisher by establishing the *Locomotive*, a little weekly of which he was everything. The paper, which became the medium of literary Hoosierdom, is yet remembered by elderly writers and thinkers for its bright and broad views of life. Mr. Elder continued the publication of the *Locomotive* until 1860, when the firm of Elder, Harkness & Bingham bought the Indianapolis Sentinel and conducted it until 1864. Throughout his journalistic career and thereafter Mr. Elder was unwav-



*John R. Elder*

hold. He attended the public schools of Indianapolis, including the high school, and his first business experience, continued five years, was as clerk with the old Bank of Commerce. The next four years he was paymaster of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad. After that for about ten years he was a furniture merchant at Indianapolis and also a director and vice president of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company. After disposing of these interests and taking an extended vacation Mr. Elder entered the real estate field, in which his success has been conspicuous. As a specialist in the plotting and subdividing of lands in and around Indianapolis he has done about as much as any other individual citizen to extend and broaden the growth and development of a greater Indianapolis. Among subdivisions developed by him are those of Armstrong Park, Northwestern Park, Clifton Place, Edgewood, Marion Heights, Cloverdale, Eastern Heights, Northeastern Park, University Heights and Washington Place.

It was his wide and diversified knowledge of business affairs that enabled Mr. Elder to render such valued service to the state as chairman of the Commission of Taxation. He is well known in civic affairs at Indianapolis, a member of the Commercial, University, Contemporary and Country clubs, is on the Board of Incorporators of Crown Hill Cemetery and one of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution in Indiana, of which he was the second president. He is president of the Indianapolis Real Estate Board. Mr. Elder is and has been for many years a leader in the democratic party of Indiana. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and has served as trustee and deacon. In 1885 he married Miss Laura Bowman, of Springfield, Ohio.

They have one son, Bowman Elder, born in Indianapolis March 4, 1888. He is a graduate of Chestnut Hill Academy and University of Pennsylvania. On the Declaration of War he entered the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, finishing at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where he obtained a commission as first lieutenant. He was ordered to Fort Revere, Massachusetts, where he served as adjutant. He was later transferred to Fort Warren, there being promoted to cap-

tain and made coast defense adjutant of Boston Harbor. At this time he was also appointed coast defense intelligence officer. Later he was assigned to the Seventy-first Coast Artillery Corps, and became adjutant of that regiment, and with his regiment sailed for France July 30, 1918, where he remained till February 22, 1919.

Upon being mustered out of the service he reentered the real estate business.

MRS. ELEANOR ATKINSON, educator, journalist and author, was born in Rensselaer, Indiana, a daughter of Isaac M. Stackhouse. After a course in the Indianapolis Training School Mrs. Atkinson taught in Indianapolis and Chicago, and after a year's experience in newspaper offices in Lafayette and in Peoria, Illinois, she became a special writer on the Chicago Tribune, writing under the pen name of Nora Marks. Since 1903 she has been principally engaged in book writing, and her works include: "Johnny Appleseed," "Mamzelle Fifine," "The Story of Chicago," "The Boyhood of Lincoln," "Lincoln's Love Story," "Hearts Undaunted," and many others.

In 1891, at Indianapolis, she was married to Francis Blake Atkinson, of Chicago, and they have two children, Dorothy Blake and Eleanor Blake.

ISAAC WRIGHT, mayor of Kokomo, former sheriff of Howard County, is a business man of long and successful experience in Kokomo, where he has had his home nearly forty years.

He was born February 14, 1850, close to Russiaville, on a farm in Howard County near the Clinton County line. His parents were William and Armina (Taylor) Wright. His grandfather, John P. Wright was one of the very early settlers of Howard County. He entered a tract of land in what is now Honey Creek Township, and he lived and died near the Village of New London. He was a very prominent Quaker, a birthright member of the church, and a leader in promoting its activities at New London and helped build the church edifice in that village. For a number of years he was considered the head of the church in New London. His life was in all respects a model of good citizenship. For nearly sixty-five years he lived on the farm which he had entered

from the Government. He was a strict republican in politics. Of his nine children only two are now living.

William Wright when a young man came from Vermilion County, Illinois, and in the same community met Arminda Taylor, whose father was also an early settler in that vicinity. Two years after his marriage William Wright located on forty acres of land given him by his father, and he spent his life as a farmer. He was also a Quaker and a member of the church at New London. Though he had only the limited advantages of the local schools, he was always looked upon as a man of strong common sense, of utmost integrity of character, and bore an unblemished reputation until his death. He and his wife had six children, four of whom are still living.

Isaac Wright, third in order of age, spent his early life on a farm, and attended the common schools until twelve years old. About that time the Quakers built a school-house, and he finished his education in the Friends School.

Thirty-nine years ago on coming to Kokomo Mr. Wright was employed for four years as stationary engineer in a local mill. In 1882 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Howard County, filled that office four years, and was twice elected sheriff, in 1886 and 1888. Since retiring from the office of sheriff Mr. Wright has been a very successful and widely known salesman. He has contributed much to the success and prosperity of the Kokomo factory for the manufacture of stained and colored glass plate, used extensively in churches and other buildings all over the country.

Mr. Wright has always been a loyal republican, and he was nominated and November 6, 1917, elected mayor of Kokomo on that ticket. As head of the municipal administration he has naturally taken the lead in many of the movements by which Kokomo has contributed a splendid quota to the resources of the state and nation in the prosecution of the war.

J. WALLACE JOHNSON, a mechanical engineer by profession is now the active and responsible head of the Johnson Excelsior Company, an Indianapolis institution that reflects the experience and the technical and executive ability of three generations of the Johnson family.

It was founded by his grandfather, Jesse

B. Johnson, one of the early manufacturers of Indianapolis. He was born in Monrovia, Morgan County, Indiana, and in 1879 founded the excelsior plant which has ever since been carried on by the Johnson family under the name of the Johnson Manufacturing Company. It was the first excelsior manufacturing industry in Indiana, and now ranks third among such industries in the United States in the amount of annual production and in the value of the plant, machinery and equipment.

The original plant as established by Jesse B. Johnson was located on the canal where now stands the plant of the Merchants Heat and Light Company. Jesse Johnson was a man of genius and enterprise. He operated his plant by water power, with machinery which he devised and built himself. He also invented and perfected all of the baling and other machines required in his plant. The more modern machinery in use today represents simply the growth and development of the elder Johnson's original mechanical equipment. He was a man of splendid ability and business acumen, and credit is given him as one of the founders of the present great industrial resources of Indianapolis.

The second generation in the business was represented by the late Joseph R. Johnson, who was born in Indianapolis and died in that city in 1916. He early became identified with his father's business, and for several years lived in Dubuque, Iowa, where he established a similar plant. After that he returned to Indianapolis and was the responsible executive of the Johnson Excelsior Company the rest of his life. He married Caroline Reichert, who is still living.

J. Wallace Johnson, son of Joseph R. and Caroline Johnson, was born in Indianapolis, was educated in the public schools, including the Shortridge High School, attended technical colleges in Pennsylvania, and was given all the training of a proficient mechanical engineer. He now has charge of the plant and operations of the Johnson Excelsior Company. It was under his direction that the present new plant was built in 1917 on the Belt Railway at Keystone Avenue. It is one of the finest plants of its kind in the country, equipped with the most modern machinery designed for efficient, high-speed production. Mr.

Johnson married Miss Rozella Barbara Adams, a native of Indiana.

His uncle, Mr. Oliver J. Johnson of New York, a brother of Joseph R. Johnson, has made a notable success as a can manufacturer. Most of his operations have been carried on in West Virginia, and he has achieved a high place among the industrial executives of the country.

WHITEFORD MYERS BERRY is secretary and treasurer of the Tipton-Berry Cigar Company of Elwood. Mr. Berry has been in the cigar business here for a number of years, and his career has presented many opportunities and many diverse occupations, and indicates that he is a man of resources, always able to give a creditable account of himself in any station or relationship in life.

Mr. Berry was born in Wayne Township of Belmont County, Ohio, in 1864, son of Isaac W. and Elizabeth (Myers) Berry. The education of his youth was supplied by the country schools during the winter terms. At the age of sixteen he went to work helping on the home farm, and was there until he was twenty-one. The next four years he spent as foreman with a portable sawmill outfit, operating in Belmont County. He also learned the carpenter's trade and finally bought a half interest in the portable sawmill and for two years operated under the name Pryor & Berry. For one year Mr. Berry traveled over the route from Sandusky, Ohio, to Grafton, West Virginia, as an express messenger with the United States Express Company under W. H. Snyder. For another year he worked as bridge carpenter with the Baltimore & Ohio, with headquarters at Newark, Ohio. He then was given a position as locomotive fireman with the Baltimore & Ohio and had different runs out of Newark on freight trains until 1890. On May 10, 1890, he left Newark over the Chicago & Ohio Division for Bellaire, Ohio, on Schedule No. 26 firing engine No. 975, with Frank Howard as his engineer. West of Barnesville his engine collided on curve No. 47 with engine No. 996, run by John Krebs. The investigation afterward proved that Krebs was at fault because he had run by the meeting point at Media. Mr. Berry was caught under the wreckage, and it was a close call for his life, though he was not permanently injured. After

that he was clerk in the railroad office at Newark, Ohio, a year and then fired a yard locomotive until the fall of 1893. A spell of illness compelled him to give up railroading, and for a time he managed the home farm of 130 acres.

In 1895 Mr. Berry married Laura O. Tipton, daughter of James E. and Clara (Carpenter) Tipton and sister of his present partner in the cigar business. Their two children are Grace L., born in 1897, and Clifton W., born in 1900.

After his marriage Mr. Berry took up the painting trade and was a house painter and hard wood finisher for eight years at Bethesda, Ohio. In 1902 he with his brother-in-law, E. L. Tipton, moved to Elwood, Indiana, and at once began the manufacture of cigars under the firm name of Tipton & Berry. In 1908 the business was incorporated as the Tipton-Berry Cigar Company.

Mr. Berry is independent in politics and has for years supported the prohibition cause. In Wayne Township of Belmont County, Ohio, he was elected to office on the democratic ticket when only twenty-two years old. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Elwood.

REV. WILLIAM PENN MCKINSEY. A long and interesting life has been vouchsafed to Rev. Mr. McKinsey, now retired at Lebanon. As a youth he saw active service for nearly four years as a soldier and officer in the Union Army during the Civil war. After the war he was in business for several years, and then joined the Methodist Conference, and has given his church and his people a measure of service and devotion unsurpassed.

William Penn McKinsey was born August 17, 1837, in a log house on a farm in Rockbridge County, Virginia. His father, John McKinsey, was born in the same state in 1806, of Scotch parentage. In 1826 he married Catherine Crick, who was born in Virginia in 1809. In 1849 the family came west and were pioneer settlers in Clinton County, Indiana, where John McKinsey followed farming until his death in 1867. His wife died in 1872. They were the parents of twelve children, eight daughters and four sons: Sarah Jane, James Franklin, Mary Elizabeth, Diana K., Wil-



liam Penn, Samuel, Letitia, Hannah B., Nancy, Margaret Esteline, Rosana Virginia, and John H. The three still living are William P., Margaret, and John H. Margaret is the wife of William W. McMillen, a retired mechanical engineer living at Peoria, Illinois. John H. is a farmer at Middletown, Illinois.

Rev. Mr. McKinsey was twelve years old when his parents came to Indiana. He lived at home on the farm, attending public schools to the age of twenty-one, and afterward for one year was a student in the Thorntown Academy. One of the vigorous and high spirited young men of his community, he responded to the call to put down the rebellion, and enlisted in Company A of the Fortieth Indiana Infantry. He was at once appointed a sergeant of his company, and eight months later on the field of the battle of Shiloh while in command of his company was commissioned first lieutenant. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, and Nashville, and in September, 1863, was made quartermaster of his regiment and served in that capacity until the end of the war. He was on the staff of Gen. Milo S. Haskell of Indiana, Gen. Thomas J. Wood, and Gen. George D. Wagner. For all his arduous and dangerous service he escaped wounds. For two months in 1865 he served as judge advocate of a general court martial sitting at Huntsville, Alabama. He was mustered out at Nashville June 12, 1865, after completing three years and ten months of service.

The war over he returned to Indiana and for three years was in the merchandise business at Stockwell. In 1868, just a half a century ago, he joined the Northwest Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after two years was regularly ordained a deacon by Bishop Ames and two years later ordained an elder by Bishop Simpson. For six years he did the arduous work of a circuit rider, visiting many remote localities. His first regular station was for three years at Westville, Indiana. Since then he has had pastorates at Plymouth, Delphi, Monticello, Lebanon, Attica, Brazil, Thorntown, Fowler, and Plainfield. For five years he was chaplain of the Indiana Boys' School, a state institution at Plainfield. From 1910 to 1913 he was field agent for the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis. Mr. McKinsey retired in 1913 and has since lived at Le-

banon. However, he has found it impossible to remain entirely idle, and has answered frequent demands for his services at weddings and funerals among old friends.

For over twenty-five years he has been a director of the Battleground Camp Meeting Association at Lafayette, and was for several years its president. He is a member and vice president of the Preachers' Aid Society of the Conference. He is past post commander of the Grand Army of the Republic at Plainfield, and for many years has been department chaplain of the State Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion and since 1888 has been president of the Regimental Association of the Fortieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

October 3, 1865, Rev. Mr. McKinsey married Miss Anna Cones. She was born in Clay County, Missouri, January 15, 1839, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Gregg) Cones, natives of Kentucky. The only child born to their union, Columbia, was born July 15, 1866, and died September 7, 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinsey reside in comfort at 315 East Pearl Street in Lebanon. On October 3, 1915, at Lebanon, occurred an impressive event when more than 500 close friends gathered to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. These friends came from all parts of the state, and as it happened that the date also coincided with the annual meeting of the Regimental Association that body honored him with its presence and the local Grand Army of the Republic post and Women's Relief Corps were also among the guests. The tribute from these friends and those who could not be present took many forms, and many valuable gifts were left, including \$100 in gold from the ministers of the Northwest Conference.

FORREST JESSE GARTSIDE is president, treasurer and general manager of the Diamond Clamp & Flask Company, one of Richmond's oldest specialized industries. It was established by the late W. W. Gartside, who came to Richmond in 1876. He was a pattern maker by trade and was connected with the Richmond City Mill Works in charge of the pattern room until he began manufacturing his own patent, a

molder for snap flasks. That was the start of the present successful industry. Later other foundry supply products were added, and today the business is one of national proportions, its product being shipped all over the United States and many orders coming from Canada. W. W. Gartside was a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, a republican in politics. He married Ella J. Bell.

Forrest Jesse Gartside was born in Knightstown, Indiana, October 1, 1894, and received his education in the grammar and high schools of Richmond. In 1913 he went to work for his father, serving an apprenticeship that gave him a practical and technical knowledge of all the features of manufacturing, first working at the drill press and later learning the wood working trade. In 1913 he became general manager of the business and after his father's death in March, 1917, the company was incorporated with Mr. Gartside as president, treasurer, and general manager and Mrs. Ella Gartside, his mother, as vice president.

Mr. Gartside is affiliated with Lodge No. 196, Free and Accepted Masons, at Richmond, is a member of Company K of the Third Indiana Infantry and is a member of the Rotary Club. In 1917 he married Miss Bernice Puckett, daughter of Nelson and Martha Puckett of Richmond.

ELDON L. DYNES, president of the Dynes-Pohlman Lumber Company, is one of the leading lumbermen of the state of Indiana. Some men acquire their permanent tastes and vocations early in life. This was true of Mr. Dynes. His favorite playground as a boy was the old E. H. Eldridge lumber yard in Indianapolis. If there is any detail of the lumber business with which he is not thoroughly familiar, none of his associates and friends have ever found out what it is.

Mr. Dynes is a native of Indianapolis, where he was born September 8, 1872, a son of Leonidas G. and Nannie (Leake) Dynes. He is a thorough American, both his paternal and maternal ancestors having come to this country during colonial days. His maternal ancestor, Edward Digges, son of Sir Dudley Digges, was governor of the Virginia Colony from 1655 to 1658. Other members of the family were prominent during the Revolution. Mr. Dynes father was born in Ohio in 1842, and

was well known to the newspaper profession of a former generation. As a young man during the Civil war he published the Union City Eagle. Later he was interested in the publication of various papers in Indianapolis. He died in this city in 1904, and his widow is still living here. Leonidas Dynes was an influential republican.

Eldon L. Dynes after attending the Indianapolis public schools had a brief period of employment as a bookkeeper, and he also gained some considerable knowledge of law while a student in the offices of Duncan & Smith. But he found himself in his real vocation when in 1898 he was made a member of the lumber firm of Hamilton & Dynes at 1100 East Maryland Street. In 1902 the business became the Dynes Lumber Company, and five years later the company sold their yard in Maryland Street and built a new plant at Thirtieth Street and the Monon Railroad. In 1908 Mr. Dynes sold his interest in this company to H. M. Moore, and the plant is now operated under the title Indianapolis Lumber Company. Mr. Dynes' next connection was as secretary and treasurer of the Anson-Hixon Sash and Door Company. In 1910 this was sold to the Adams-Carr Company, and is now known as the Adams-Rogers Company.

It was in 1911 that Mr. Dynes organized the Dynes-Pohlman Lumber Company, of which he is president. Mr. G. E. Pohlman is secretary and treasurer. The company's yards and planing mill are located between Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth streets, adjoining the Monon tracks, and it is one of the largest plants in the manufacturing and wholesale lumber district of the city. In point of efficiency and modern equipment there is no mill in the state that could justly be classed as superior to this one. Shortly after the plant was completed the American Lumberman, of Chicago, took a number of photographs of various parts of the plant and placed them on exhibition at the annual convention of the Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers. Every piece of machinery is of the best type and each machine is operated by individual electric motor. Its product is in keeping with the high degree of mechanical equipment of the mills. Mr. Dynes has built the business of the company by striving for high ideals.

In 1900 Mr. Dynes married Miss Mae Stockton Wood, daughter of Mr. Henry Wood. Mrs. Dynes was born at Mays-

ville, Kentucky. They have one daughter, Lillian Wood. Mr. and Mrs. Dynes are members of the Second Presbyterian Church and in politics he is a republican.

**FREDERICK W. BALLWEG.** This is the brief story of a successful business man and of a family of very earnest, substantial and patriotic citizens of Indianapolis. Indianapolis has a number of successful business men, and it should be said at the beginning that part of this story relates to the president and active head of the Fred Dietz Company at 1102 Madison Avenue, and of Ballweg & Company, wooden box manufacturers at 314 West Wilkins Street, both of them large and important concerns in the industries of the city.

The Fred Dietz Company manufactures packing cases and also a complete line of factory and warehouse trucks. The Ballweg & Company makes wooden boxes and packing cases, and while the products are sold principally to the home market, they are distributed by means of the local wholesale trade to practically every civilized part of the world.

What is now a very extensive business was begun on a small scale on old Mississippi Street, now Senate Avenue, at the corner of Louisiana Street. One of the principal promoters was Ferdinand Zogg, who came from Switzerland. He sold his interest and Fred Dietz became a partner in 1878. After Mr. Dietz retired Frederick W. Ballweg assumed most of the executive responsibilities and has since been the head and manager of the two businesses and was the founder of Ballweg & Company.

One of the individual careers that Indianapolis cannot afford to forget was that of the late Frederick Ballweg, whose work as a practical business man of Indianapolis brought him a comfortable fortune and whose honor and integrity and usefulness made him one of the most respected men of that community. He was born March 20, 1825, in Huntheim, a little village of about 120 inhabitants in Baden, Germany. His parents were Sebastiana and Marianna (Schusler) Ballweg, both natives of Germany. The father was a cabinet maker and owned a little farm of twenty acres. He died in Germany in 1866, at the age of seventy-five. There were five children: Generosa; Cornelia; Frederick; Joseph; and Ambrose, who died at Indianapolis

September 9, 1881. Ambrose, it should be mentioned in this connection, was in command of the arsenal at Indianapolis during the Civil war with the rank of captain. He married Amelia Engelman, and they had four children: Cornelia; Alfred, Charles and Emma.

The late Frederick Ballweg as a boy in Germany attended the public schools from the age of six to fourteen. The next five years was given to the thorough learning of the cabinet making trade, and when qualified as a master workman he left home and spent some years in France, traveling about as a journeyman through various cities and provinces, including Paris and Toulon.

He was about twenty-four years of age when on April 1, 1850, he embarked on a sailing vessel at Havre de Grace bound for the free land of America. It was a long journey over the ocean and he landed at New York City on June 7th. A few hours later he was at Rahway, New Jersey, and on the next day began working at his trade. At first he received \$7 a month and board, and during the second year there from \$10 to \$12 a week. In the spring of 1852 he went to New York City, followed his trade for a year and on September 17, 1853, arrived at Indianapolis.

In Indianapolis he secured employment with John Ott, one of the first cabinet makers of the city. After five years of working for others Mr. Ballweg began an independent business career in the lumber trade at Indianapolis. He was one of the leading lumber merchants for about fifteen years. In 1878 he bought eighty acres of land in Perry Township of Marion County, paying \$75 an acre for it, that being a very high price for that day. Upon this farm he erected a handsome two-story frame house and continued to live there in the enjoyment of its comforts and in the quiet routine of supervising his farm until his death on September 13, 1898. His widow is still living. Frederick Ballweg is remembered by the old time citizens of Indianapolis as a wide-awake and progressive factor in city affairs and equally influential when he moved to the country and took part in the affairs of a rural locality. He was a republican and cast his first vote for General Fremont for president. He was born and baptized a Catholic, but through his mature life was liberal in religious mat-

ters and was chiefly concerned with those principles and institutions calculated to raise and advance the moral standards of the community. For many years he was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Indianapolis January 1, 1854, less than a year after he arrived in the city, he married Miss Eliese Stanger, daughter of Gustav Stanger. They were married by Squire Sullivan. To their union were born twelve children: William, deceased; Frederick W.; Annie M., deceased; Louis G., who died May 29, 1869; Franklin A., who died June 4, 1864; Lena E., who died September 22, 1892; Clara M.; Lilly, who died in infancy; Louis E.; Bertha A., who died in 1873; Robert M., deceased; and Otto, who died January 3, 1879.

Mr. Frederick W. Ballweg was born at Indianapolis February 4, 1857. Most of his early education was acquired in that famous institution the German English Independent School, and he also took a business course in the C. C. Koerner Business College. For nearly forty years he has devoted himself energetically and successfully to the promotion of the business enterprises above noted.

In 1901 he married Wilhelmina C. Straub. They are the parents of three children: Pauline Elizabeth, Frederick Straub and Virginia Katherine. The family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

**WILLIAM M. BRYANT**, educator and author, was born in Lake County, Illinois, March 31, 1843. His first work after completing his educational training was as a teacher, and his work as an educator brought him success and prominence. His last work was as instructor in psychology, ethics and history in the Central High School, St. Louis, and he retired in 1912. As an author he has also placed his name prominently before the public, and he is the creator of many standard works.

**SAMUEL JAMES TAYLOR**, who is of a prominent Scotch family and spent his early life in Scotland, has for thirty years or more been identified with the Middle West, principally at Michigan City. Mr. Taylor has been a leading factor in the larger business life of Michigan City and

has been equally prominent in many of its civic activities.

He was born at Ivy Place in the town of Stranraer in Wigtonshire, Scotland. The family at one time bore the name McTald-roch, and generation after generation of them was devoted to the tending of their fields and flocks. They were Covenanters, Lowlanders and Presbyterians. Samuel Taylor, grandfather of the Michigan City business man, was a timber and slate merchant at Stranraer. He imported large quantities of timber from the United States and Canada and also from Norway and Sweden. His business frequently took him to London. He happened to be in that city June 18, 1832, when a mob attacked the Duke of Wellington, and Samuel Taylor had the honor of opening a gate through which that great general passed to safety. Samuel Taylor died March 21, 1888, at the age of eighty-two.

Major Samuel H. Taylor, father of Samuel J., was apprenticed to the firm of Bouchier and Cousland, leading architects at Glasgow. After completing his apprenticeship he was associated with his father under the firm name of Samuel Taylor and Son, and besides the lumber and slate business they also used their resources in improving real estate in and around Stranraer. Samuel H. joined the militia, was made ensign of the Second Company of Wigtonshire Volunteers June 16, 1863, and was commissioned captain of the company August 6, 1870. This company became Company C of the Galloway Rifle Volunteers, and was attached to the Territorial Regiment of the Royal Scotch Fusiliers. He was made honorary major, and bore that title in private life. He was selected by the government to represent the British volunteers at a conference held in Belgium in 1869, and a medal presented him by King Leopold at the time is now carefully preserved by his descendants. Major Taylor died March 17, 1890, and was buried with military honors. He was prominent in public affairs and for twenty years was in the town council and was also a magistrate. His wife was Jane Ramsay, daughter of James and Jane (Campbell) Ramsay. Her parents moved from Scotland to Australia, where they spent their last years. She went to Australia with her parents about 1860, taught



his birth in February, 1888, and is now affiliated with Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Michigan City Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Michigan City Council No. 56, Royal and Select Masons, Michigan City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, and Fort Wayne Consistory of the Scottish Rite. He is a charter member of Lake City Court No. 520 of the Independent Order of Foresters, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 432, and of the Ahksahewah Canoe Club.

As a republican in politics Mr. Taylor has at different times been identified with party affairs, and was especially active during McKinley's campaign. He was a member of the first county council established after the passage of the Legislature for that purpose about 1901. This council effected a reduction of \$105,000 in the county taxes. In the primary elections in 1917 Mr. Taylor was the choice of his party for mayor. He has also been instrumental in bringing about legal procedure to cause the authorities to cease to levy illegal taxes against the citizens of the county. During the recent war Mr. Taylor served as vice chairman of the committee for the sale of War Savings Stamps and secretary of the Liberty Loan Committees.

**ROBERT JOHN LOGAN.** Business, like war, is constantly recruiting younger men to positions in the ranks or as lieutenants and captains, and among the younger business men of Anderson one who might properly be considered at least a lieutenant in rank is Robert John Logan, head of the firm Logan & Morrison, plumbing and heating.

Mr. Logan was born at Akron, Ohio, March 15, 1889, son of J. R. and Mary (Waldschmidt) Logan. He is of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry. His grandfather, Robert J. Logan, was born in Scotland and on coming to America settled at Fredericksburg, Ohio. For a number of years he was engineer on an old line railway, now the C. A. & C. Railway. J. R. Logan also developed his talents as an engineer. As an employe of the great match king, Ohio C. Barber, of Akron and Barberton, he came to Wabash, Indiana, and constructed the United Boxboard and Paper Company of that city, and has been with that firm continuously now for over

thirty-one years. He and his wife are both living in Wabash.

Robert John Logan was only a baby when his parents moved to Wabash, and he grew up there, gaining his education in the public schools. In 1907 he graduated from high school, and in the same year entered DePauw University at Greencastle, where he spent two years. Leaving college in 1909, he found a position with an industrial plant at Wabash, at first as roustabout and trouble shooter, gradually worked up to the duties of bookkeeper and commercial manager. Two years later he was made manager of the local office. In 1913 he resigned, and removing to Anderson began the sale of gas appliances under the name The Anderson Gas Appliance Company at 1033 Main Street. When the supply of natural gas was exhausted he gave up that business and in March, 1917, established a corporation with a former employe, E. D. Morrison, under the firm name of Logan & Morrison, Incorporated. Mr. Logan is president. They bought the plumbing establishment of John H. Emmert, 46 West Ninth Street, and have continued at the same location but have greatly improved the service and facilities for handling all forms of heating and plumbing contracts, including electric heating. They have done a large amount of work for private individuals and also some contracts for the city and county.

In 1912 Mr. Logan married Helen H. Johnson, daughter of George B. and Alice (Greeson) Johnson, of Wabash, Indiana. Politically his vote is cast independently. Mr. Logan is affiliated with Wabash Lodge No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the Royal Arch Chapter. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**LEON B. SCHUTZ** is president and general manager of the Credit Apparel Company, a business that has had a rapid growth and prosperous career during the last four or five years, and has expanded until it now includes three large stores, at Anderson, Richmond, and Muncie.

A simple statement of the facts and experiences in the career of Leon B. Schutz needs no special comment, and the story stands by itself as a most inspiring and encouraging one, proving what a young man of much resourcefulness can accom-

plish in spite of difficult circumstances and even of repeated failures.

Mr. Schutz was born in Lithuania, Russia, July 15, 1887, a son of Benzion and Agee (Chones) Schutz. His parents are still living in the old country. His brother Moses was a soldier in the Russian army and is now a prisoner of war in Germany.

Mr. Schutz came to America alone in November, 1903, at the age of sixteen. For eight years he lived in New York City. His first opportunity to gain a foothold in that busy metropolis was as errand boy in a store. At the end of three weeks his employer committed suicide and he was out of a job. At that time three dollars a week paid his board and lodging. As stockboy in a cloak and suit factory he endured conditions only a short time, since he was subjected to menial tasks by his superiors that he felt it beneath him to continue longer. In the meantime he was acquiring some training in American ways, and his next work with better pay was in the woolen business. He kept working toward larger responsibilities, and finally was made a city salesman. He remained with that firm several years, until in the panic of 1907 he was displaced. He then went west to Chicago, and worked as a clothing salesman, a line of which he was totally ignorant, but where his ready adaptability and quick observation enabled him to become a fixture, and he was there about four years.

On returning to New York City Mr. Schutz married in 1910 Mary Gross, of Heightstown, New Jersey, daughter of William and Angie (Muckler) Gross. They have two children, Herbert born in 1913 and Emeline Dorothy, born in 1917.

Having gradually accumulated a small capital amounting to about \$1,000 Mr. Schutz after his marriage set up in the woolen business for himself on Worth Street in New York City. He was there a year and a half and then sought a better location for a business in Los Angeles, California. In the meantime he had spent his capital, and on returning to New York City went to work for the Regal Shoe Company as salesman at fifteen dollars a week. In two months time his record of sales was the best of any similar employe of the company. But he was not content to remain an employe, and in 1913 he came to Anderson and accepted the position of

manager of the People's Clothing Company. After 3½ years he took a partner and in 1917 established the Credit Apparel Company. The rapid growth of the business has enabled the firm to establish two branches, one at Muncie and one at Richmond, and they now have three large salesrooms with fine fixtures and employ about twenty-five clerks and others, and handle a splendid line of cloaks, suits, and men's clothing. The company does an immense business both in the country and city trade. Mr. Schutz is president of the corporation and is manager of the Anderson branch. He is buyer for all the stores.

Mr. Schutz is a republican. He is an orthodox Jew and Zionist, and is treasurer of Ahavath Achim Temple at Anderson. Fraternally he is affiliated with Veritas Lodge No. 735, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at New York City and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Anderson.

CLEMENT V. CARR. It is not merely his official position as sheriff of Wayne County which makes Mr. Carr one of the most widely known and appreciated citizens of that section of Indiana. He had a strong hold on the confidence and esteem of the community before he was chosen to the office of sheriff, and has shown business judgment and integrity through all the varied relationships of his life.

He was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 2, 1863, a son of Jacob G. and Katherine (Zeller) Carr. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was born on a farm, lived in one of the rural districts of Ohio until he was ten years old, when his parents moved to Wells County, Indiana, and there as a boy he assisted his father in working the 160 acre farm. At the age of eighteen, in 1882, he came to Richmond and learned the trade of molder in the plant of the Hoosier Drill Company. He remained with that one firm as one of its most reliable workers for thirteen years. He then took employment with the Jones Hardware Company. He gave up this business connection to go to Solomon, Kansas, and take charge of a large ranch of 4,220 acres owned by J. M. Westcott. This was one of the famous ranches of the Solomon Valley in Dickinson County, Kansas, near Abilene. Mr. Carr remained as its manager for five years, and for the next two

years was engaged in cattle raising at Boulder, Wyoming. Returning to Richmond in 1911, he began farming for himself on a place of 172½ acres near Richmond. He left the active management after five years to enter politics as primary candidate for the office of sheriff in 1916. There were ten aspirants for the republican nomination, and he won out over them all and in the succeeding election he defeated his democratic opponent, Ben Drischel, by 1,700 votes. In 1918 he was again successful at the primaries and defeated Isaac Burns for a second term by a similar plurality. The sheriff's office on all accounts has never been in better hands than since Mr. Carr took its management. He is a man of vigor, courageous and prompt in decisions, and thoroughly well qualified for his duties. On May 10, 1917, he was appointed chairman of the Wayne County Conscription Board No. 1, and had those duties throughout the war period. Mr. Carr is a popular member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and the Wayne Lodge of Moose No. 167. He is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Richmond.

He is properly proud of his fine family. February 27, 1883, he married Lillie A. Fasold, daughter of John Fasold of Richmond, Indiana. There were four children born to their marriage: Herbert A., born January 24, 1884, died at the age of twenty-one; Clifford H., born September 21, 1888, accounts for the star in the service flag in the family home. He graduated with the degree electrical engineer from the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan in 1907, and for several years was engineer of the sales department of the Allis-Chalmers Company at Kansas City. Early in the war he enlisted and is at present in the warrant office of the United States Navy. He married at Manhattan, Kansas. The two younger children of Mr. and Mrs. Carr are Katharine Zeller, now a junior in the Richmond High School, and Earle W., also a high school student, born in 1906, on the Westcott Ranch, Solomon, Kansas.

JAMES A. VAN OSDOL, an Indiana lawyer of over thirty years experience, has largely specialized his services in behalf of the Union Traction Company of Indiana since

that transportation system was put in operation. Mr. Van Osdol is general attorney for the company, with offices and headquarters at Anderson, and at one time was associated as a law partner with Charles L. Henry, who perhaps more than any other man was responsible for inaugurating the building of interurban electric lines which are now comprised in this splendid Union Traction System.

Mr. Van Osdol is of old Holland Dutch lineage, first established in the colony of New Jersey. The early records show that a member of the Van Osdol family was sent by the Dutch government to America for the purpose of testing clays with a view to the establishment of potteries. This pioneer Van Osdol was so well satisfied with the new country that he remained, and started the American branch of the family which subsequently moved to Pennsylvania, and later came down the Ohio Valley to Southern Indiana. Through most of the generations the family have been farmers.

James A. Von Osdol was born in Cass Township, Ohio County, Indiana, August 4, 1860, son of Boston Weaver and Rachel (Jenkins) Van Osdol. His early life was spent in the rugged and backwoods districts of Ohio County, and his early education was limited to the public schools there in winter terms, while his services found ample employment on the farm during the summer. In this way his life went on until he was seventeen years of age, when he obtained a certificate and began teaching school. This was a vocation he followed for six years in his native county. The last three years of that time he studied law at home privately, and in 1883 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Allyson. He had in the meantime moved to Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, and shortly he joined William D. Ward under the firm name of Ward & Van Osdol, which was continued until 1893. In the latter year Mr. Van Osdol moved to Elwood, Indiana, where he practiced for two years, and in 1895 moved to Anderson, and there became associated with Charles L. Henry and E. B. McMahan in the law firm of Henry, McMahan & Van Osdol. This firm was continued for two years. Mr. Van Osdol was associated from the first with Mr. Henry and other men in the organization of the Union Traction Company,



and early in the history of the organization was chosen its general attorney and has since been at the head of the legal department and in more or less intimate touch with all legal matters affecting the organization and operation of the present concern known as the Union Traction Company of Indiana.

Mr. Van Osdol is one of the directors of the Anderson Trust Company. In the spring of 1917 he was appointed chairman of the Red Cross organization in Madison County, and was also early appointed a member of the Indiana Advisory Committee of the American Red Cross. Under his leadership Madison County responded generously to every call of the Red Cross. He has been quite active in republican party affairs, and perhaps chiefly so while living in Southern Indiana. In 1888 he was elected superintendent of public schools of Switzerland County. Mr. Van Osdol is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, the Tourist Club of Anderson, the Rotary Club of Anderson, is president of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Vevay, and has membership in the First Methodist Church at Anderson. Mr. Van Osdol has been twice married. By his first marriage he has a son, Robert. In 1894 he married Mrs. Mary F. (Gould) Goodin, of Peru, Indiana. By her first husband she had a son, Donald Goodin. Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdol have one child, Gould J. Van Osdol, born in 1902.

REX D. KAUFMAN is sole proprietor of the Kaufman Hardware Company, a business which was established in Anderson many years ago by his father and in which he developed his own skill and capacity as a merchant. This is one of the large concerns of Eastern Indiana, and does both a retail and jobbing business in light and heavy hardware and mill supplies all over this portion of the state.

Mr. Kaufman was born November 14, 1884, at Kokomo, Indiana, a son of Dan T. and Eva (Turner) Kaufman. His father was a merchant for many years, and associated with George W. Davis as a partner in the Lion Store at Anderson from 1886 until on the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Davis took the dry goods department and Dan Kaufman the hardware and mill supply end, which he con-

tinued successfully until his death in June, 1915.

Rex D. Kaufman has three living sisters. He was educated in the public schools of Anderson, spending three years in high school. From early boyhood he had worked in his father's store, and at the age of eighteen took his place as a regular clerk therein and acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business. After his father's death he bought the business and has continued it under the same high plane it was run in his father's day. It requires the services of fifteen people to conduct the store. Mr. Kaufman is also a stockholder and vice president of the Wynne Cooperage Company at Wynne, Arkansas. He was president of the Anderson Club in 1916-17, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, is a Knight Templar Mason, has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, is a member of the Mystic Shrine, of Anderson Lodge No. 209, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is quite active in republican party affairs.

In 1912 he married Nondas E. Craft, daughter of William and Mary Craft, of Anderson.

PHILIP ZOERCHER is an Indianapolis lawyer who is one of the important contributions of Perry County to the capital city. Mr. Zoercher has long been prominent in public affairs in Indiana, has served in the State Legislature, as Supreme Court reporter, and is now a member of the board of state tax commissioners.

Mr. Zoercher was born at Tell City, Indiana, October 1, 1866, son of Christian and Mary Anna (Christ) Zoercher. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are still living.

Christian Zoercher was born in Bavaria, Germany, and grew up there until sixteen years of age. In order to escape compulsory military service he left the Fatherland and came to the United States in 1848. His first location was at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he worked at the cabinet maker's trade. After that he lived successively for short intervals at Cleveland and Cincinnati, and in April, 1866, moved to Tell City, Indiana, where he found employment in the shops of that town. While at Cincinnati he married,



*Philip Zorcher.*



several vacation seasons. At the age of sixteen he left public school altogether and went to work as clerk in the grocery department of a local department store. Later he transferred his services to the shoe department, and acquired much knowledge that he has been able to utilize ever since. For fifteen years he was with the Weiler Department Store at Hartford City, and much of that time was buyer and manager for the shoe department.

Having an ambition to get into business for himself, and having thriftily saved his money for that purpose, he opened his first stock of shoes only a block away from where he had been employed, and remained in business there for ten years under the name George L. Bonham, Popular Price Shoe Store, "On the Square." Mr. Bonham finally sold his business in Hartford City with the intention of going to California. He changed his mind, and contracted to buy an established business at Marion, Indiana. The agreement fell through and in 1914 he came to Anderson and established a new store at 815 Meridian Street. He was there two years, and the lease having expired he moved to his present location at the corner of Meridian and Ninth streets, the former location of the Anderson Banking Company. This store is headquarters for the W. L. Douglas shoes, and he has built up a trade that now seeks his goods from all the country surrounding Anderson, including large portions of Delaware, Henry and Marion counties.

In 1886 Mr. Bonham married Cora Belle Atkinson, daughter of James L. and Martha J. (Stevens) Atkinson. Her parents lived near Upland in Grant County. Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have four children: Ruth, who married Raymond A. Klefeker, of Oklahoma City; is the mother of two sons and three daughters; Martha, at home; James William, who was born in 1895, graduated from the high school in 1913 and is now associated with his father in business; and George L., born in 1908. Mr. Bonham is a republican, a member of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, having filled all the chairs and sat in the Grand Lodge of that order.

W. A. CLARK is an Anderson business man, proprietor of the W. A. Clark Transfer Company, a business which he has built up to a large service, though he began it with himself as sole operative and with his only equipment a horse and dray.

Mr. Clark was born at Anderson October 30, 1869, son of Henry and Margaret (Lee) Clark. He is of Scotch and English ancestry. The family before coming to Indiana lived in Darke County, Ohio. W. A. Clark received most of his education in country school No. 6 in Lafayette Township of Madison County. While getting his education he also worked on the home farm, and that was his experience and routine in life until he was about nineteen. His father also did a teaming business, and the son worked as a driver, but at the age of twenty-one came into Anderson and spent eleven months as an employe of the Big Four Railway Company. He was paid \$1.35 per day. Though the wages were small he managed to set aside a certain sum as saving and capital, and from that modest accumulation he bought his first horse and dray and began trucking. From that he has developed a service that would now require a number of horse drays and motor trucks, and is busy every working day in the year. His equipment and service are largely made use of by the various factories of Anderson.

March 25, 1895, Mr. Clark married Addie May McNatt, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Moore) McNatt. They have four children: Beulah Margaret, who is employed by her father; Ralph, born in 1903; Katherine Pauline, born in 1909; and Fred, born in 1913. Mr. Clark is an independent republican in politics and is affiliated with the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Mrs. Clark and daughter are members of the First Christian Church.

MICHAEL GEORGE O'BRIEN. In naming the prominent men of Anderson now in commercial life, account must be taken of those who are representative in professional as well as strictly business activity, and no better example can be presented than Michael George O'Brien, who is not only at the head of his own bond and brokerage business, but is identified officially or otherwise with a number of other stable concerns. Mr. O'Brien bears a name that in-

dicates Irish ancestry, and no one could take more genuine pride in having come from an old County Clare family, descended from Brian Boru. He is a vigorous broad-minded, generous-hearted man, college bred and widely read, and for many years devoted his brilliant talents to the work of the Christian ministry, in which he became favorably known all over and beyond the state.

Michael George O'Brien was born at LaFayette in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, July 15, 1862. His parents were Michael and Hannah (McMahon) O'Brien. In boyhood he attended the parochial school and afterward took a course in Professor Kennedy's business college at LaFayette. Subsequently circumstances so guided his life that he spent three years in a theological course, where he received his degree in 1887. Three years later he was ordained by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Fairmount, Indiana, a minister of that body and his first charge was at Peru, Indiana. Mr. O'Brien remained there for three years and then was transferred to the Wesleyan Church at South Wabash, where he spent three more years of earnest effort, and the next six years were spent ministering to the Wesleyan Methodist churches at Wabash, Lewis Creek and at Hope, Indiana.

In the meanwhile, through closer study of theological history and wider personal experiences, Mr. O'Brien came to the parting of the ways with the Wesleyan Church but was not ready to lay aside the burdens he had assumed when he had become a minister. Hence he turned to the Christian Church, with which religious denomination he united at Columbus, Indiana, and subsequently was pastor of the Central Christian Church at Kankakee, Illinois, for three years. During this latter period he became chaplain of the Eastern Illinois State Hospital, being an appointee of former Governor Deneen. This was his closing year of ministerial work.

During his entire period of service in the church Mr. O'Brien had been faithful and zealous, had increased membership and added to church property. He was beloved, trusted and admired wherever his pastorates had been located. But, even honest affection and real esteem will not, in modern days, provide sufficiently for the

normal needs of a growing family when supplemented merely by the very meager salary usually voted a minister in the above religious organizations, and this situation finally became so acute that Mr. O'Brien in self defense, determined to leave professional life entirely and embark in business, where a decided natural talent would give him opportunity to properly provide for those dependent upon him. Many protests assailed him, and among the influences that sought to break his resolve were flattering calls to several Chicago churches.

For two years Mr. O'Brien then served as district manager of the Illinois Life Insurance Company, and then went into business for himself, in the line of stocks and bonds, and for three years was junior partner in the firm of Hetherington & O'Brien, general brokers, at Kankakee, Illinois. From that city he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and in association with F. A. Wilcox of Akron and C. H. Waltes of Rochester, New York, organized what is now known as the Mansfield Rubber Company, of which he was one of the officials. He also was one of the organizers of the National Rolling Mill Company, of Mansfield, and served as its vice president for three years. In 1912 Mr. O'Brien came to Anderson, and has been practically interested here ever since. He assisted in the reorganization of the Shimer Wire and Steel Company, and served as vice president until the plant was moved from Anderson to Evansville, Indiana, and he continued with the company for four years, since when he has been a permanent resident of Anderson, and in 1917 opened his present bond and brokerage office. Among other Anderson enterprises in which Mr. O'Brien is interested is the Lincoln Motor Truck Company, of which he was one of the founders and is a director. The success which has attended Mr. O'Brien in his business undertakings has been gained through the honorable methods that might have been expected of a man of such high personal character.

Mr. O'Brien was married in 1885 to Miss Fidelia Smith, who was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, and is a daughter of Thomas and Lorena (Castor) Smith, the family being old settlers in that section. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and three daughters are married. In political life Mr. O'Brien is identified

with the republican party. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a Mason of high degree.

CHARLES HENRY SELL has had a long record of service as a merchant at Richmond, and has had an unusually varied and interesting experience during his career.

He was born at Anington in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1867, son of Francis M. and Charlotte (Bedell) Sell. He is of German and English-Scotch ancestry. He attended public schools to the age of twelve and then went to work in a grocery store. He made such progress that when he was fifteen or sixteen years old he managed a small store on his own responsibility. Then for ten years he was employed by M. C. Henley, serving as shipping clerk and in other capacities. He also learned the machinist trade, spending three years with Gaar, Scott & Company, and for one year was with the Robinson Machine Company. On leaving Richmond he was in Kansas City with the Economy Gas Burner Lamp Company a year, and with Swift & Company there one year, having charge of three small departments of that corporation.

In the meantime Mr. Sell had amused himself and acquired much skill as an amateur camera artist. He made this a source of much value to him while traveling through California on a vacation, and practically paid his expenses for a time with his camera in a general tour from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast. He finally returned to Richmond from Boston and established a grocery business of his own, borrowing the money. His first business was on the west side on Richmond Avenue, and he enjoyed unusual prosperity there for five years. He then opened the White Meat Market on Main Street, and a year later traded for a grocery and meat market on Swain Avenue. He has since continued this business, but since 1917 has been gradually relieving himself of his responsibilities with the expectation of retiring and enjoying his ten acre farm, where he raises pigs and chickens. He also owned a subdivision of forty-two lots, and has sold half of these lots for building purposes.

In 1905 Mr. Sell married Bertha Gaines, of Richmond. They have one child, Charles Drury, born June 3, 1917. Mr. Sell is an independent republican in politics, a mem-

ber of the First Christian Church, and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and Knights of Pythias at Richmond.

GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, M. D. The service of one of Indiana's greatest institutions, the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis, has been to a large degree the direct expression and the fruits of the ability, experience and administrative work of Dr. George F. Edenharter. Doctor Edenharter is now closing his twenty-fifth consecutive year as its superintendent. For sixteen years he held the office in recurring four-year terms, but in 1909 was re-elected for an indefinite term and since then for good and sufficient reasons there has been no re-election.

At this point it is not possible to do full justice to the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane or Doctor Edenharter's service as its administrative head. However it is possible to gather from the remarks and comments of men eminent in the profession and institutional administration some of the outstanding features of the work which may properly be mentioned here. Indiana was one of the first states to introduce an improvement upon the old methods of handling the insane by the establishment of a pathological laboratory and hospital for the sick insane. When this department was dedicated by the Marion County Medical Society in December, 1896, a noted Chicago specialist, Dr. L. Hektoen, in the course of his address said: "The present occasion marks the most significant step in the advancement and improvement of the humanitarian work in which institutions like the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane are engaged. The inauguration, under the present auspicious circumstances, of a fully equipped, substantial department of this hospital, built in accordance with the best modern views, reflects great credit upon the development of American alienism, upon the intelligence of the Board of Control of this institution and of its superintendent."

Some years later, in 1904, after the laboratory of pathology had been in operation and had shown its value, the speaker, Prof. Frank W. Langdon, M. D., before the Indianapolis Medical Society congratulated its members upon pioneer work being accomplished by the institution in the west. "How well it has been organized," said

this speaker, "and how well it is fulfilling its mission it is not necessary for me to tell you. The superintendent of this hospital is building his monument from day to day and year to year, not alone in the material structures devoted to pathological anatomy and the sick insane, but also by his devotion to the higher researches of neurologic and psychiatric medicine. These annual meetings of the leading medical society of Indiana under the roof of the most complete laboratory for psychiatric research of any hospital for the insane in our country are in themselves unique; they are also equally helpful and stimulating to the practitioner and the special student of nervous and mental diseases."

More significant still was the language used by the board of trustees in March, 1909, when they re-elected Doctor Edenharter for a fifth term as superintendent. After expressing their unqualified approval and commendation of his administration the board made record as follows: "The wards of the state entrusted to this institution receive the most modern and progressive treatment known to hospital practice; in fact, the work being done here is so favorably received by the profession that many leading alienists of not only this country but of other countries visit this hospital and in written communications and otherwise evidence their most hearty and enthusiastic approval of methods employed and results accomplished. These results are the outgrowth of the theories and plans of Dr. George F. Edenharter, put into practice, and in thus expressing ourselves we are endeavoring to give but the simple justice due him without over laudation."

In its editorial comment upon this action of the Board the Indianapolis News said: "The people of all parties have recognized that in Doctor Edenharter the state has found a man of unusual executive ability and devotion to the public service. Many suggestions have been made that his services be drawn on for larger duties. Possibly in the opinion of those who have the affairs of this hospital most at heart, there can be no greater service to the state than to see that the inmates have proper care and attention. At any rate Doctor Edenharter has practically given his professional career to this work. The state owes much to such men as he. It knows that with such

a man in charge an institution will be administered with the highest degree of efficiency and success. To supervise such a hospital involves self sacrificing labor and a lofty humanitarian spirit. Having found in Doctor Edenharter these qualities in eminent degree it is fortunate that the state can command his services."

Upon the twentieth anniversary of the dedication of the Pathological Department, held under the auspices of the Indianapolis Medical Society December 19, 1916, the following resolution was read by Dr. Charles P. Emerson and adopted by a rising vote: "On this, the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Pathological Institute of the Central Hospital for the Insane of Indiana, we, the members of the Indianapolis Medical Society, do extend to Dr. George F. Edenharter our heartiest congratulations on the splendid work which he is accomplishing.

"It was his prophetic vision which led him to honor the state of Indiana by the erection of the first pathological institute in direct connection with a hospital for the insane, the first in the United States. This institute and its yearly reports have and are exerting a wide influence in America.

"Through his plans the physicians of Indiana here have the opportunity to attend courses for the study and care of the insane.

"Through his co-operation the students of the Indiana University School of Medicine have opportunities to study psychiatry unsurpassed in any other medical school.

"This institution, with its pathological institute, its hospital for the sick insane, its exercise and amusement hall and its other pioneer features, owes much of its excellence and its educational value to the wise management of Doctor Edenharter, to whom we now extend our greetings."

Doctor Edenharter had been engaged in the private practice of medicine in Indianapolis for about seven years before his elevation to his present responsibilities. He was born at Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, June 13, 1857, son of John and Elizabeth (Roseberg) Edenharter. Doctor Edenharter attended the public schools of Ohio, finishing in Dayton. In 1878 he followed his parents to Indianapolis, and studied medicine in the Medical College of Indiana, where he was graduated M. D. in 1886. In 1904, in recognition of his ability and dis-

tinguished services in the cause of humanity and his effort in behalf of higher medical education and research work, Wabash College conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts. After graduation Doctor Edenharter opened his office in Indianapolis, and for several years did a general practice as a physician and surgeon. He was first appointed superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane on April 7, 1893. In the meantime he had for two years been attending physician and surgeon to the Marion County Asylum, for one year performed similar duties at the County Workhouse, and in 1889 was elected for two years as superintendent of the Indianapolis City Hospital, a position to which he was chosen with the unanimous vote of both the republicans and democrats of the City Council. Doctor Edenharter has been a democrat since casting his first vote, and from 1883 to 1887 was representative of the eighth ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was democratic nominee for mayor.

His eminence as a hospital administrator and in the care and treatment of the insane has enabled him to wield a great power and influence not only through the Indianapolis hospital but among similar institutions elsewhere in the state and in other states. It was at his suggestion and largely as a result of his advocacy that the Legislature in 1905 created a new district for the insane population, establishing the Southeastern Hospital. He was also influential in securing the amending of the bill providing for an epileptic village in such a way as to provide for the hopeful or curable cases rather than for the incurably insane epileptics assigned to the regular hospitals for the insane. It was largely due to his advice and effort that Indiana located her hospital for the criminal insane at Michigan City in preference to locating such an institution at the Hospital for Insane at Logansport.

Doctor Edenharter is widely known in professional circles, is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society, of which he has served as vice president for Indiana, and is a member of the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a thirty-third degree Scottish

Rite Mason and member of Capital City Lodge No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons.

June 6, 1888, Doctor Edenharter married Miss Marion E. Swadener, of Dayton, Ohio. She was born and reared in Ohio, daughter of Michael and Marie (Michel) Swadener. Mrs. Edenharter died September 27, 1909. She was the mother of one son, Ralph, born in Indianapolis July 19, 1889.

BENJAMIN A. RICHARDSON, who for half a century was a resident of Indianapolis, served the Eighty-Fourth Indiana Volunteers in the Civil war, was prominent in the Indiana National Guard and quartermaster general of Indiana under Governor James A. Mount during the Spanish-American war. As these facts indicate he had a career out of the ordinary in both experience and achievement. While the routine of his life ran smoothly and quietly for many years, death came suddenly as to a good soldier and in the form of a tragedy that brought sorrow to an entire community. General Richardson and his wife were driving their automobile from their home in Southport to Indianapolis when they were struck by a fast mail train on the Pennsylvania road and were instantly killed. This tragedy occurred October 29, 1918.

The Indianapolis News commenting editorially on this tragedy said: "A fine, genial gentleman, a man who kept his youth and never lost his temper—such was Benjamin A. Richardson, long time a citizen of Indianapolis. And through all his years as a soldier, occupant of a state office, and citizen he had lived a happy, unblemished life. The pathos of his taking off will not fail to impress the community. Here was a man that had been a participant in many battles of our great Civil war; who had lived beyond the three score and ten years period; who rarely knew illness though often in personal danger, and yet who met a violent death at a railroad crossing. With him also died his wife—a woman greatly respected for her many qualities. The state and especially the city owe Mr. Richardson a debt of affectionate remembrance. He was always ready to serve others. He lived the life of a patriotic, public-spirited citizen."

His paternal ancestors were of New England stock. The first American was Samuel Richardson, born in England in



1610, who came to New England about 1635. A surveyor by profession, he surveyed and laid out the Town of Woburn, Massachusetts, and was one of the founders of its first church. Samuel, Jr., was born in Woburn May 22, 1646. A son of his fourth marriage was David Richardson, who was born in Woburn April 14, 1700. Their son, Capt. Aaron Richardson, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, October 2, 1740, and was the father of Nathan Henry Richardson.

Lewis Richardson a son of Nathan Henry, was born in Oneida County, New York, in November, 1813. He married Mary Jane McElroy, who was born in Oneida County April 20, 1813, daughter of William and Esther (Austin) McElroy. After their marriage they lived on a farm in Wayne County, New York, in a locality still known as Richardson's Corners. In 1859 they moved to Delaware, Ohio, and during the Civil war their home was in Wayne County, Indiana. Mrs. Lewis Richardson died in Wayne County in 1862, her death being hastened by the loss of a son in the army and the departure of the younger son, Benjamin, to the front. Lewis Richardson afterward returned to Delaware, Ohio, took up the insurance business, and died at the home of his son in Indianapolis in 1890.

Benjamin Austin Richardson was born at Wolcott, Wayne County, New York, April 30, 1840. He attended district school there, had the routine discipline of the home farm, and after the family moved to Delaware, Ohio, he attended the town schools for two winters. He also attended school for a brief time at Dublin, Indiana. His mother sought to dissuade him from going into the army, but after his older brother, Nathan, had died he overcame her objections, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company C of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry. From that time he was in the army, later as a non-commissioned officer until mustered out at Indianapolis May 10, 1865. After the war he was appointed clerk in the office of Major Dunn, chief mustering officer, in the old Washington Hall, and remained to make the final report for Major Dunn to the government. Later he worked as bookkeeper, also attended night school and the Bryant and Stratton and the Purdy Business colleges at Indianapolis. For a number of years

he was collector and cashier for the Indianapolis Gas Light and Coke Company, but in 1876, seeking less confining employment, entered the real estate and insurance business. He was prominent in insurance circles forty years, and he also handled a large volume of real estate. The insurance firm was Richardson & McCrea and later Richardson, Kothe & McCrea.

Known as a successful business man, he was frequently honored with responsibilities outside of his private affairs. He was especially interested in military organizations, and was a member of the first military company organized at Indianapolis after the Civil war, of which company Benjamin Harrison was the captain. On July 29, 1882, he was made captain of Richardson's Zouaves of Indianapolis, and filled that position until he resigned November 10, 1883. This company gained a reputation under his instruction and won many laurels in competitive drills. It was the first northern company to make a trip to the south after the Civil war to compete in a military tournament, and was enthusiastically received and carried off many honors in the drill contest at Houston, Texas. Later he was commissioned major and made inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Governor Chase, and in 1897 Governor Mount appointed him quartermaster-general of Indiana during the Spanish-American war. He began his term February 1, 1897, and served until March 31, 1901, during which period his duties were ably and faithfully discharged.

General Richardson was one of the organizers of the Memorial Presbyterian Church in Indianapolis and was an elder at the time of his death. He was a member of the Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was active in Masonry and the Knights of Pythias, holding a number of official distinctions in the Uniform rank of the latter. He was a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Camp No. 80, Union Veteran Legion. He grew up in a democratic family but cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln while in the army. At one time he was trustee of the Indianapolis Home for Aged and Friendless Women. He also was a member of the Board of Governors of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, of which he had been a member for many years.

September 13, 1867, in Jackson County, Missouri, General Richardson married Miss Estelle Carpenter. She was born and reared in Delaware County, Ohio, her parents having moved to Missouri in 1866. She was descended from William Carpenter, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Later members of the family were participants in the Indian wars and the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Richardson died April 11, 1900, at the age of fifty-one. November 12, 1902, General Richardson married Miss Susan Ballard. Their life companionship was a most happy one and for a number of years Mrs. Richardson was distinguished by her interests and active work in college and church affairs. She was a trustee of the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio. She was a graduate of that college. She was born at Athens, Ohio, November 23, 1856, and was descended from William Ballard, who came to America as a member of Governor Winthrop's Colony.

General Richardson by his first marriage had six children. Three daughters died in infancy or early girlhood. The three sons are Nathan Henry, Benjamin A. Jr., and Sherrill E. Benjamin A. is a dental surgeon in Indianapolis, having received his education in the University of Pennsylvania, and Sherrill E. lives at Hartford City.

Nathan H. Richardson, the oldest son, was educated in Wabash College and since early youth has been engaged in the insurance business at Indianapolis. He is now secretary of the insurance department of the Bankers Savings & Trust Company. It was doubtless his father's noble example and encouragement that led him to take a deep interest in military affairs and he assisted in reorganizing the State Militia after the old National Guard was federalized for service in the European war, and is now a lieutenant in Company H in the Indiana State Militia. Nathan H. Richardson married Miss Callie Lee, a native of Peoria, Illinois. Her father, Fielding T. Lee, was a member of the old mercantile house of Eastman, Slacker & Lee of Indianapolis. Mr. Richardson is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**PHILIP T. COLGROVE.** Among the Indianans who have entered the ranks of the

legal profession and gained success is numbered Philip T. Colgrove, who was born at Winchester April 17, 1858. He is a graduate of Oliver College, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1879, on his twenty-first birthday. He afterward served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Barry County, was elected to the state senate in 1888, serving two terms, was a presidential elector in 1889, and has gained prominence as a political speaker.

Mr. Colgrove was elected grand chancellor of Michigan Knights of Pythias in 1888, and in 1896 was made supreme chancellor. He married Carrie M. Goodyear, and they have son and daughter, Lawrence and Mabel.

**WILLIAM H. AUGUR.** No one takes a greater interest in the present war activities of every American community than William H. Augur of Peru. As Mr. Augur from his local government position as postmaster views the passing soldiers and participates in the loyal and patriotic demonstrations of his home city he recalls many scenes of his boyhood when as a fifer he helped put enthusiasm into the boys who were marching away from his Indiana home to battle against slavery and for the Union.

In July, 1918, Mr. Augur was elected a member of the National Association of Civil War Mobiliana, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Augur was born at Laurel in Franklin County, Indiana, December 22, 1850, one of the eleven children of William S. and Jane McKinn. Augur, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was a butcher by trade and died in 1855. The mother passed away forty years later in 1895. Both were born in 1810.

William H. Augur lived in his native county until fifteen years of age. He attended the public schools and was eleven years old when the Civil war broke out. His native village of Laurel organized a martial band which became famous throughout the entire country. As a lad Mr. Augur learned to perform on a fife, and he became a member of this band, which assumed the troops raised from Franklin County to their place of starting for the front. Mr. Augur continued to keep up his practice on the fife, and for

years in Miami County whenever martial music was presented he participated as the regular fifer and has attended old settlers meetings, Grand Army of the Republic reunions and similar ceremonies without number. He has served as national fife major of the National Association of Civil War Musicians.

To complete his education Mr. Augur attended the Kuhn and Curran's Academy at Cincinnati for about five terms. In 1865 he and a brother came to Peru and engaged in the butchering business, this employment being interrupted somewhat by his school attendance and also by some work as a railroad man. However, he continued in the active ranks of local butchers until 1891, and for many years has been a member at large of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America. Through his musicianship he is also a member of Peru Local No. 225, American Federation of Musicians. Other fraternal associations are with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and the Royal Fellowship.

Mr. Augur is best known in Miami County through his long and effective public service. From March, 1891, to 1895 he served as city editor of the Miami County Sentinel, an office which by its nature was practically a public position. In 1895 he became deputy county clerk to Charles R. Hughes, and held that office until June 6, 1903. In 1902 he was elected county clerk, the term to begin January 1, 1904, because of the new law making all official terms of county officers begin at the first of the year. The term of Mr. Hughes had expired June 6, 1903, and in the vacancy thus created Mr. Augur was appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to serve until his own regular term of four years began. He was re-elected for a second term, and for eight years and seven months was clerk of courts of Miami County. By special election he was chosen city clerk of Peru in 1882, and was reelected in the spring of 1883, serving two years. On March 28, 1914, Mr. Augur was appointed postmaster at Peru, and took over the duties and responsibilities of that office on April 21, 1914. Thus the office has been under his administration for over four years. Mr. Augur has been very active as a democrat, having been elected chairman

of the Democratic Central Committee in 1910 and again in 1912.

December 22, 1873, he married Miss Eva Josephine Mason, of Mattoon, Illinois. They have four children: Ruby Louise, Charles J., Frederick O. and Josephine T. Ruby Louise married William A. Alexander, of Peru, Indiana, June 11, 1913. Josephine married J. Omer Cole, and they have two children, James Omer and Mary Josephine.

ALFRED M. GLOSSBRENNER. When the Glossbrenner family moved to Indianapolis in January, 1882, from Jeffersonville, Alfred M. Glossbrenner who was born in the latter town August 15, 1869, was a few months past twelve years of age. At Jeffersonville he had been in school for six years. His association with formal institutions of learning practically ended with his removal to Indianapolis.

The first occupation which he dignified and made a source of living income in Indianapolis was selling newspapers. He also worked as a cash boy in a large store. A year later he became an office employe of humble status and with a vague routine of duties. In these days much is heard of vocational education, by which boys are furnished a training fitted into the practical affairs of business and life. Led by ambition and energy Alfred Glossbrenner figured out a system of vocational training for himself while he was working for a living in stores and offices. As opportunity offered he applied himself to the study of bookkeeping, arithmetic and various other branches, the mastery of which he realized as a necessity to his continued advancement. While in the office he spent five nights a week in the study of commercial law.

The door of opportunity opened to him at the age of eighteen when he was taken in as bookkeeper and general office man with the printing house of Levey Brothers & Company. This business had recently moved from Madison to Indianapolis. It was not one of the biggest concerns of Indianapolis when Mr. Glossbrenner became identified with it. But he proved himself superior to his normal functions and was soon supplying some of the energy and ideas which promoted the upbuilding and broadening out of the concern. With the

growing success of the company his own position became one of larger responsibilities, and in the course of promotion he was made secretary and treasurer, and subsequently vice president and manager. Levey Brothers & Company is now one of the largest firms in the general printing and stationery business in Indiana, and much of the success of the house is credited to Mr. Glossbrenner.

In other ways he has proved himself a man of usefulness in his home city. He has always taken an active part in republican politics, and in 1898 accepted the nomination for state representative at a considerable sacrifice to his personal business affairs. During the Sixty-first General Assembly he made his influence felt in the promotion of many good measures. Mr. Glossbrenner is credited with having first formally brought the name of Albert J. Beveridge to the attention of the people of Indiana in connection with the honor of United States senator. He helped organize and largely directed the campaign which finally elected Mr. Beveridge to a seat in the Upper House of Congress April 28, 1906. In October, 1908, Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter appointed Mr. Glossbrenner member of the City Sinking Fund Commission.

He is well known in social and fraternal affairs, was treasurer of the Marion Club four years, is a member of the Columbia and other republican clubs, has been on the governing committee of the Board of Trade, is a member of the Commercial Club, is a Knight Templar Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

November 14, 1894, he married Miss Minnie M. Stroup, of Waldron, Indiana. Three sons were born to them, Daniel Independence Glossbrenner, born July 4, 1896; Alfred Stroup, born June 6, 1901; and George Levey, born September 15, 1904.

CHARLES H. WINTERSTEEN is a business man of Newcastle who has come gradually and through hard working energy and sound ability to his present position of prosperity. Mr. Wintersteen has a well established business as harness maker and dealer in automobile specialties and hardware, and his service in these lines is taken advantage of by patrons all over Henry and adjoining counties.

Mr. Wintersteen was born on a farm near Seven Mile in Butler County, Ohio, November 21, 1869, son of Daniel Y. and Hannah (Conover) Wintersteen. His paternal ancestors have been in this country four generations. His great-grandfather, Daniel Wintersteen, came from Germany and was a colonial settler in America. Most of the Wintersteens have been farmers, and that was the occupation of Daniel Y. Wintersteen. Charles H. Wintersteen attended public schools at Strawn in Henry County, where his parents located when he was a year and a half old. As was customary, he attended school in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer. At the age of seventeen an accidental injury kept him on crutches for nineteen months. During that time he began planning for some other career than farming, and in the spring of 1889 went to work to learn the harness making trade at Louisville in Henry County. In the fall of 1891 he went to Jay County, and for several years was associated with his father in farming a small place. Up to the fall of 1895 he continued farming, and between crops worked at his trade, walking seven miles from his home to Red Key to the shop. In April, 1896, Mr. Wintersteen opened a harness making shop at Louisville, Indiana, having a cash capital of only \$16 when he embarked on that enterprise. His business prospered from the start, and he had built it up to considerable proportions, when on August 14, 1890, he sold out to his former employe, R. Melvaine. After that he was again in business at Louisville, but on December 13, 1905, came to Newcastle and a few days later opened a new shop across the street from his present location. In 1908 he moved to an adjoining building and in 1914 came to his present headquarters at 1411 East Rice Street. He handles a large line of general harness goods, also makes and repairs harness, and has also developed an important department in supplying automobile specialties and hardware.

Mr. Wintersteen married April 27, 1897, Hattie Cherry, of Dublin, Indiana. They have one son, Paul Homer, who is now a junior in the Civil and Electric Engineering Department of Purdue University. He graduated with honors from the Newcastle High School. While at Purdue he is also taking the regularly prescribed course of military training, and is thus getting ready

to serve his country in the way that his abilities and training best fit him. Mr. Wintersteen has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Eagles. He is a member of the First Christian Church of Newcastle and in politics is a republican.

**JOSEPH N. TILLET.** The soldier receives his "honorable discharge" to signify that his term of service has been faithfully fulfilled. The civilian goes on working to the end, or merely retires, without any special mark or recognition of the fact. Many men fairly win "honorable retirement" even if they do not have a certificate to that effect.

One of these who can now enjoy dignity and ease is Hon. Joseph N. Tillett of Peru, who has practiced law in Miami County nearly thirty years and has to his credit two terms of faithful service as a circuit judge. Since leaving the bench in 1914 Judge Tillett has given some attention to his private practice as member of the firm Tillett & Lawrence, but as a matter of personal enjoyment he takes more pleasure and pride in looking after his farm of 350 acres adjoining Peru and raising corn and wheat than in the law.

That farm means the more to Judge Tillett because it was the scene of his birth. He was born November 27, 1865, youngest of the seven children of William and Elizabeth (Grimes) Tillett. His grandparents were James and Susannah (Buck) Tillett, natives of Virginia and representatives of old Virginia families. William Tillett was also a native of Virginia. James Tillett brought his family to Indiana in the early years of the last century, first locating in Wayne County, and in 1834 coming to the fringe of settlements along the Wabash Valley in Miami County. He acquired a tract of wild land in Peru Township and put up with the inconveniences of log cabin existence for several years. James Tillett and wife both died in Miami County. He was a Jacksonian democrat, and both his son and grandson have followed him in those political principles. James Tillett was one of the early county commissioners of Miami County.

William Tillett, father of Judge Tillett, was still a boy when brought to Miami County. The schools of his day by no means measured up to those of his mature years, but what he failed to gain in the

way of thorough book learning he made up in practical knowledge of all the secrets and mysteries of the forest which surrounded him. He was distinguished as a skillful hunter, and gained his share of the honors of the chase in times when the woods of Miami County were filled with deer, wild turkey and other game. As a farmer and good citizen he was equally successful and lived a life of usefulness and honor, though without specially dramatic events. He died February 6, 1903. His wife, a native of Ohio, died March 30, 1901. She was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was on the old homestead near Peru that Joseph Newton Tillett spent his boyhood, attending the district schools, the public schools of Peru two years, and in 1883 entering old Wabash College at Crawfordsville. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from that institution in 1888 and during the next two years studied law at the University of Michigan. His law degree was granted with the class of 1890.

Admitted to the Indiana bar, Judge Tillett at once began practice at Peru, being associated with Nott N. Antrim under the name Antrim & Tillett until 1894. In that year Judge Tillett was elected prosecuting attorney, and was re-elected and served two consecutive terms. In that office he made a record as a thoroughly capable, diligent, efficient and impartial official, a record which followed him when he left office to resume private practice and brought him in 1902 the well merited honors of election as judge of the Fifty-First Judicial Circuit. Judge Tillett presided over the bench for six years, and was re-elected for a second term in 1908.

Judge Tillett has given his political allegiance to the same party which commanded the support of his father and grandfather. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Peru. On August 10, 1893, he married Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, of Washington, Indiana. They have two children, Lois Elizabeth and Robert Baldwin.

**EDWARD R. THOMPSON** for many years has enacted the role of a merchant in Richmond, and is now senior partner of Thompson & Borton, dealers in men's and boy's clothing and furnishings.

Mr. Thompson, who has spent practically

all his life in Wayne County, Indiana, was born at Webster in that county in October, 1862. He is a son of John M. and Mary Charlotta (Davis) Thompson. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His ancestors first settled in North Carolina. His grandfather was Robert Thompson. John M. Thompson, his father, settled at Washington, now Greens Fork, Wayne County. He served as a Union soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Infantry during 1863-65.

Edward R. Thompson was the next to the youngest in a family of eight children, and received his early education in the public schools of Webster and the old Friends Academy. At the age of twenty he was a country school teacher, and followed that work for three years in Wayne and Grant counties, Indiana. He acquired his first mercantile training as a salesman for the Richmond clothing merchant Sam Fox at wages of \$4.50 a week. He was with Mr. Fox for five years and then continued at the same location with the firm of Beal & Gregg for five years. He had worked hard, had made the best use of his opportunities and experience, and with a modest capital he formed a partnership with William Widup under the name Widup & Thompson at 803 Main Street. This firm continued and prospered for ten years, after which the partnership was dissolved. Then on account of his wife's health Mr. Thompson went South and was retired from business for about seven years. In 1916, after the death of his wife, he returned to Richmond and opened a store at 625 Main Street. After a year and a half Mr. Fred R. Borton bought the interest of his partner and since July, 1917, the business has been conducted as Thompson and Borton.

In 1895 Mr. Thompson married Adah Heard, daughter of Dr. George and Emma (Borton) Heard of Richmond. She died February 19, 1915, the mother of one daughter, Ardath S. Mr. Thompson is an independent republican and is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

**HORACE G. HARDY.** Several Indiana communities have known Horace G. Hardy as a successful and enterprising business man and citizen. He is now proprietor of the H. G. Hardy Hardware, Plumbing, Tinware and Farming Implement business, the largest of its kind at Pendleton.

Mr. Hardy was born at Markleville in Madison County, Indiana, in 1874, son of S. F. and Rebecca (James) Hardy. He is of Scotch ancestry. The Hardys settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times. His grandfather, Neal Hardy, in early days walked the entire distance from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and for a time did farm labor in this state. He then went back to Pennsylvania to claim his bride, Miss Roberts, and brought her to his chosen home in Indiana in a two horse vehicle. They located two miles east of Pendleton, where Neal Hardy cleared up a farm from the wilderness. He had eighty acres, and he lived there, a prosperous and highly respected citizen, until his death on December 4, 1860.

S. F. Hardy, one of six children, grew up on the home farm in Madison County. He was a man of somewhat adventurous disposition and made two trips to the mining regions around Denver, Colorado. On these trips, made before the days of trans-continental railroads, he traveled by ox team from St. Louis. He was quite successful as a miner and invested his proceeds in lots in the new Town of Denver. This property had he retained it would have made him very well to do. After his mining experience he worked on a farm in Indiana until 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry as a sergeant. He was all through the war, was twice wounded, and made a most creditable record as a soldier that is a matter of special pride to his descendants. He was not mustered out until 1865. After the war he engaged in general merchandising at Markleville, and in 1904 retired and moved to Pendleton, where he died in 1908. He retained his interest in the business at Markleville until his death. His widow is still living at Pendleton.

Horace G. Hardy was third in a family of eight children, six of whom are still living. He got his early education in the public schools at Markleville, also attended the noted Spiceland Academy in Henry County, and from 1895 to 1897 was a student in Indiana State University. On leaving college he returned to Markleville, and was associated with his father in the store until 1905. He then engaged in business for himself, handling buggies, hardware and implements. After five years he removed to Tipton, Indiana, and as a stockholder and director in the Binkley Buggy

Company was its traveling representative over Indiana and Illinois for a year and a half. Selling out these interests, Mr. Hardy returned to Pendleton in 1910 and bought the old established hardware business at J. B. Rickey on Pendleton Avenue. Two years later he moved to his present location and has kept expanding and increasing his business until he now handles all classes of general hardware, has facilities for tin, plumbing, heating and other services, and also has a department devoted to harness goods. Mr. Hardy is a stockholder in the Pendleton Trust Company and has various other interests, including a good eighty-acre farm a mile and a half east of town.

This company also respects his record of public service. He has been township trustee since 1914, and was president of the Town Board in 1910. From 1907 to 1910 he was president of the Pendleton Gas Company. He is a member of the Pendleton School Board and president of the Library Board, and everything that concerns the welfare of the community is certain to enlist his hearty and active cooperation. Mr. Hardy has filled all the chairs of his Masonic Lodge and is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Markleville, with the Sons of Veterans, and is a member of the Sigma Nu College fraternity of Indiana University. Mr. Hardy comes of a long line of Hicksite Quakers and is himself a member of the same faith.

MYRON G. REYNOLDS. In Indiana's great industrial history few names of more importance will be found than that of the late Myron G. Reynolds of Anderson. Mr. Reynolds possessed the genius of the inventor, the persistence of the true and tried business man, had faith in his dreams and his ability, and in the course of his lifetime was able to translate his visions into effective realities and was regarded as one of the most fortunate as well as one of the most useful men of the state.

He represented an old and prominent family of Wayne County, Indiana, where he was born June 16, 1853. Mr. Reynolds closed his useful life at the age of only sixty-four years. His parents were Brazila and Lydia (Layton) Reynolds. They were both born in New Jersey and were early

settlers in Wayne County, Indiana. Brazila Reynolds was a millwright by trade and followed that occupation for many years at Williamsburg.

With only a common school education Myron G. Reynolds perfected himself in the blacksmith's trade in his father's carriage works at Williamsburg. He remained with his father, working steadily year after year until he was twenty-five years old. He and a brother then conducted a planing mill, and his experience continued in the routine of mechanical trade and industry for a number of years. Myron G. Reynolds rendered his greatest service to the world when he invented a gas governor. That was in 1890. There was no question of its effectiveness and its perfection judged by every requirement of service. However, as is usually the case capital was shy of a practically unknown inventor and untested invention. Mr. Reynolds located in Anderson in 1890, and after much persistent work and effort secured a backer for his invention. The market came practically as soon as the product was ready for it and for a quarter of a century the Reynolds Gas Governor has stood every test of utility and service and has been distributed in practical use all around the world. The corporation to manufacture it was known as the Reynolds Gas Regulator Company, and it was one of the primary industries of Anderson. Mr. Reynolds was its president and general manager for a number of years, and afterward became sole owner.

The Reynolds Gas Regulator Company, of which Mrs. C. B. Reynolds is now secretary and treasurer, are manufacturers of artificial gas governors and natural gas regulators for all kinds of pressure reduction, the present output being based on the original inventions of Mr. Reynolds. Those inventions made possible the control of artificial as well as natural gas, and the system and processes are now used in all the large cities, such as Chicago and St. Louis. In working out the invention and in building up the industry based upon it Mr. Reynolds expressed the best of his genius and character. He had that pride which is an essential quality of the true manufacturer, and felt that his regulator industry was to be his real monument in the world and his contribution to the welfare of humanity. It was characteristic of him that he showed



*M. G. Ryndke*



representatives at Indianapolis in 1917 Mr. Alldredge was assigned on committees on cities and towns, chairman of the loan and trust committee, committee on mileage and per diem. The most distinctive work he did in that session was to draw up the bill which was at first known as the Alldredge Woman's Suffrage Bill. When this became law it was known as the McKinley Bill, but Mr. Alldredge was the real author of the essential features of the law, the provisions of which place Indiana among the list of progressive states which share the electoral privileges and responsibilities with both sexes. Mr. Alldredge also introduced and succeeded in having passed the bill raising the amount allowed Civil war veterans and their wives for burial and cemetery expenses. The old allowance was \$50, and it was raised to \$75. Mr. Alldredge was regarded as one of the hardest working and most studious members of the Legislature, and impressed his ability upon much of the work done in the 1917 session.

Mr. Alldredge has long been interested in politics, and good government, and is a successful business man of Anderson. He was born on a farm in Mount Pleasant Township, Delaware County, Indiana, February 15, 1875. His parents were John and Susanna (Baxla) Alldredge, of Delaware County. The Alldredge ancestry is a distinguished one, coming originally from England. The first American of the name was Edmund Alldredge, who came from Northern England, settled in North Carolina, and served as a private in the Revolutionary war. He fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. It is said that he took with him as a souvenir from that battlefield a British powderhorn embellished by a brazen deer on one side.

A local historian whose researches delved into the records of some of the veterans of the War of 1812 in Delaware County, a few years ago published the following regarding Edmund Alldredge, grandfather of John S. Alldredge and a son of the Revolutionary soldier just mentioned. According to this account Edmund, Jr., was born April 2, 1784, in North Carolina. His fundamental education was limited, but all his life he was a wide reader. Hearing of the fertile country in Indiana he set out on horseback and rode the entire distance. When he arrived in what is now Delaware County the community known as Muncie-

town, now Muncie, did not contain more than half a dozen houses. He entered a fine tract of land and secured a patent from the government. He had made the acquaintance of a young lady near Cincinnati, Miss Jane Mulford. They were married October 4, 1810, and the wedding trip was a journey on horseback from her father's house to the new home in the woods. They became the parents of ten children: Francis B., Elijah, Hiram, William, Isaac, Kezia, Mary, John, Elizabeth and Edmund, Jr. When the second war for independence was declared Edmund, Sr., joined the standard of General Harrison. He suffered much during the campaign in Michigan, and refusing promotion he served in the ranks until peace was declared. When he returned home his oldest son did not recognize him with his buckskin clothes, soldier equipment and his Indian tomahawk. He again took up farming and stock raising and prospered until 1833, when a scourge of milk sickness visited the community and in a little more than a year five of his family, including his wife, died. He married three times after that. This veteran of the War of 1812 died March 30, 1858, at the age of seventy-four, his death being the result of an accident when he fell from a load of hay. His last words to his son John were: "I am going to rest, having no fear of death." He was a worthy, honest man, absolutely truthful, trusted and respected by his neighbors, and a faithful Christian. In politics he was an ardent whig, despising slavery and doing all in his power against it. Of his kindred only two now remain, Edmund F. Alldredge of Muncie and J. S. Alldredge of Anderson.

John S. Alldredge in the maternal line is descended from James Turner, who was an English sailor and who later came to the colonies and fought on the American side in the Revolution. Mr. Alldredge's grandmother, Catherine (Turner) Baxla, had six brothers and three brothers-in-law who were soldiers in the War of 1812, and one of them was Col. James Turner after whom Jamestown, Ohio, was named.

John S. Alldredge grew up in the country district of Mount Pleasant Township, attended the district schools there, also the Muncie High School and the Muncie Normal School, and finished with a business course in the Indiana Business College. In 1892, at the age of seventeen, he began

teaching in country districts, and subsequently studied law with Judge Templar at Muncie. Mr. Alldredge was admitted to the bar in 1898, and soon afterward was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Delaware County, and gained valuable experience during the four years he spent in that office.

In 1906 he removed to Anderson, and since then has been actively engaged in the real estate business. Among other experiences he was for five years a mail carrier, and at one time was state delegate at large to the National Letter Carriers Association. His real estate business has grown and increased from year to year, and he has handled a large volume of important transactions in that field. His offices are in the Union Building at Anderson. Mr. Alldredge owns several fine farms comprising several hundred acres of land near Anderson, and has considerable other property interests.

In politics he has always been a republican, with rather decided independent proclivities. At the age of twenty-one he was elected a member of the County Committee in Delaware County. In 1907 he was candidate for the nomination of mayor at Anderson, and practically had the nomination within his grasp, but in the end turned the strength of his following to a rival candidate. In 1910 he was nominated for the office of county treasurer, but was defeated in that year of Democratic landslide. However, he ran far ahead of his ticket.

In 1895 Mr. Alldredge married Esther Louella Wellborn, daughter of Rev. John R. and Malinda H. Wellborn. Her father was for many years a prominent member of the Church of the Disciples of Dunkard Landing, and at the time of his death in 1886 was pastor of the church of the Disciples at Anderson. Mrs. Alldredge was born in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Alldredge have two children, Linda Ella and Stephen George, the latter born in 1912. The daughters are now residing at home. The sons are at Anderson, and Mr. Alldredge has a grandchild, John Wellborn Alldredge, born March 15, 1917.

Charles H. Church was born in Indiana, and in 1887 he removed to Muncie, where he has since resided.

cashier of the Delaware County National Bank at Muncie. This is an institution with a capital of \$150,000 and is the oldest bank of continuous business in Delaware County. It was organized April 14, 1887, as a state bank, and has been under a national charter since 1892. Some of the foremost citizens and business men of Delaware County have always been connected with its board of directors. Charles H. Church was the first cashier, and well informed men have given him much of the credit for the fact that the bank has weathered all financial storms and has acquired and retained the complete confidence of the business public.

Mr. Church has been a resident of Indiana as long as he has been cashier of this bank. He came to Muncie when it was just beginning its unprecedented growth and development as a center of the natural gas district. In 1887 it had a population of 8,000 while today its population is over 30,000. Mr. Church, like his bank, has kept his interests enlarging and growing with the development of his city and has a recognized place among the effective workers for the city's welfare.

Mr. Church was born in Chenango County, New York, at a place called Church Hollow, in honor of his family. His father, William Church, was a prominent man in that section of New York state. He was a merchant and for many years the postmaster of Church Hollow. He also served as county sheriff. He was a free thinker with the forces battling against slavery before the war, was a whig in politics and afterwards a republican, and was a close friend and personal friend of Horace Greeley.

Charles H. Church was educated in the common and state schools of his native state, and from early manhood to the present has his business interests have been connected with banking and finance. In 1872, when he moved to Ohio, he organized the First National Bank of the Republic in that state. He was its first cashier and manager of this bank until it came to Muncie. Mr. Church organized the Muncie Savings and Loan Association in 1888 and became its treasurer, and is still treasurer and a director. He was one of the charter members of the Indiana Bankers Association, and was connected with

president of the association. His opinions have frequently been quoted on financial matters, and in any gathering of men of business or bankers he is a conspicuous figure.

Mr. Church is a Knight Templar Mason, has been very active in the different branches of that order, and in politics has been a republican since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. In December, 1918, Mr. and Mrs. Church celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Church before her marriage was Miss Lou Tyler, daughter of Henry P. and Ann Tyler of Norwalk, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Church have two sons, William and Ernest. William is engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Peru, Indiana and Ernest is living in Denver, Colorado.

DAVID M. ISGRIGG, long prominent in the lumber industry at Indianapolis, represents a pioneer family of the city.

His father, the late James A. Isgrigg, was one of the early lumber merchants of Indianapolis. The Isgrigg family came to America from England in 1725, and for a number of generations they lived in Maryland. There were soldiers of the name who fought for independence during the Revolution, and one of the family, Daniel Isgrigg, came to the Ohio River country with Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1789. James A. Isgrigg was born on a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio, February 2, 1830. In 1849 he joined the army of gold seekers and crossed the western plains to California. After his experiences in the gold mines he returned by way of Panama and New York City, and he had to show for his hardships and adventures in California about \$1,000.

In 1853 James A. Isgrigg came to Indiana and entered the lumber business at Indianapolis. For a time he was in business at Market Street and the Big Four track, and later his yards were on Fourteenth Street and Senate Avenue. He was a successful business man and equally esteemed for his public spirit and his honorable and upright character. He retired from business in 1899 and died July 24, 1908. James A. Isgrigg married Julia Noble, now deceased. For nearly half a century he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a member.

David M. Isgrigg was born at Indianapolis November 6, 1859, grew up in his native city and attended public schools, and in the course of his business career spent a number of years in New York City and Chicago. He followed in the footsteps of his father as a lumber merchant, and for a number of years conducted one of the most extensive retail lumber yards in the city, on Northwest Avenue and Twenty-First Street. Politically he is a republican.

WILLIAM E. HANEY. It is thought that many produce either comfort or dismay that forces put in motion long ago are, by one of the primary laws of physics, still producing results. That fact is a supreme justification of history. Otherwise a busy and preoccupied people might well forget the past as having no relation or consequence in the present. But the truth is that the civilization of today was produced in large part by the men of yesterday. The living present is only a narrow fringe between the great dead past and the looming future. The older the community or state the more it owes to the forces and personalities which were at work before this generation came on the stage.

In the City of Logansport there were two notable names that thus belong in the era before the present generation. One was William W. Haney and the other his son, the late William E. Haney. The former was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1809, and died at Logansport April 20, 1889. His only son, William E. Haney, was born at Lewisburg, Indiana, December 28, 1837, and died at Logansport March 16, 1916. The surviving representative of the family in Logansport is Mrs. Jessie M. Uhl.

William W. Haney was a son of Joseph and Mary (Weaver) Haney. Being people of small means they were unable to provide their son with any education except that of the primitive local schools. But William W. Haney grew up and lived in a time when brains and energy were more important than conventional culture. He possessed keen perception and a fine memory, excelled in his judgment of men, and was a master in handling large and complicated affairs. During his youth he lived on a farm and developed a fine physique. After his farm experience he worked in a hotel,

clerked in a store, and at the age of seventeen joined the engineering corps engaged in the construction of a portion of the Pennsylvania Canal between Easton and Bristol. For a time he also boated coal along the river. He was made superintendent of a division of the Pennsylvania Canal, then resumed coal transportation, again had supervision of a branch of the canal, and carried out a contract for the construction of the Delaware and Raritan canal feeder.

Such was his training and experience before coming West. He arrived at the Village of Peru, Indiana, July 4, 1835. He had made the journey by steamboat, flatboat and pirogue. The great improvement then talked of on every hand was the proposed building of the Wabash Canal. Mr. Haney soon had a force of men engaged in construction work, supplying stone for the Peru dam and later taking a contract for a section of the canal at Lewisburg. When that was completed he engaged in merchandising at Lewisburg, selling goods both to the white and Indian population.

July 15, 1851, William W. Haney established his home at Logansport. For a time he was a merchant, but his chief interests were as a dealer in real estate and as a private banker. For several years he was president of the Logansport branch of the old bank of the State of Indiana. The energy and native resources of his mind were indicated by the fact that he picked up in this busy career a substantial knowledge of the law and was admitted to the bar soon after locating at Logansport. He never had more than a limited office practice, but used his knowledge of the law advantageously in his own affairs. He was for many years a member and leading supporter of the Broadway Methodist Church at Logansport.

Through all his material activities ran the golden thread of a splendid character. What he was as a man and citizen was well described by his old friend Judge D. P. Baldwin in remarks delivered after the death of Mr. Haney. "The late Mr. Haney was a remarkable man in many respects. This is proved by the grand fortune he accumulated in this little city where money is scarce and riches the exception. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Haney had the best financial brain of any man that, at least in my time, ever lived in Logansport.

At seventy-nine years, and until his last sickness, his mind was as clear and as quick as that of any man in middle life. Mr. Haney's honesty was very remarkable. No scandal was ever connected with his great fortune. His word was sacred. He took no undue advantages. He was a remarkably friendly man, he was as kind and sociable with a tramp as with a millionaire. He did not know what pride was any more than he knew what deceit and double dealing were. He was always clean-mouthed. No one ever heard him retailing scandal or speaking unkindly. Mr. Haney's great wealth brought upon him, as wealth or exceptional success always does, a great weight of envy or rallery, but he took it good humoredly. No one ever knew him to get angry or excited, and much less vindictive or sullen. No one knew better of good and ill of life and humanity. Mr. Haney did not pretend to be anything else than a business man and never sought office or promotion of any kind. He did not set up to be a charitable man any more than a talented man, and yet his kindly voice, friendly ways, and unquestionable honesty gave him a happy and honored old age, and made him a general favorite with all classes."

December 13, 1836, he married Miss Louisiana Fidler, who survived him a number of years. They had only two children, Maria Emma, who died a number of years ago, and William E.

The late William E. Haney had all the qualities of native ability and character which distinguished his father. He was educated in the common schools, attending school at Logansport after 1851. His first business venture with his father was in the produce business in 1859, but soon afterward he engaged in farming in Cass County, and continued that occupation about twelve years. On his return to Logansport he was for a brief time in the boot and shoe business, later a broker, and more and more became associated with his father in handling their extensive enterprises. When his father died the management of the entire estate devolved upon him, and he handled it as the just and righteous steward, and justified his accounting by the highest moral as well as business standards. For all the means and influence he possessed he exercised them with the most unassuming manner and stu-

diously avoided all honors associated with politics or public life. He voted as a republican, and his only fraternal connection was with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

April 5, 1859, he married Miss Christina Conrad. Her father, William Conrad was one of the pioneer settlers of Cass County. Mrs. Haney died in the spring of 1871, the mother of eight children. Six of these children died in infancy and early childhood. The two to reach adult age were Carrie E. and Jessie M. Jessie M. is a resident of Logansport, at 730 Broadway, and is the widow of Miller Uhl, of the well known Uhl family of Cass County.

JOHN H. PETERS, a former postmaster of Michigan City, has been identified with the working business affairs of that community since early days, and is one of the oldest and one of the most highly respected residents.

He was born in the Village of Schwinkendorf in the Province of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. His father was a stone cutter by trade and spent all his life in Germany. The mother survived her husband and afterward came to America with her two daughters and spent her last days in Michigan City.

John H. Peters attended school steadily to the age of fourteen, after which he learned the stone cutter's trade under his father. He worked at the trade in his native land until he was eighteen years old, and then left home to come to America. He was nine weeks on a sailing vessel before reaching Quebec, and from there he went to Rochester, New York. He was a stranger, had practically no resources after paying his expenses over, and was unable to speak the English language. He was an apt scholar and by experience and practice quickly acquired a knowledge of the new language and also adapted himself quickly to American customs and ways. For two months he worked on a railroad and then came to Michigan City. Michigan City at that time had only a few hundred inhabitants, and a large part of the present site was covered with woods, while game of all kinds was abundant in the surrounding country district. Even deer was still found in this locality.

Mr. Peters entered railroad work and had charge of the local yards making up

trains, and finally was promoted to ticket seller. He officiated at the ticket window for twenty-one years. He then resigned the railroad service to engage in business as a grocery merchant on Franklin street. In company with M. C. Follet he erected a business building on the west side of that street between Fourth and Fifth streets. After being a grocery merchant for about a year he sold out and then bought an interest in a shoe business with his son-in-law, W. J. Fealock. The firm of Fealock and Peters continued for nine years, after which Mr. Peters sold out and has since devoted his time to his private interests. He was appointed postmaster of Michigan City by President Arthur in January, 1884, and held that office two years.

At the age of twenty-one he married Henrietta Oppermann. She was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, daughter of Henry Oppermann, who on coming to the United States located at Michigan City and spent his last days there. Mrs. Peters died in 1885. For his second wife he married Mary O'Connell. She was born at Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Alice (Carroll) O'Connell, natives of Ireland, her father of Limerick and her mother of Louth. Her parents on coming to America settled in Massachusetts, where her father died. Later her mother married Michael McHenry, and in 1869 moved to Michigan City, where both of them died.

Mr. Peters' three children are by his first marriage. They are Herman, Emma and Minnie, six others were born to this union but died when small. Minnie became the wife of W. J. Fealock and died leaving four children, named Arthur, Walter, Florence and Henrietta.

Mr. Peters has been a staunch republican ever since receiving the gift of American citizenship. He represented his ward in the City Council four years.

WILLIAM H. INSLEY is founder and head of one of Indiana's distinctive industries, The Insley Manufacturing Company at Indianapolis. It would be instructive to deal with this company somewhat at length for more reasons than one, not only because of its present size and the scope and serviceableness of its output, but also as reflecting and illustrating the remarkable possibilities of growth that proceed from the



Richard H. H. H.



CHARLES I. SMITH first became identified with business affairs at Anderson as book-keeper for a produce house. Later he acquired an interest in the business, which he had learned from the ground up, and is now a member of the firm Moulton & Smith Company, wholesale fruits and vegetables. At the same time he has acquired numerous other business connections, and is one of the men of Anderson whose interests are most widespread and who exert a large influence over business affairs both in that city and elsewhere.

Mr. Smith was born at Muskegon, Michigan, in October, 1879, son of Andrew C. and Gertrude R. (Kratz) Smith. He is of German ancestry. His father came from Germany at the age of five years and lived in Detroit, Michigan, until he was thirty, developing a business there as a wholesale meat and provision dealer. He died at Muskegon, Michigan, November 15, 1917.

Charles I. Smith, who is one of four brothers, was educated in the public schools of Muskegon, including high school. His business experience began very early. He was only fourteen when he went to work for the firm of Moulton & Riedel of Muskegon. They were produce merchants, and his first work was driving a truck. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of the business in all details, and after three years the company had so much confidence in him as to send him to Anderson as book-keeper of the branch store. He began work here October 6, 1897, when he was only eighteen years old. In 1904 Mr. Smith bought the Riedel interest in the local business, acquiring that interest on credit. The firm was organized as Moulton & Company. Their location is at 116-18 Main Street, and with subsequent expansions the firm does business with thirty-nine towns over this section of Indiana. The company was incorporated in 1912, with Mr. Smith as secretary and treasurer and owner of half the stock.

In the meantime his services have been sought by a number of other business organizations. He is a stockholder and director of the Madison County Trust Company, the American Playground Device Company, the Rolland Title Company of Anderson, the Security Investment Company of Anderson, the Anderson Investment Company, the People's Milling Company of Muskegon, Michigan, the Colum-

bia Tire and Rubber Company of Buffalo, New York, the Beebe Title Company of Anderson, the Frankfort Carburetor Company of Frankfort, Indiana. Mr. Smith also has real estate investments both at Anderson and at Muskegon, Michigan. For this successful representation of his business career his own industry and capabilities have been largely responsible, since he started life without reliance upon other assets than his own character afforded.

In 1910 he married Miss Ida C. Beckman, daughter of John and Margaret (Ringgen) Beckman. Mr. Smith is a republican, and in January, 1918, refused an appointment as member of the Board of Police Commissioners at Anderson. He is affiliated with Anderson Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JESSE BELMONT ROGERS, M. D. For nearly a quarter of a century Doctor Rogers has borne the reputation of a careful and conscientious physician at Michigan City, where practically all of his professional career has been spent. Before coming to Michigan City he had considerable experience in the civil engineering field, but gave that up to enter the medical profession.

He was born in the parish of Byfield, Town of Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, December 30, 1865. He was the youngest of the five children of Abiel and Susan (Rogers) Rogers. His grandfathers were Nathaniel Rogers and James Rogers, both of English ancestry. Nathaniel Rogers was an American soldier in the War of 1812, and otherwise was a farmer and spent his long and useful life in Essex County. James Rogers, the maternal grandfather, was a native of New Hampshire and was a millwright and miller by trade.

Abiel Rogers was born at Byfield June 10, 1828, grew up on a farm, and lived at Byfield until a few months before his death, when he came to Michigan City and died at the age of seventy-eight.

Doctor Rogers attended the public schools of Newbury, also the Putnam Free School at Newburyport, and after graduating in 1883 entered Dartmouth College, where he took the engineering course and was graduated in 1887. For several years following Doctor Rogers was connected with the engineering staff of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads,



and saw much adventure and experience in the great northwestern country. But the work was not altogether congenial and he sought something more to his liking and began the study of medicine with Dr. C. G. Higbee of St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1892 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago and graduated M. D. in 1895. After a brief practice at Lincoln, Illinois, he moved to Michigan City, and succeeded to the practice of Dr. E. Z. Cole. He has enjoyed many professional successes and honors and is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

November 14, 1893, Doctor Rogers married Miss Marian S. Woods, who was born at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, daughter of Oliver S. and Vernie (McIntire) Woods. The two children born to Doctor and Mrs. Rogers both died in early life. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Baptist Church while Doctor Rogers is a Congregationalist. He is affiliated with Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Michigan City Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Michigan City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, Michigan City Council No. 56, Royal and Select Masters, and also belongs to the local lodge, No. 265, of Odd Fellows, Washington Lodge No. 94, Knights of Pythias, and Michigan City Lodge No. 432 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the City Board of Health and is active in the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Pottawatomie Country Club.

ROBERT W. BAILEY is general manager and vice president of the J. W. Bailey Company, one of the largest firms in Madison County handling building supplies, coal and other materials. They have their principal offices and yards at Anderson, and also a branch of the business at Pendleton, conducted under the name of the Fall City Supply Company.

The Bailey family has been well known in Anderson for many years. Robert W. Bailey was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, August 22, 1887, and was a child when his parents, James W. and Anna L. (Brown) Bailey, moved to Anderson. The family were farmers in Southern Ohio. The Baileys are of English stock, first locating in Pennsylvania and coming to Southern Ohio in pioneer times. The maternal grandfather, Henry Brown, was the

founder of that family in Ohio. Mr. Bailey's ancestors have been in the main farmers, but some of them have been lawyers, physicians and ministers. James W. Bailey on coming to Anderson in 1890 was employed as a bookkeeper in the Cathedral Glass Company. Later he established himself in the builders' supply business at Jackson Street and the Big Four Railroad, and that was the beginning of the present J. W. Bailey Company.

Robert W. Bailey graduated from the Anderson High School in 1905, and then entered Purdue University, where he obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in 1909. For a time he was employed in the engineering department of the Buckeye Manufacturing Company at Anderson, and then entered the service of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, and made the plans and helped construct the large plant of that company at Gardenville, New York, a suburb of Buffalo. Returning to Anderson in 1911, Mr. Bailey entered the copartnership with his father, and since 1914, when his father retired, has been manager and vice president of the company. The company is incorporated for \$10,000, and does business all over Madison County.

In 1911 Mr. Bailey married Ruth B. Buck, daughter of Alfred and Martha (Bliven) Buck. The Bliven family is the oldest in the City of Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have three children: Martha W., born in 1912; Robert W., Jr., born in 1914; and John W., born in 1917.

While always a keen student of politics and interested in the success of the republican party, Mr. Bailey has had no time for official participation in public affairs. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Knight Templar, and is a member of Indiana Delta Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity of Purdue. He is also a member of the Purdue Alumni Association, of the Anderson Rotary Club, and of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN L. HOGUE is one of the leading automobile salesmen of Anderson, and is one of the partners in the Hogue-Fifer Sales Company, operating one of the chief sales agencies in that city.

Mr. Hogue was born on a farm near Sabina, Ohio, in 1877, son of William R. and Emma (Titus) Hogue. His ancestry

is Scotch-Irish. He grew up as a farmer boy, had a country school education in the winter time, and also spent eight months in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he went to work on his grandfather's farm, remained there two years, and gradually acquired experience in other lines. For two years he was engaged in building rigs and oil pumps with a large oil well supply house at Lima, Ohio. He then took up a trade as a barber, worked in different towns in Ohio, and in 1903 moved to Anderson, and for several years conducted one of the well patronized shops of the city. Being attracted into the automobile field, he proved himself a successful salesman during three years of connection with the Hill Stage Company, selling Ford and Overland cars. He then went with the Robinson Sales Company, selling the Dodge and Ford cars, but on March 1, 1917, established the present business of the Hogue-Fifer Sales Company.

Mr. Hogue is a democrat in politics, a member of the Christian Church, is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose and is a citizen who is always alert to opportunity and public spirited in his attitude with regard to everything connected with the welfare of Anderson. He married Miss Leeta Roller, daughter of Albert Roller, and they have two children, Delbert, born in 1901, and Dorothy, born in 1904.

HON. JOSEPH M. RABB took his first cases as a lawyer soon after the war, in which he had played his part and rendered full duty as a youthful but brave and energetic soldier for three years. He has practiced law half a century, and more than half of that time has been either a Circuit or Appellate Court judge.

Judge Rabb was born at Covington in Fountain County, Indiana, February 14, 1846, son of Smith and Mary (Carwile) Rabb. His father was born in Warren County, Ohio, and died at the age of eighty-one, while his mother was a native of Indiana and died at the age of sixty-eight. Judge Rabb was the third among their nine children. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and for fifty-six years was in the boot and shoe business at Perrysville, Indiana. For over twenty years of that time he served as postmaster. He received his first appointment and commission as postmaster from President Lincoln. He was a

loyal and enthusiastic republican from the time this party was formed until his death.

As a boy at Perrysville Judge Rabb attended the public schools, but his education was not completed until after the war. On July 22, 1862, a short time after his sixteenth birthday, he enlisted in Company K of the Seventy-First Indiana Infantry. He was mustered in at Indianapolis August 18, and just two days later, August 20, 1862, received his baptism of fire at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. The fighting began at daylight and continued practically uninterrupted until ten o'clock at night. It was one of the critical battles in beating back the advancing forces of Bragg. The Seventy-First Indiana lost fifty-four men killed, including a lieutenant colonel and major, 215 wounded and 500 captured. The remnants of the regiment were reorganized as the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. With the Sixth Cavalry Judge Rabb continued through the various campaigns made by General Burnside in East Tennessee, and in 1864, at Paris, Kentucky, he and his comrades were remounted and were then assigned to General Sherman's army. They were in the advance upon and siege of Atlanta, following which they returned to Tennessee to follow Hood up to Franklin and Nashville, when his forces were dissipated. He then broke down the resistance of the Confederates represented chiefly by Wheeler's Cavalry and General Forrest's Raiders. Judge Rabb was mustered out at Pulaski, Tennessee, as corporal of his company.

After his return home he attended school one term at Ashbury University at Greencastle, and then entered the law offices of Judge Brown and Gen. George Wagner. He applied himself diligently to his law books and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1870, upon the death of General Wagner, he became a partner of Mr. Brown in the firm of Brown & Rabb. After two years he practiced for himself, and was then associated with Allen High in the firm of Rabb & High until the death of his partner three years later. Judge Rabb in 1882 was elected circuit judge of the Twenty-first Circuit, including the three counties of Fountain, Warren and Vermilion. He remained on the bench of this circuit twenty-four years, constituting one of the longest services as a circuit judge in Indiana. In 1906 Judge Rabb was elevated to the

Appellate Court Bench, and after serving one term retired to private life. He then located at Logansport and is now associated with M. F. Mahoney and U. L. Fansler under the firm name of Rabb, Mahoney & Fansler.

Judge Rabb is a republican and has been so in all his political activities. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. On June 11, 1872, he married Miss Lottie Morris. She died May 7, 1888, the mother of five children, two of whom died in infancy, while the daughter Clara died in 1900, the wife of Guy Winks. On November 11, 1884, Judge Rabb married Ida Elwell. They have one daughter, Louise, now a teacher in the Logansport High School.

DR. HORACE ELLIS, state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, is an educator of the widest experience, of great attainments and splendid ideals, and brought to his present office a previous excellent record as an administrator and a thorough familiarity with the needs and the working relations of all the many institutions under his supervision.

Practically his entire life has been devoted to the schools of Indiana, and he has given active service in every school capacity, as rural teacher, village principal, city superintendent, normal school president, university president.

Doctor Ellis was born in Decatur, Illinois, July 9, 1861, a son of Ira and Mary Frances (Ferguson) Ellis. His early life was spent in a rural environment, he was reared on a farm and attended country schools. He began his career as a country school teacher and continued that work until 1882. In the meantime he was accepting every opportunity to advance his own knowledge and improve his resources, and for part of his higher education he attended Butler College at Indianapolis. From 1885 to 1892 he was superintendent of Indianapolis suburban schools. He then reentered Indiana University, from which he received the A. B. degree in 1896. The University of Indianapolis conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts in 1897, and he has the degree Bachelor of Philosophy conferred in 1903.

During 1896-98 Doctor Ellis taught at Lafayette and North Vernon, Indiana, was superintendent of public schools at Frank-

lin, Indiana, from 1898 to 1902, and at that date accepted the only call away from the schools of Indiana, when he went to Idaho and served two years, 1902-04, as president of the Idaho State Normal School. In 1904 he returned to Indiana to become president of Vincennes University. He has always been allied in politics with the republican party and in 1914 accepted a place on the state ticket as candidate for state superintendent of public instruction. As is well known, the republican ticket of that year suffered defeat all along the line, but in 1916 Doctor Ellis' name was again placed as a candidate, and the appreciation of his fitness for the office is well indicated by the fact that he lead the entire ticket in many counties of the state. He assumed the duties of his present office in Indianapolis on March 15, 1917. His conduct of the affairs of his great office during the war won the hearty approval of the Federal government for the brilliant and patriotic cooperation with the nation.

Doctor Ellis has also been widely known as a public institute lecturer and cha-tauqua superintendent and his services have been constantly in demand on the lecture platform. He is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of its prominent laymen, and has long been identified with a large Bible class as teacher. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta College fraternity, is a Knight Templar Mason and member of numerous educational and learned societies. In 1886 he married Miss Grace V. Mapes, of Indianapolis. His son, Lieut. Max M. Ellis, served with distinction throughout the war with Germany, and his other son, Howell, served as head of the manuscript department in his father's office in the capitol.

ELNATHAN CORY. Among those whom Indiana claims among her pioneers and representative citizens should be mentioned Elnathan Cory, one of the early residents of Tippecanoe County. He was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, March 11, 1811, and died near Montmorenci, Indiana, January 18, 1864. He came to Indiana shortly after his marriage and secured a large body of land near Lafayette, and became one of the leaders of his day in that section of the state. He served as captain in the Indiana Militia for many years, was one of the local founders and most zealous

leaders of the old "Underground Railroad" for helping runaway slaves on to freedom, and was an abolitionist, whig and republican.

Elnathan Cory married Susannah Harr, and they became the parents of six children.

**CHARLES G. CARPENTER.** Forty-six years of continuous association with the Richmond Roller Mills makes Charles G. Carpenter a veteran in the business affairs of that city and one of the oldest practical millers in the state. The long continued fidelity he has shown as a factor in this business is characteristic of his citizenship and character in general. He has seldom joined as a leader in public affairs, but is always known as a quiet, hard-working citizen, willing to do his part and doing it without fuss or clamor.

Mr. Carpenter was born at Wilmington in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1836, son of Walter T. and Susan (Mabie) Carpenter. He is of an old English family. Three brothers of the name came to America, two settling in New England and one in New York. Charles G. Carpenter is descended from the New York colonist. Walter T. Carpenter moved from New York State to Clinton County, Ohio, had a general store there, and later engaged in the commission business at Cincinnati with his brother Calvin. They had the first commission house in that city and were located on the Basin of the old Whitewater Canal. He and his brother Ezra were dairymen at Cincinnati. They had some cows which they pastured on the present site of the Grand Central Station. Leaving Cincinnati he went to Clarksville, Clinton County, Ohio, and purchased a farm, but sold this farm and moved to Richmond and bought 100 acres of land near that city.

Charles G. Carpenter acquired a good education in Cincinnati, attending the Friends Private School, one year in the West Town Boarding School near Philadelphia, and for three years was a student in Earlham College at Richmond. At that time his father was superintendent of Earlham College. He acquired a business experience by clerking in a grocery store two years, and then for fifteen years devoted all his time to farming near Richmond. On returning to the city he engaged independently in the grocery business for two years under the name Carpenter & Newlan.

It was in 1873 that Mr. Carpenter became manager for the Greet Street Mills of Richmond. In 1885 these mills were re-organized as the Richmond Roller Mills, and Mr. Carpenter is still manager, and has seen the business grow to great proportions and many changes have been introduced in the mechanical processes during his time. The Richmond Roller Mills are known for their product "Fancy Patent" and "Hax-all" flours. They are also dealers in field seeds.

Mr. Carpenter married in 1863 Elizabeth W. Newlan, a daughter of James and Matilda Newlan, of Jefferson County, Ohio. To their marriage were born two daughters, Mary Edna and Caroline M., the latter still at home. The former is the wife of W. S. Hiser of Indianapolis and has one son, Walter C.

Mr. Carpenter has long been prominent in the Friends Church, of which he is a birthright member. Since 1883 he has been treasurer of the Indiana Yearly Meeting. Politically he is a republican.

**ALONZO J. HILEMAN** is a veteran in the boot and shoe trade, traveled all over Indiana and other states for a number of years representing some of the leading shoe manufacturers of the Middle West, and finally established a permanent business of his own at Elwood, where he now has a well appointed and thoroughly stocked store of merchandise at 116 South Anderson Street.

Mr. Hileman was born in Madison County, Indiana, on a farm, in 1864, son of Robert M. and Eliza (Tilson) Hileman. His experience during boyhood was not unlike that of other Indianans of the time. He attended country school in winter, worked in the fields in summer, and all the time had a growing ambition to do something different from farm work. At the age of twenty he went to Huntsville, had a year of experience working in a general store, until the establishment was burned out, and then engaged in his first independent effort as a merchant, associated with W. R. Tigue, under the name Tigue & Hileman, proprietors of a general store at Pendleton. They were there two years, and after selling out Mr. Hileman went on the road as traveling representative of some of the leading shoe houses of Cincinnati. For three years he traveled



**Herrick.** On the paternal side she is of English and on the maternal side of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mrs. Mellor is a member of Cherokee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and her four bars indicate direct descent from four Revolutionary ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Mellor have one daughter, Marion Inez.

Mr. Mellor is a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Potawattomie Country Club, and was one of the promoters and organizers of the Michigan City Rotary Club. He is chairman of the Michigan City Chapter of the Red Cross and served as a member of the Executive Committee of the local War Chest.

**ROSS DOWDEN** is one of the capable men of affairs of Delaware County, and has gained the secure confidence of the people of that section by the very capable administration of his duties as county recorder.

Mr. Dowden was born in Delaware County March 9, 1886, son of Marion V. and Alice (Bryant) Dowden. Both parents were natives of Indiana. Marion Dowden was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-Fourth Indiana Infantry, and was with the regiment during its splendid record of service through the Tennessee, Atlanta and subsequent campaigns until the close of the war. He was a very loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Ross Dowden was the youngest of eight children, five of whom are still living. He was educated in public schools and as a boy began his business career working in some of Muncie's factories. He was in employment in industrial positions for about ten years, and resigned his last work in 1914 when he was nominated on the democratic ticket for recorder of Delaware County. He was elected in this normally republican county by a good majority, and took up his duties in office in 1915. Mr. Dowden has not only made an efficient county officer, but is known as a public spirited young man who takes a pride in his city and county and is always willing to perform a helpful part. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served as secretary of the

local Lodge of Eagles for ten years. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

September 20, 1917, Mr. Dowden married Miss Lucile Veach, daughter of J. M. Veach, a farmer living near Mount Summit.

**MARY STEMBRIDGE**, of Evansville, has a place among the useful women of Indiana on account of her long service in the cause of education. For over forty years she has presided over the Carpenter School of Evansville as principal. She comes of a family of educational traditions, and her father was author of the spelling book known as the "Western Speller," at one time widely used throughout the southern states.

Miss Stembridge is a native of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, where her forefathers were pioneers in Indian times. Her great-grandfather, John Stembridge, was a native of England and coming to America in colonial times settled at or near Jamestown, Virginia. William Stembridge, her grandfather, was a native of Virginia, was well educated for his time, and after going to Kentucky was one of the first teachers in Muhlenberg County. He acquired land there, was a slave owner, and to planting he gave the energies of his mature years. He married Polly Ward, of a very interesting pioneer family. Robert Ward, the great-grandfather of Miss Stembridge, was a native of Ireland, came to this country when a youth, locating in Pennsylvania, and was with the Continental army in the war of the Revolution. In 1791 he embarked his family and household goods on a flatboat, drifting down the Ohio and settled in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. At that time every family home was in a peculiar sense a "castle," extraordinary precautions being necessary to safeguard the inmates from hostile attacks of Indians. The Ward family pewter set had to be melted and molded into bullets as a measure of safety. Through the influence of Robert Ward the first Methodist missionaries visited Muhlenburg County. The neighbors improvised some rough benches to be used at the meetings, and some of these frontier religious gatherings were held on the lawn of the Ward home. Miss Stembridge among other cherished heirlooms has carefully preserved a dress that must be over a century old. It was made

for her Aunt Betsey Ward. The cotton was grown on the Ward plantation, and probably some of the Ward slaves spun and wove it into cloth.

Miss Stenbridge's father acquired a good education both in the common schools and under home tuition, and for years was interested in educational matters. He was a merchant at Elkton in Todd County, afterward at Greenville, and on leaving Kentucky moved to Evansville, where he became a wholesale grocer, and was in the same line at Louisville. He died in Evansville at the age of fifty-eight. He married Margaret Ann Akers, who attained the age of seventy. She was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, daughter of Larkin Nichols and Sarah (Harrison) Akers, both families of Virginia ancestry. One prominent representative of the Akers name was Peter Akers, author of the Akers Commentary. Miss Stenbridge is one of three children: William Robert, Mary, and Sally.

Mary Stenbridge completed her education in the Greenville Female Seminary at Greenville, Kentucky, and began her career as a teacher in the schools of Evansville in 1872. The first year she was in the Carpenter School, and then for three years was a teacher in what is now the Wheeler School. She then returned to the Carpenter School as principal, and has held that responsible post and supervised the education of thousands of boys and girls, including many who have since made their mark in the world. She was the center of interest and honor when in 1916 there occurred a "Home Coming" of the old pupils of the Carpenter School, when mature men and women gathered from far and near to renew associations of the past. Miss Stenbridge is a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Evansville.

**MADISON J. BRAY M. D.** One of the earliest and most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Southern Indiana was the late Dr. Madison J. Bray of Evansville.

He was born at Turner, Androscoggin County, Maine, January 1, 1811, son of Captain William and Ruth (Cushman) Bray. His father was a lumberman and merchant. Doctor Bray at the age of sixteen left school as a student to become a teacher, and followed that occupation for eight years. He then attended a course of medical lectures in Dartmouth College, but

finished his training in Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1835.

In the fall of the same year he started west, traveling by railroad, stage and river boat. At Evansville he found the only doctor of the village, William Trafton, burdened with the taxing exertions of a town and country practice that required almost constant and exhausting riding and driving. Doctor Trafton gladly accepted a partner to share in his labors, and for years Doctor Bray had all the experiences of a pioneer physician.

In 1847 he and others established the Evansville Medical College, in which he filled the chair of surgery until 1862. In that year he resigned to aid in organizing the Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and was commissioned regimental surgeon. He was with the command until ill health compelled him to resign two years later. He then resumed his duties at the Medical College. He was surgeon at the Marine Hospital at Evansville four years, and later at St. Mary's Hospital. In 1855 he was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society, and he contributed frequently to medical journals.

After a residence of sixty-five years, filled with useful labors and services, he died at Evansville August 22, 1900, at the age of eighty-nine. In 1838 he married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Charles and Ann (Tate) Johnson. His only son, Madison J., Jr., is still living in Evansville, engaged in the real estate business.

**RICHARD A. EDWARDS.** The First National Bank of Peru is one of the oldest banks under national charter in Indiana, having been organized in 1864, soon after the passage of the National Bank Act. Through all its existence it has been conservatively managed, and its officers and stockholders represent a large share of the moneyed interests and business enterprise of Miami County.

In 1881 Richard Arthur Edwards gave up his share in the faculty of Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, to identify himself with this institution, and for nearly forty years he has been devoting to it the best of his abilities and the skill gained from accumulating experience. Mr. Edwards is one of the oldest bankers in the state. The First National Bank of Peru has a capital of \$100,000, surplus of \$100,000, and is one

of the strongest banks in the Wabash Valley.

Mr. Edwards represents a family of educators and cultured New England people. He was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 9, 1851, son of Rev. Richard and Betsey (Josslyn) Edwards. Not long after his birth his father moved to Salem, Massachusetts, and was president of the Massachusetts State Normal School until 1859. In that year the family went to St. Louis, Missouri, where Rev. Richard Edwards served two years as president of the St. Louis Normal School, and from 1861 to 1873 was president of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal. During that time he did much to establish the Normal University as the useful and splendid institution it is today. He was a great teacher, and also had many of the qualities of the modern business administrator and systematizer. His name has a permanent and well deserved place in the history of Illinois education. For several years he also served as state superintendent of schools in Illinois, and then entered the Congregational ministry. His chief service as minister was rendered as pastor of the Congregational Church at Princeton, Illinois, an historic church in which before the war the great abolition leader Lovejoy distinguished the pastorate. Rev. Richard Edwards spent his last years at Bloomington, Illinois, where he died March 7, 1908.

Richard A. Edwards was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and at Normal, Illinois, being a student of the latter institution while his father was president. When eighteen years old he taught his first school at Paxton, Illinois, and was principal of schools there two years. In 1872 he entered Dartmouth College, but removed at the beginning of his junior year to Princeton University, and graduated A. B. from that institution in 1876. He had previously for one year been connected with Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois, and after graduation returned there as instructor of Greek and Latin. In 1878 he was called to the chair of English literature and rhetoric in Knox College.

On giving up the quiet dignities and pleasant associations of the scholastic life in 1881 Mr. Edwards accepted the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Peru. In 1884 he was made cashier, and in that capacity had increasing

responsibilities and the management of the bank. In January, 1911, he became president, and his son, M. A. Edwards, is now cashier. Mr. Edwards has been an important factor in Peru's advancement as a leading commercial city. He has served as an officer and stockholder in a number of industrial concerns, and his personality is a rallying point for any broad cooperative movement in which the welfare and reputation of the community are at stake. Mr. Edwards is a republican, as was his father, and is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, the University Club of Chicago, and he and his wife are affiliated with the Baptist Church. In 1880 Mr. Edwards married Miss Alice Shirk, a member of the prominent Shirk family of Peru. Her father, Elbert H. Shirk, was for a number of years president of the First National Bank of Peru. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have a family of two sons and three daughters.

THOMAS CORY. Among the men responsible for the development of Indiana and her institutions mention is made of Thomas Cory, an educator of distinction in his day, the author of a text book, "Manual of Land Surveying," very generally used throughout Indiana for many years, and an engineer of recognized ability and the inventor of several important devices covering a wide field.

Thomas Cory was born on a farm near Montmorenci in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, February 10, 1838, and his death occurred at Berkeley, California, May 30, 1915. He was a student of Wabash College, class of 1859, where he studied engineering, and after leaving college followed that profession, educational work, agriculture, and work at his inventions. He was at one time connected with Purdue University, and his name and that of his father, Elnathan Cory, deserve lasting recognition for the part they played as real pioneers of Indiana.

Thomas Cory married at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1863, Carrie Storey, and they reared a large family of children who do them honor.

PETER J. REEHLING. An Indiana citizen of exceptionally wide experience is Peter J. Reehling, who for thirty years has been identified in different capacities with the American Express Company, and is





She is a graduate of the high school and took two years of musical instruction in the Indiana Musical Conservatory.

Mr. Reehling in political matters is strictly independent. In 1876 he was elected on the citizens ticket as councilman for the Second Ward at Bluffton, Ohio. For a number of years he was quite active in political affairs but finally became disgusted with politics and has exercised his strictly independent judgment in supporting any candidate. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Alexandria, and belongs to the subordinate lodge and uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias.

HON. HARRY L. CRUMPACKER, now serving a second term as judge of the Superior Court of Porter and LaPorte counties, was admitted to the bar in 1905, and has accumulated many distinctions in the brief period of his professional work. Judge Crumpacker's home since beginning practice has been at Michigan City.

It is doubtful if any family has contributed more names to the substantial citizenship, the farming and business and professional activities of Northwestern Indiana. The thirteen American colonies were hardly organized when John Crumpacker emigrated from Holland in 1762 and settled in Bedford County, Virginia. The family lived in Virginia many years. Owen Crumpacker, a son of John, was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, in 1783, and was an American soldier in the War of 1812, serving with the Seventh Virginia Regiment. He married Hannah Woodford.

The third son of this couple was Theophilus Crumpacker, grandfather of Judge Crumpacker. Theophilus was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, January 17, 1822.

About 1828 Owen Crumpacker brought his family west to Indiana, first locating in Union County, in 1832 coming to Porter County, and Owen was a farmer there until his death, when about sixty-five years of age. His wife, Hannah, reached the advanced age of eighty-six.

Theophilus Crumpacker was a small boy when brought to Indiana. He lived in Porter and LaPorte Counties, and for a year or so during the Civil war had his home on a farm near Kankakee, Illinois. He then returned to Porter County and established his home on a farm three miles

east of Valparaiso. In 1890 he retired from his farm and made his home in Valparaiso until his death November 27, 1908. Theophilus Crumpacker married Harriet Emmons, who was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, December 23, 1822, daughter of William and Elsie (Kirk) Emmons. The Emmons family was of Scotch-Irish descent and they moved West from Virginia at an early date, William Emmons establishing a home in Cass County, Michigan, in 1832. He died at the age of sixty-eight, and his widow, Elsie, survived to the age of eighty-one.

Theophilus Crumpacker and wife had eight children, namely: John W., father of Judge Crumpacker; Edgar D., who was born May 27, 1852, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and for many years has been a prominent figure in the public life of the state and the nation, representing the Tenth Indiana District in Congress from 1897 to 1913; Daniel W., long in the railway mail service; Eliza A., who married Melvin W. Lewis; Peter, for many years a lawyer at Hammond; Dora A., who married Iredell Luther; Charles, of Valparaiso; and Grant, a prominent Valparaiso lawyer. Nearly all the Crumpackers have had a tendency to go into politics. Theophilus was one of the early day republicans, and for three terms represented his district in the State Legislature and was a factor in local politics in Porter County.

John W. Crumpacker, father of Judge Crumpacker, was born in New Durham Township of LaPorte County, March 9, 1849. He spent most of his youth in Porter County on his father's farm, was educated in the rural schools and the Northern Indiana Normal School, now the Valparaiso University, and at one time was a teacher. In 1872 he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Porter County, serving until 1879. In the fall of 1878 he was elected county treasurer and by re-election in 1880 filled that office with the confidence and efficiency familiarly associated with the Crumpacker family until August, 1883. In 1884 he became cashier and manager of the Hobart Bank of Valparaiso. Then, in February, 1885, he assumed his duties as cashier of the LaPorte Savings Bank, and was a well known LaPorte banker from that time until his death, which occurred in 1913.

January 3, 1877, John W. Crumpacker

married Anna J. Smith. She was born in Norwalk, Ohio, a daughter of Hiram and Harriet (Ashley) Smith, both natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. John W. Crumpacker now makes her home with her only son and child, Judge Crumpacker. John W. Crumpacker was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Harry L. Crumpacker was born at Valparaiso, Indiana, May 6, 1881. He acquired a liberal education, graduating from the LaPorte High School in 1899, and then entering the University of Michigan. He received his A. B. degree in 1903, and continued his studies in the law department until attaining the LL. B. degree in 1905. In the fall of the same year he began active practice at Michigan City and enjoyed a large business as a lawyer until entering upon his duties on the bench. He served as city attorney, and in 1914 was elected judge of the Superior Court for the district of LaPorte and Porter counties. He was re-elected in 1918.

In 1907 Judge Crumpacker married Miss Blanche E. Bosserman, a native of LaPorte and daughter of Charles and Emma (Webber) Bosserman. Her father was of early Pennsylvanian ancestry and was long prominent in the business affairs of LaPorte, where he lived many years, until his death. Mrs. Crumpacker's maternal grandfather, Leroy D. Webber, was a native of Chautauqua County, New York, and a son of Stebbins F. and Emeline (Pope) Webber, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. Leroy D. Webber located at LaPorte as early as 1851, and in the same year engaged in the hardware business. That business is still continued under the name the Webber Hardware Company. He served as mayor of the city and as a member of the school board.

Judge and Mrs. Crumpacker had three children: John W., Helen, and Louise. Mrs. Crumpacker died in 1914. Judge Crumpacker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is affiliated with Theta Delta Chi fraternity, Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Washington Lodge No. 94, Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Potawattemie Country Club, of the Michigan City Chamber of Commerce, and the Young Men's Christian Association. Like his father and

practically all the family, he is a steadfast republican.

BARZILLAI OWEN BARNES, deceased, was manager and treasurer of the Union Grain & Feed Company of Anderson. This is an industry that has grown and prospered until its products are now recognized as standard in quality and excellence over many states. With the growth of the industry Mr. Barnes was a practical influence and did much to give the business its splendid reputation and success.

Mr. Barnes was a native of Ohio, born at Somerset in Perry County in 1870, son of John and Phoebe (Bowman) Barnes. Some of his ancestors were English and some of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, but the family for the most part have been in America for a number of generations. Going back over the different generations most of the men have been farmers. Mr. Barnes grew up on his father's farm in Perry County, Ohio, being educated in the country schools, the Somerset High School and in 1900 graduated Ph. B. from Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio. He continued a member of the Alumni Association of that splendid Ohio institution.

For two years after leaving college Mr. Barnes remained at Westerville as assistant cashier of the local bank. In 1903 he removed to Anderson, Indiana, and for four years was manager of the fire insurance and renting departments of the Union Savings & Investment Company. Then, in 1907, he went with the Union Grain & Coal Company, being bookkeeper for one year, and from 1908 was its manager, and was also treasurer, stockholder and director. This company ships and manufactures a large variety of stock feeds. Under their individual brand and trade mark they market three brands of chicken feed, two brands of dairy feed, two brands of horse feed and also special feeds for hogs and other domestic animals. They also manufacture considerable quantities of corn meal and corn flour. Their shipments go east as far as Boston, and are distributed over a number of states in the Middle West. The capacity of the plant is eighty tons per day. It is a business which has grown up gradually, altogether on the merit of the products, and without excessive advertising or stimulation.

Mr. Barnes was also a man of other in-

terests in Anderson. He was a republican voter and a member of the United Brethren Church. In 1903 he married Miss Maggie Lambert, daughter of G. A. and Glendora Lambert, of Union City, Indiana. They had a household of three children, Albert Owen, aged twelve, Glendora, aged ten, and Dwight Lambert, aged five. Mrs. Barnes died September 10, 1916. On March 28, 1918, Mr. Barnes married Esther May Downey. She was born in Anderson, Indiana, where she was reared and educated. Mr. Barnes died October 10, 1918. His widow is still a resident of Anderson, Indiana.

ARTHUR ROESKE occupies an important position in business circles at Michigan City, and is in a line of industry which has been in the family in that locality for upwards of fifty years. He is secretary and manager of the Riselay Brick Company.

For several generations the Roeske family were farmers and shepherds in Eastern Germany in the Province of Posen, now included within the limits of the new nation of Poland. His great-grandfather died in Posen in middle life. Christian Roeske was born, reared and married in Posen, and during his early life tended many large flocks in that country. He married Augusta Pahl, whose father died in Germany at the advanced age of ninety-eight and his mother at eighty-three. In 1864 Christian Roeske, accompanied by his sons Michael and Christopher, came to America, traveling by sailing vessel and being fourteen weeks on the ocean. They landed at Quebec and on the 25th of June reached Michigan City after a journey down the St. Lawrence River and around the lakes to Detroit, and thence by railroad to Michigan City. Another member of the family was his daughter, Augusta. Later they were joined by his wife and sons August and Theodore. Christian Roeske after some varied employment bought eighty acres of timbered land in Michigan Township, and took his family to that place in the country. He died there at the age of fifty-four in 1870, his widow surviving many years and passing away at the age of eighty-five. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. They had nine children, six sons and three daughters.

The late Christopher Roeske, father of Arthur Roeske, was born near Gromden in

Posen, Germany, April 27, 1847. He was educated in his native land and worked there as a shepherd. He was seventeen years old when the family came to Michigan City, and he at once took upon himself the responsibilities of providing for his own living and assisting the family in getting settled. For a time he was employed as a construction hand by the Michigan Central Railroad. Later he worked in a factory and on his father's farm, and learned the brick making business in the plant of Charles Kellogg at Michigan City. Having learned the business, in 1869 he and his brothers leased a tract of land from Reynolds Couden and established a brick plant of their own. After seven years they bought the brick yard and sawmill of Denton Miller, and continued both enterprises until 1880. In that year the sawmill was abandoned and they erected a flour mill on Waterford Road. This mill was made thoroughly modern in all its equipment and machinery, and had a capacity of 100 barrels per day. The four brothers continued the business until the death of Michael, and soon afterward Theodore retired on account of ill health. Christopher and August then continued the business together, operating a large brick yard where about 6,000,000 bricks were made every year, and also the flour mill. Christopher Roeske was active in business until his death August 22, 1912. He was a director of the Citizens Bank of Michigan City, and was affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and Knights Templar. In politics he was a democrat, and served several terms as county commissioner.

Christopher Roeske married Mrs. Augusta (Meese) Matthias, widow of Peter Matthias. She was born in Mecklinburg Schwerin, Germany, and when a girl came to America with her foster mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Heitman. By her first marriage she had five children: Anna, who married Hermann Warnke; Dora, who married Henry Warnke; Alexander, Peter, and William Matthias. Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Roeske had four children: Arthur, Oscar, Martha, and Lydia. Martha is the wife of O. I. Lowe and Lydia married William Staiger.

Arthur Roeske was born at Michigan City January 1, 1877, and during his youth attended the parochial and public schools.

After completing his education in the public schools he took a course in the Michigan City Business College, and then became associated with his father in business. In February, 1917, he became cashier of the First Calumet Trust and Savings Bank. He was already financially interested in the Riselay Brick Company, and in 1918 he resigned his position with the bank to devote all his time to the affairs of this company of which he is secretary and manager.

December 4, 1901, Mr. Roeske married Miss Emma Darman, a native of Michigan City. Her father, Fred Darman, was born in Schleswig, Germany, son of Fred Darman, Sr., who brought his family to America and settled in Porter County, Indiana, buying a farm near the east line of that county and not far from Westville. Late in life he moved to Michigan City, where he died. Fred Darman, Jr., was reared and educated in his native land, and after coming to America lived for a time in Buffalo, New York, and then came to Indiana and was a farmer in Porter County, but for many years lived in Michigan City and was engineer at the city waterworks. He died at the age of sixty-nine. Fred Darman, Jr., married Augusta Klank, who was born in Pomerania, Germany, and came to America when a young woman, probably being the only member of her family to come to this country. She died at the age of thirty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Roeske have two sons, Arthur Gerald and Ralph Christopher. Mr. and Mrs. Roeske are members of St. John's Evangelical Church, and fraternally he is affiliated with Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Michigan City Chapter No. 83, Royal Arch Masons, Michigan City Council No. 56, Royal and Select Masters, and Michigan City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar.

JAMES T. ROYSE gave three of the best years of his young manhood to fighting the cause of the Union in the Civil War, and since then for more than half a century has been identified with the business life of Indiana, chiefly as a merchant. For the past fifteen years he has lived at Elwood, and is sole proprietor of the J. T. Royse, house furnishings, stoves and ready to wear goods, one of the largest mercantile houses of the city.

Mr. Royse was born at New Albany, Indiana, March 23, 1842, son of H. H. and Sarah (Polson) Royse. The family has been in America many generations, and were pioneers in Kentucky. For the most part the Royses have been agriculturists. H. H. Royse in 1832 established a stove factory at New Albany, Indiana, the oldest stove manufacturing concern in the state. H. H. Royse died in 1872 and his wife in 1859. They had three sons and four daughters.

James T. Royse, youngest of the family, was educated in the common schools of his native town. His education was continued only to his fourteenth year, after which he went to work learning the tinsmith business. In 1859 he went out to Iowa and lived on the farm of his uncle, Irwin Polson, in Marion County until July, 1861.

Mr. Royse's military service is credited to an Iowa regiment. He enlisted October 17, 1861, in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was a soldier three years and six weeks. He was mustered out and given an honorable discharge in 1864, at the end of three years, but re-enlisted and stayed until practically the end of the war. He took part in the concluding campaign of the Union armies in the Southwest, fighting at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and was in the great Pittsburg campaign, including the battles of Jackson and Tupelo. For all the dangers to which he was exposed he was never injured. Mr. Royse for a number of years has had membership in John A. Logan Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Lafayette, Indiana.

After the war he settled at Rockville in Parke County, Indiana, and for a year had a half interest in a general store with J. A. Moreland under the name Moreland & Royse. Returning to New Albany, he conducted a hat store in that city for seven years.

In 1872 Mr. Royse married Virginia Smith, daughter of George W. and Nancy (Herrick) Smith, who were originally a Virginia family. By this marriage Mr. Royse had two children, Mary, born in 1873 and died at the age of sixteen; and George, who now lives at Indianapolis and is connected with the Indianapolis Gas Company.

From New Albany Mr. Royse located at Indianapolis, where he established a furniture house near the old postoffice on Mar-



child, received a common school education, attending school in Dearborn and Franklin counties, but after he was fourteen he left home and became self supporting. His ample success in subsequent years is the more creditable because of this early independence and self-direction. His first experience was as a farm laborer. He did not find farming congenial, and he soon moved across the state line into Ohio and for a year and a half was employed as caretaker of a small estate. Mr. Roehm came to Indianapolis in 1891, and became a carpenter's apprentice with the firm of Junglaeus & Schoemacher. After his apprenticeship he continued work with the same firm as a journeyman until they dissolved partnership, and he then continued with the W. P. Junglaeus Company. He was advanced from foreman to superintendent of construction, and resigned in 1914 to form a partnership with Mr. Schlegel under the name of Schlegel & Roehm, general contractors and builders. They have the facilities and experience for the adequate handling of practically any contract. Mr. Roehm is the practical man, in charge of all outside construction, while his partner is chief estimator and office manager.

Mr. Roehm married Miss Leota Coble, a native of Indiana. They have three children: Robert, Frances and Dorothy. Mr. Roehm and family are Catholics in religion. In politics he is absolutely independent, voting according to the dictates of his conscience and his judgment.

ELIJAH A. MORSE was born in South Bend, Indiana, in 1841. During his early youth he removed to the east with his parents. He served his country during the Civil war, and later became prominent as a manufacturer of stove polish in Canton, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1876, was elected to the State Senate in 1886 and 1887, and as a republican was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses. His death occurred at Canton, Massachusetts, in 1898.

CHELLA M. DAWLEY has built up a business at Anderson which is a credit to her enterprise and an instance of what a young woman of determined purpose and energy

can achieve in the business world. She is proprietor of the Dawley Millinery Shop, probably the largest business of its kind in Madison County.

Miss Dawley was born on a farm in Blackford County, Indiana, daughter of Nathan W. and Emma (Sutton) Dawley. She comes of good old American stock. Her early education was that of country schools, supplemented later by three years in the Montpelier High School. After her mother died she went to work, and gained her preliminary business experience in the Purman and Johnston department store at Montpelier. Later for eight years she was saleswoman for H. Mosler & Son at Portland, Indiana, and during that time acquired a great aggregate of experience and skill which served her in good stead when in 1909 she came to Anderson and with Mrs. J. W. Grimes opened a millinery shop under the name Grimes & Dawley. The location then was where the store is now, at 15 West Tenth Street. After two years Miss Dawley bought out her partner, and has since done much to improve and increase her business, remodeling the store and enlarging its facilities. Miss Dawley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY KOELLN. Some of the most substantial edifices of brick and stone in and around Michigan City attest the ability and long practical experience of Henry Koelln as a contractor and builder. Mr. Koelln acquired his trade and profession from his father, and has had the business push and energy to enable him to build up an organization that counts in the sphere of building and contracting.

He was born at Waterloo in Waterloo County, Ontario. His father, Claus Koelln, was born in April, 1830, in Schleswig-Holstein of Danish parentage and ancestry. He acquired a good education, and in 1853 brought his family to America, being on the ocean in a sailing vessel for seven weeks. His destination was Waterloo, Iowa. At that time there were no railroads in Iowa, and it was almost impossible to learn anything of the state. Immediately on landing he proceeded to the Province of Ontario, and while still contemplating proceeding westward to Iowa he was informed that a town of the same name was thirty miles away, and thus the

influence of name directed him to that locality in Ontario instead of to what is now one of the most prosperous cities of Iowa. He traveled to Waterloo, Ontario, with an ox team and found a small town in the midst of the wilderness. Being a natural mechanic he was soon busy with contracting and building, and has continued to live in this section of Ontario to the present time. He married Anna Van Yahn, also a native of Schleswig-Holstein and of Danish parentage. She died in 1913. They had six children, named Charles, Henry, Matilda, John, Julius, and Anna. Julius is a contractor and builder at Detroit.

Henry Koelln acquired his education in Waterloo and inherited good mechanical talent. He acquired expert practice in the trade of brick and plaster mason from his father, and on leaving home went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and was a contractor and builder in that city for twelve years. Since then his home and business headquarters have been in Michigan City. He has perfected an organization that is widely known in building circles, and he has carried out many large contracts in adjoining states. The Judge Montgomery residence in Lansing, Michigan, was constructed by Mr. Koelln. In Michigan City he constructed some of the larger buildings of the Haskell and Barker Car Company, including its office building. He also built the Citizens Bank Building, the high school building, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and St. Mary's Parsonage.

In 1902 Mr. Koelln married Miss Hattie Warkentine, a native of Michigan City and member of one of its old and well known families. Her parents were Henry W. and Louise Warkentine, the former deceased and the latter still living at Michigan City. Mr. and Mrs. Koelln have two daughters, named Ruth and Margaret. The parents are members of the First Church of Christ and Mr. Koelln is affiliated with Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a life member of Michigan City Lodge No. 432, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is independent.

**MILTON ASBURY WOOLLEN.** For nearly half a century the late Milton Asbury Woollen was an active factor in Indianapolis business affairs, and from January

4, 1905, until 1912 was president of the American Central Life Insurance Company.

He was born on a farm in Lawrence Township, Marion County, January 18, 1850, son of Milton and Sarah (Black) Woollen and a brother of William W. Woollen and Dr. Greenly V. Woollen of Indianapolis. He had only a common school education. From the age of fourteen for two years he worked as a special messenger with the telegraph office. He then took a commercial course in a business college, and for two years was bookkeeper in the local offices of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. In 1868 he began his independent career as a feed and grain merchant, and in a few years had extended his connections all over Central Indiana. In 1893 he became one of the organizers of a wholesale produce commission business, and was vice president of the company until March, 1902.

At that date he acquired a very considerable interest in the American Central Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, and was its secretary until he became its president in 1905. His successor as president is his son Herbert M. Woollen.

Milton A. Woollen was a republican, and his interest in civic affairs was largely expressed through his membership in such organizations as the Board of Trade, which he served as president in 1908, the Commercial Club, and various charitable organizations. He was a member of the Columbia Club, the Marion Club, was a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the First Baptist Church. He married Miss Ida Baird, a native of Cincinnati but reared in Indianapolis. Their children were: Herbert M., Elma, deceased, and Orin Woollen Smith.

**HERBERT M. WOOLLEN** was born at Indianapolis December 1, 1875. He graduated from the Manual Training High School, attended Purdue University through the Sophomore year, and in 1901 graduated as Bachelor of Science from the University of Wisconsin. The following three years he spent in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis from which latter college he graduated. His post graduate work was done in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the New York



**Polyclinic.** Returning to Indianapolis, he was associated in practice for six years with his uncle, Dr. G. V. Woollen. At the same time he became connected with the Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic and was a lecturer in the Department of Bacteriology in the Indiana Medical College.

He served as a member of the Board of Managers of the medical section of the American Life Convention, composed of medical directors of insurance companies. In 1904 he became assistant medical director of the American Central Life Insurance Company, subsequently was secretary of the company, and in 1912 became its president. He is a member of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

He is also president of the Sterling Motor Car Company, a member of the Columbia, Country, University, Woodstock, and Dramatic clubs, is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Rho Sigma fraternities.

January 7, 1907, he married Miss Irma Wochoer of Indianapolis, a graduate of Mrs. Hartman's School for Women at New York City. Mrs. Woollen takes an active part in dramatic and musical affairs in Indianapolis.

GEORGE J. MAROTT began his independent business career a little more than thirty-five years ago in Indianapolis with a capital that would hardly buy a single share of the stock in the various companies and organizations with which he is now actively identified. American people will never fail to admire success of this substantial kind, especially when it has been achieved by the exertion of so much personal ability and in so clean and public spirited a manner as is the case with Mr. Marott. The significance of his success is more than individual. Some of his associates who are in a position to know say that Mr. Marott has done more for Indianapolis within the last twenty years than any other one citizen.

The story of his career begins at Daventry, Northamptonshire, England, December 10, 1858. His family were of English ancestry for generations back. His parents were George P. and Elizabeth (Webb) Marott. Their six children were Elizabeth, George, Ellen, Frederick Currlia, Joseph E., and Catherine. All these reached mature years except Frederick.

George P. Marott was a boot and shoe manufacturer in England. In 1875 he came to the United States and established a retail shoe business at 16 North Pennsylvania Street in Indianapolis, and continued in that line until his retirement in 1900.

George J. Marott was educated in the common schools and was baptized in the Episcopal Church of Daventry, which village, also, was his birthplace. Before he was eleven years of age he was working in his father's shoe factory, and the only interruption to that employment was a year and a half which he subsequently spent in a grammar school at Northampton. For fully a half a century he has been identified with one or another branch of the shoe business. His boyhood was passed in a period when technical education with its manual training courses and almost unlimited opportunities were unknown, and his vocational education consisted of a long and thorough apprenticeship at his father's business. He mastered every detail. In 1875, in his seventeenth year, he came to America with his father and until 1884 clerked in his father's shoe store at Indianapolis.

For several years his wages were ten dollars a week. He had in the meantime become impressed with the great truth that no man deserves success who does not save. He made a resolution to save five dollars a week out of his weekly salary, and at a cost of such self-denial as perhaps few readers can appreciate he succeeded in doing it, saving \$260 the first year and by wise use of this capital increasing his accumulation until at the end of the third year he had \$1,000 in cash and two lots in Emporia, Kansas, which had cost him \$100. Having reached this stage of comparative affluence he married, and used up all his capital in furnishing a home and buying a piano for his wife. His wage was still ten dollars a week, and his wife before marriage agreed to accept the situation. With all the added responsibilities of a family Mr. Marott still kept up his resolution to save something, but at the end of five years had only \$167 in addition to the two lots in Kansas. With this capital he determined to enter the retail shoe business. His resources consisted largely of confidence in himself, but he also had the training and all the qualifications of experience. If ever the old adage about great oaks grow-

ing from small acorns was justified it is applicable to the Marott shoe business. The story of the founding of the enterprise is of so much interest and has so much inspiration in it that the picturesque details may well be told in a few paragraphs taken from an article which recently appeared in "System," the magazine of business.

"Marott showed his sound business sense at the start in his choice of a location for his store. He selected a room in the very heart of the retail district of Indianapolis. With the sum of \$167 in his pocket he agreed to pay a rental of \$1,800 a year. Out of his capital Marott transferred \$150 to the landlord, one month's advance rent, but was allowed ten additional days in which to clean up the rubbish left by his predecessor. His next step was to call upon ten jobbers and manufacturers with whom he had become acquainted while working for his father. He proposed that each one should extend him a credit of \$200 on the consideration that it would never exceed this amount. On the other hand the creditors were not to press him unduly but were to permit him to pay off the original indebtedness when he could. Marott had a hard struggle with pessimistic jobbers. One pointed to the appalling failures which had occurred and was occurring in the shoe business in Indianapolis, cited the case of the man who had failed in the very room Marott had rented and hesitated so long that Marott's heart sank. Nevertheless, this jobber and the other nine finally agreed to extend the credit Marott asked.

"By good fortune Marott learned that the fixtures used by his predecessor were stored in a basement nearby. He immediately entered into negotiations for them. He found that he could buy the lot for twenty dollars, because the owner happened to need the basement at once. Now, they could not have been bought for five hundred dollars. To avoid confessing that he had no money, Marott suggested to the owner that some of the parts might be missing or damaged and asked if he would make a reduction for anything that might be lacking. The owner agreed to make an allowance for anything that did not come up to the specifications. So Marott was able to have the shelving removed without confessing that he had no money with which to pay for it.

"Next he applied for a loan of four hundred dollars on his household furniture. He needed a line of shoes to complete his stock which he could not buy in Indianapolis and for this cash was required. He succeeded in securing two hundred dollars, for which he gave a chattel mortgage, and this with a few dollars left from his original capital, gave him two hundred and seventeen dollars. He took a train to Cincinnati. There he gave an order amounting to two hundred twenty-eight dollars. He had two hundred seventeen dollars, minus his railroad fare, with which to pay it. He asked the jobbers consent to send a check for the balance when the goods arrived, which was granted.

"Marott had selected his stock by twelve o'clock, but he had given the jobber his last nickel. He had eaten nothing since the night before. He had used all his money in purchases of goods. It was midnight when he reached home. He had not eaten for thirty hours. But Marott promised his stomach future rewards for the present sacrifice. He asked the Cincinnati jobber to ship his goods immediately. The carpenters were putting up the shelves in the store and he could not pay them until he had moved some stock.

"When the shoes arrived the drayman paid the freight and presented the check to Marott. Having no money he asked the drayman to hold the check until some other goods arrived. The drayman obliged him and asked no questions.

"As soon as the shoes were in the store-room he plunged into them, verified the invoice, and prepared to receive customers. Then he went into the highways and byways, detained his friends wherever he found them, as well as nearly everyone to whom he had sold shoes, and announced that he had opened a store. He solicited their immediate custom. In this way he sold enough shoes before the formal opening to pay the carpenters, the drayman and the owner of the shelving and sent a check to Cincinnati.

"The organization when the store opened consisted of three persons: Marott's wife, Marott himself and a boy, George Knodle. They sold eighty-four dollars worth of stock that day, and closed a few minutes before midnight. The profits above all expenses were eleven dollars, exactly one dollar more than Marott had ever earned for

a week's work. That night was almost the happiest of Marott's life. After closing the store he bought three stogies for five cents, smoked until two o'clock and made plans. Some persons might have sent for a box of the best cigars on the market under the circumstances, but Marott resolved to do without luxuries until he had really a firm foundation under him."

This is sufficient to indicate the quality of courage and enterprise with which Mr. Marott entered the business. In every way he showed himself a progressive merchant. He was constantly introducing novelties, was seeking attention by unusual displays and unusual goods, and the result was that the first year he cleared over \$3,000. At the end of the fifth year it is said that he had made \$25,000 clear of debt. Another significant thing that concerns his record is that during the first eight years he was in business downtown all his competitors in the shoe business there failed excepting two. But Marott's establishment continued to prosper and grow, and in 1890 he moved from his original location and in 1911 leased a seven-story building for twenty-five years at a rental of \$20,000, and this is the home of one of the greatest shoe stores in the United States. In fact it has so long been a prosperous concern that most Indianapolis citizens have forgotten that it was ever a small and unpretentious store.

This business, big as it is, is only one of varied interests which look to Mr. Marott's business ability and judgment for guidance and direction. More than any other local man he carried responsibilities that insured the successful organization and establishment of the Citizens Gas Company. In fact he was the real father of that enterprise and dictated its franchise. He spent thousands of dollars of his own money in bringing about the organization, in fighting the opposition, in educating public opinion and securing popular support and finally with his selected associates obtained popular subscription to the capital stock. The people of Indianapolis felt a great deal of pride and satisfaction when they secured gas at 60 cents per 1,000, whereas before they had paid 90 cents, and all who were well informed paid their respects and gratitude to Mr. Marott.

For many years he has also been active

in street railway and interurban railway development. In 1890 he became owner of the street railway system of Logansport, becoming president of the company. He sold that property in 1902. Mr. Marott built the road of the Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Company, now known as the Indiana Railways & Light Company, and is president and principal owner of the stock. This company owns and operates the electric line between Kokomo and Marion and Kokomo and Frankfort, and also the street car system and electric light plant of Kokomo, including the heating system of Kokomo. This company operates the lighting plants of more than twenty small towns in that part of the state.

Mr. Marott has many other important business interests, including much valuable real estate and an active connection with various industrial and business enterprises. A number of years ago he acquired the ownership of the old Enterprise Hotel on Massachusetts Avenue, an early landmark of the city erected in 1870. He pulled down the hotel building, and in 1906 erected a structure with every arrangement and facility for the use and purpose of a modern department store. Owing to the panic of 1907 the building was unoccupied until 1908, when he organized the Marott Department Store Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in Indiana.

With such brevity of statement concerning Mr. Marott's career it is possible that a just appreciation of his position and influence in Indianapolis and Indiana may be lacking. However, it is possible to quote from two unimpeachable sources of testimony to his life of effectiveness and public spirit that will serve to supplement what has been told so briefly in the preceding paragraphs.

The following are the words written a few years ago by Volney T. Malott, president of the Indiana National Bank: "George J. Marott is one of the leading business men of Indianapolis, and through his active ability and foresight has placed himself in the foremost ranks of the merchants of the Middle West. Started with meager beginnings, he has by the strict observance of good business principles accumulated a large fortune. His operations have not been entirely confined to mercantile pursuits, for he has been a heavy in-

vestor in real estate and in public utilities within the state."

More of his personal character is revealed in what was said of him by the veteran Indianapolis editor and financier John H. Holliday. In Mr. Holliday's words, "George J. Marott is one of our successful men and owes that success to his persistent energy, good judgment and close adherence to business principles and methods. As a merchant he has taken a comprehensive view of modern conditions and adapted his business accordingly. As an investor and promoter of enterprises he has been shrewd and daring, yet at the same time conservative, putting money only in such things as promised well in the future and managing those concerns with extreme care and efficiency. He always calculates the cost, never goes beyond his depth, and makes no engagements that he does not keep."

Mr. Marott was always a staunch democrat until quite recently, but with no participation in party affairs beyond lending his influence and encouragement to good government policies. He is a member of no denominational religion and is in thorough accord with the spirit and practice of Masonry, in which he holds the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. November 27, 1879, he married Miss Ella Meek, daughter of Jesse and Nancy Meek. Her father and mother were pioneers of Richmond, Indiana, and her father was for many years an active business man of Richmond.

EDWARD R. DYE. Though his home and many of his business interests are still represented in White County, where the Dye family have been prominent for many years. Edward R. Dye is an almost daily attendant at his offices in the Traction and Terminal Building at Indianapolis, and from that point directs one of the leading coal production firms of the state.

Mr. Dye was born in West Virginia October 31, 1861, a son of James W. and Nancy (Taylor) Dye. His father was also a native of West Virginia, and the paternal ancestry goes back to Scotland. George Dye, grandfather of Edward R., was in his day a stock raiser and feeder for the export trade. He lived in a southern state and owned his slaves, but after they were freed several of them remained faithful to

their master and refused to leave his home. He died in the early '80s. In his family were seven sons and four daughters, and two of the sons are still living. James W. Dye was educated in the common schools of West Virginia, and in 1866 located in White County, Indiana, where he became prominent as a farmer and stock dealer. He died in 1904. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

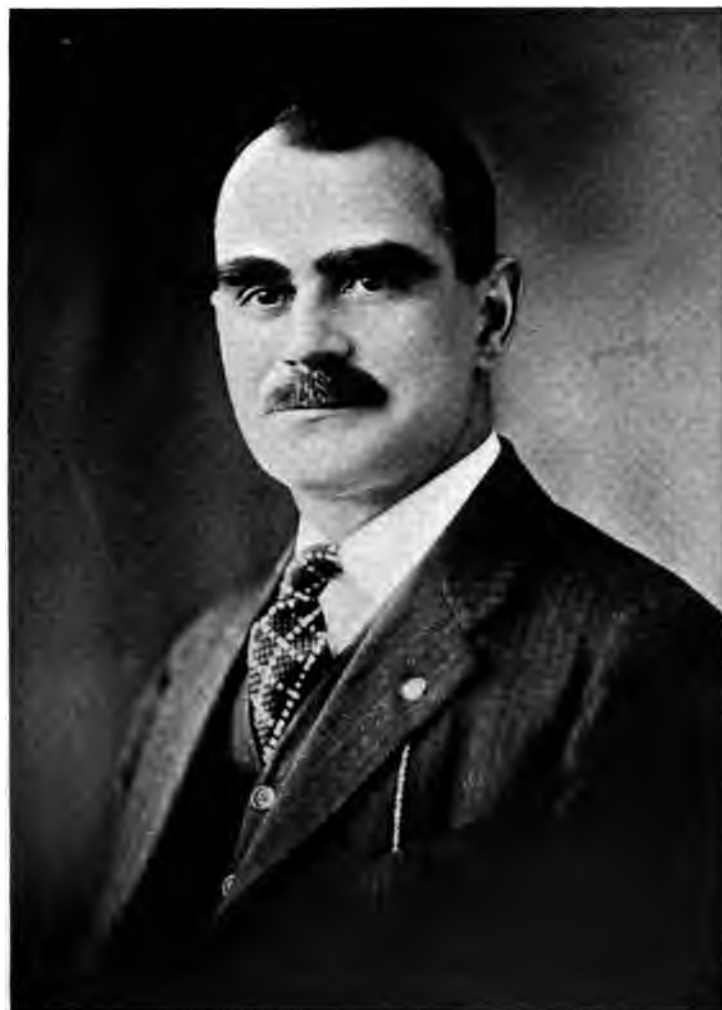
Edward R. Dye is the oldest of three sons. He was reared and educated in White County, and in 1897 engaged in the lumber business at Wolcott in that county. About five years before the death of his father he and his brothers bought the lumber business which was conducted under the name of J. W. Dye & Sons and reincorporated the company. Since then they have established branches and yards in a number of Indiana towns, and Mr. Edward R. Dye is still a member of the firm.

In 1901 he entered the coal industry, taking charge of the Indianapolis office of the United Fourth Vein Coal Company in December, 1905. In 1913 he became president, general manager and treasurer of the company. This company owns valuable mines in Greene County, located in the Linton district and at Jasonville. The mines are now producing capacity tonnage. The coal from these mines is especially adapted to domestic and manufacturing purposes because of its low percentage of sulphur. It is also extensively used in clay products manufacture.

On September 28, 1881, Mr. Dye married Miss Maud Britton, daughter of James and Anna (Gill) Britton of Newark, Ohio. Mr. Dye and family reside at Monticello, Indiana. They have two daughters, Lula E. and Edna A. Lula is the wife of J. R. Gardner and Edna is the wife of E. L. Gardner. E. L. Gardner is a major in the Army Reserve Corps at Camp Lee, Virginia. J. R. Gardner is associated with Mr. Dye under the firm name of Dye & Gardner, general hardware, automobiles and accessories.

Mr. and Mrs. Dye are members of the Christian Science Church. He is a democrat in politics and is a Royal Arch Mason and Shriner.

CHARLES J. WACKER, who was born in Indianapolis April 6, 1880, has proved himself so keenly alive to his opportunities



*Charles J. Hacker*

O'Connell of Louisville, Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Mann was employed for two years as an instructor of boxing and general athletics at Purdue University. He has always been an athlete and has kept up a live interest in this subject even to the present time. For two years Mr. Mann was located at Louisville, Kentucky, as local agent for the Metropolitan Insurance Company, but in February, 1917, removed to Anderson and established his own music house, obtaining the Madison County agency of the Baldwin Company. He developed the business so rapidly that at the end of six months he had to move his store to larger quarters. Mr. Mann is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Anderson and in politics is independent.

JOHN B. NEU, now living in Indianapolis practically retired from active business pursuits, is deserving of especial mention among the older citizens of Indiana. His business career has been honorable, his participation as an American of foreign birth is creditable, particularly his service as a Union soldier, and in all the relationships of a long life he has proved himself worthy.

Born in Germany, he came to America when a boy, and with the firm resolution to make this country his home. He learned the language and customs of the people, and then put his loyalty to test by volunteering as a soldier in the Union army. After the war he learned the chair maker's trade, and about 1880 engaged in this line of business for himself as a manufacturer at Indianapolis. His business affairs prospered and his plant grew with himself in active charge. About 1906 he turned over the business to his two sons, and is now retired. The business is now operated under the name J. B. Neu's Sons.

Mr. Neu has never taken any active part in politics except to vote for principles and measures rather than according to the dictates of a party creed. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

He married Catherine Wentz. The nine children constituting their family are: William J.; Catharine; Lena and Margaret, both deceased; Clara; Annie, deceased; Laura; Ida, Mrs. Edward N. Messick; and Frank J. The mother of these children died June 10, 1896.

Mr. Neu's love for his adopted land is unquestioned. His honorable methods of

business have commended him to all, and it is with a great wealth of esteem that he is passing his declining years in his home city of Indianapolis.

HENRY HERBERT THOMAS, president of the First National Bank of Frankfort, has for many years been a conspicuous factor in the business and public life of Clinton and Tipton counties. He is a successful man who started life as a poor orphan boy with nothing but his two hands to help him in the struggle, and it is seldom given to man to make better and wiser use of his opportunities than Mr. Thomas has done.

He was born on a farm in Tipton County, Indiana, August 18, 1848, son of Minar L. and Cynthia (Jeffrey) Thomas. His grandparents, David L. and Phoebe Thomas, came from New York State, where their son Minar L. was born in 1816, and were among the earliest settlers of Fayette County, Indiana, where for a number of years they put up with and endured the hardships and difficult circumstances of pioneering. David L. Thomas died in 1862 and his wife in 1858. Minar L. Thomas at the beginning of the Civil war was running a saw and grist mill at Windfall, Indiana. In the spring of 1862 he left this business to volunteer as orderly sergeant, afterward being made first lieutenant in Company F of the Fifty-Fourth Indiana Infantry. He was almost immediately inducted into the great campaigns of the Mississippi Valley, was at the siege of Vicksburg, and after the fall of that city he was stricken with the dreaded scourge of diarrhea, which carried away so many brave boys of the Union. He was finally sent home, having barely sufficient strength to reach Tipton County, and he died three days after his arrival. His wife had passed away in 1859.

Henry Herbert Thomas was eleven years old when his mother died and was still a boy when his soldier father passed away. Such early educational opportunities as he had were confined to the district schools. At the age of seventeen he took up the serious problem of earning his own living. He did farm work, also was employed as a teamster, and really introduced himself to a business career as a dealer in livestock. He was remarkably successful in this field and continued it for about fifteen years.

From 1876 until 1887 he was associated with J. H. Fear. Later for many years he was engaged in the wholesale produce business.

His fellow citizens in Tipton County early recognized his qualifications as a public man as well as a good business man and in 1886 elected him county clerk. He was elected on the republican ticket over a strong democratic majority, being one of the few members of his party chosen for office that year. During the next two years he gave all his time to his office, but in 1888 resumed his place in the produce business with J. H. Fear. In 1907 Mr. Thomas sold his interests in the produce business and soon afterwards removed to Frankfort.

In 1901 another political honor came to him when he was elected joint representative of Tipton and Clinton counties. This time also he ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1910 he was chosen councilman at large in Frankfort, but resigned after two years. Mr. Thomas has long been identified with the First National Bank of Frankfort as a stockholder and director, and in 1914 his fellow directors elected him president of the bank. This is one of the largest and strongest banks in Clinton County. Mr. Thomas is a stockholder in the Franklin Loan and Trust Company and the Frankfort Heating Company, and is the owner of extensive farms in Montgomery and Howard counties.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is still active in the republican ranks, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1878 he married Miss Henrietta Free, daughter of Randolph Free of Alexandria, Indiana.

OSCAR C. BRADFORD is one of the business men and merchants of Marion, and in the past fourteen years has developed a hardware and implement enterprise which furnishes supplies all over Grant County.

He represents the largest family in Grant County, and they have record of more than seventy years residence. He is a great-grandson of John Bradford, a native of England, who on coming to this country located in Western Virginia, in Hardy County, in what is now Grant County, West Virginia. It was in the present State of West Virginia that George

Bradford, a son of John, was born in 1783. George Bradford lived in the hills of Virginia until past middle age. In the early '40s he bought some land in Grant County, and in 1843 established his family there. He died twelve years later, in 1855. His first wife was Mary Stingley, and they had four sons, Leonard, John, George and Daniel. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Schell, also a native of Virginia and of German ancestry. She became the mother of sixteen children, named Rachel, Isaac, Henry, Moses, Casper, Joseph, William R., Catherine, Rebecca, Mary J., Elizabeth Ann, Jesse T., and Noah and three others who died in infancy.

Jesse T. Bradford, father of the Marion merchant, was born in West Virginia January 20, 1836, and was seven years old when the family came to Grant County. Living at a time when he did his educational advantages were meager. He attended only sixty-five days in the common schools each year. He also attended the Indiana Normal School at Marion, Indiana, for eight weeks. At the age of twenty-five he moved from the home place to a farm in section 15 of Washington Township, and occupied that place and was busy with its cultivation and management for forty-seven years. In 1906 he retired to Marion and became actively identified with the hardware business with his sons. During his early adult life he was a staunch republican, but later gave his principal support to the prohibition party. November 4, 1860, he married Lucy J. Gaines, who died March 5, 1874, the mother of four sons. On April 11, 1876, he married Angeline Silvers, and they became the parents of five children. Jesse Bradford died January 29, 1919.

Oscar C. Bradford, son of Jesse T. and Lucy J. (Gaines) Bradford, was born in Washington Township of Grant County, December 18, 1869. Reared in a rural environment, he attended the common schools, spent one year in DePauw University at Greencastle, and finished a commercial course in the Indianapolis Business College in 1896. He also attended the Marion Normal College during the summer terms, and was a successful teacher from 1890 to 1900.

He entered business in 1900 as book-keeper with a hardware firm at Warren, Indiana, and subsequently was secretary-

treasurer of the Warren Machine Company and one of its directors. This company manufactured oil well machinery and did a large general shop and repair business. In 1904 Mr. Bradford withdrew to give all his time to the hardware and implement business in which he became associated with his father and brother. Their store has grown and prospered and is the medium through which a large share of the tools and other supplies are distributed through the City of Marion and the adjoining agricultural districts.

For a number of years Mr. Bradford has been regarded as one of the most influential democrats of Grant County. He was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the county in the campaign of 1912, and as a result of that campaign the county returned a large vote to President Wilson and effected a complete change in the personnel of the county offices. In 1908 he was elected a trustee of Washington Township. He resigned the office of trustee in June, 1914, to accept the postmastership of Marion, Indiana.

June 17, 1899, Mr. Bradford married Ethel O. Stevens, who was born in Pleasant Township of Grant County, daughter of Harrison and Sarah (Beach) Stevens. Four children have been born to their union: Ruth M., Doris A., George R. and Sarah Elizabeth. Doris died in 1906, at the age of five years. Sarah Elizabeth was born June 2, 1918.

**ORVILLE O. CARPENTER.** In that group of men which has succeeded in bringing Newcastle to a front rank among Indiana cities there has been no more loyal and diligent factor in promoting every line of enterprise than Orville O. Carpenter, assistant cashier of the Farmers National Bank.

Mr. Carpenter has been identified with Henry County's life and affairs for about twenty years. He was born on a farm four miles west of Fairmont, Grant County, Indiana, in 1875, son of Lewis H. and Margaret L. (Black) Carpenter. Several generations ago three English brothers came to this country and established the Carpenter family. The grandfather, Walter Carpenter, came West from New Jersey. Lewis H. Carpenter moved from Belmont County, Ohio, to Grant County, Indiana, in 1868, and developed a good farm

not far from Fairmont. Selling out there in 1878, he moved to Henry County, near Newcastle, where he now lives.

Orville O. Carpenter attended public schools in Henry County, is a graduate of the Newcastle High School, and subsequently spent one year in the State Normal at Terre Haute and one year in an Indianapolis business college. In July, 1899, returning to Newcastle, he and Howard S. Henley established a hardware business on East Broad Street. The firm of Carpenter & Henley continued 5½ years, at the end of which time Mr. Carpenter bought out his partner and conducted it as the Carpenter Hardware Company for 3½ years longer. He sold his business largely for the purpose of spending two winters in Florida to benefit his daughter's health. In the meantime he engaged in the real estate business, and has been extensively handling farms and farm loans as a broker and on his own account. In 1915 he bought a block of stock in and accepted the additional responsibilities of his present post as assistant cashier of the Farmers National Bank.

Mr. Carpenter owns a half interest in 500 acres of Indiana farm land, and through his land holdings has done much to stimulate the production of Chester White hogs and Polled Angus cattle. His name is associated with many other of the live interests of the city.

He is a member of the Country Club, is a republican, is a Mason, a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the Methodist Church. In 1899 he married Miss Myrtle Hewitt, daughter of George and Martha (Koons) Hewitt of Newcastle. Four children were born to their marriage: Margaret; Mary, who was born in 1903 and died in 1912; Hewitt L., born in 1908; and Orville O., Jr., born in 1910.

**STUART BROWN** is one of that growing fraternity of automobile salesmen in Indiana, and is a member of the firm Gault & Brown, who represent "Dodge Cars and Dodge Service" over Madison County. They have the county agency for the Dodge Brothers cars, and have done much to insure the proper prestige for this type of automobile in that part of the state.

Mr. Brown was born at Indianapolis



September 16, 1888, son of Henry and Pearl (Brumley) Brown. He is of Scotch ancestry. The Brown family were pioneers at Indianapolis, locating there even before the state capital was moved to that locality. His great-grandfather, Oliver P. Brown, was a pioneer, coming from Xenia, Ohio, to Indianapolis in 1818. He was one of the pioneer merchants of Indianapolis, with a store on East Washington Street, and lived there the rest of his life. Henry Brown, father of Stuart Brown, is now a farmer and fruit grower at Walla Walla, Washington. The mother died in 1912. Of the two sons the other one, Ira, lives with his father.

Stuart Brown was reared and educated in Indianapolis and for 31½ years attended the Manual Training School of that city, getting a thorough practice in shop and mechanical work. At the age of sixteen he entered Vorhees Business College and spent one year in that institution. After this commercial training Mr. Brown went to work in the offices of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway as stenographer and bookkeeper. A year later he went to St. Louis and was stenographer in the offices of the Burlington Railroad for two years. In 1907, when he located at Anderson, he became bookkeeper and stenographer for the Union Grain & Feed Company. He was with that organization for nine years, and much of the time was its traveling representative.

Attracted into automobile work, Mr. Brown showed his quality as a salesman with the Waddell Buick Company, and for eight months made an energetic campaign all over Madison County selling the Buick cars. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Zuriel Gault, under the name Gault & Brown, and established the Madison County agency for the Dodge cars. Their location is 921-931 Central Avenue, where they have a splendid salesroom, and also shop and other facilities with a perfect service for the Dodge cars. They also conduct three branches in Madison County, one at Elwood, one at Alexandria and one at Summitville.

Mr. Brown has acquired various interests at Anderson, and is a man of affairs in the county. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, having been through all the chairs, and is a member of the United Commercial Travelers. He is a

Presbyterian and a democratic voter. At St. Louis, Missouri, in 1908, he married Florence May Bell, daughter of Francis M. and Sarah (Hann) Bell. They have one daughter, Donna, born in 1910.

**JOHN HENRY VAJEN.** It was a remarkable life that came to a close with the death of John Henry Vajen at Indianapolis on May 28, 1917. It was remarkable not only for its length and its association with so many changing eras of national progress, but also for its individual achievements and influences that are woven into the business and civic structure of Indianapolis. He was a young and prospering business man during those momentous days when America was girding itself for the struggle over the Union and slavery. He lived through the prosperous half century that followed, marking an era of material development such as the world has never seen, and his life came to an end after war's fury had again loosed itself upon the world and had even drawn the land of his adoption into an ever widening conflict.

The life that came to a close at the age of eighty-nine had its beginning at Bremen, Hanover, Germany, March 19, 1828, under the English flag. He was a son of John Henry and Anna Margaretha (Woernke) Vajen. He came of a long line of Lutheran clergymen and educators. His father was a professor in the University of Stade in Hanover. In 1836, when John H., Jr., was eight years old, the family sought a home in America, locating in Baltimore, where the father spent a year as a teacher. He was a man of unusual talents and was a musician as well as a teacher and preacher. From Baltimore the family moved to Cincinnati, and then in 1839 John H. Vajen, Sr., with several other families bought land in Jackson County, Indiana, near Seymour, and organized a colony of German Lutherans.

The late John Henry Vajen was eleven years of age when brought to Indiana. He spent most of his youth on a farm, and his studies were largely directed with a view to his entering the ministry. In 1845 his father died, and that turned his activities into an entirely new channel. He was then seventeen years of age, and he soon left home to seek employment in Cincinnati. As clerk in a large wholesale and retail



*J. H. Kays*





and his wife did the cooking by the open fire. She was also an adept in those housewifely arts of carding, spinning and weaving, and dressed all her family in homespun. In 1861 James Reavis and his only brother, Alexander, enlisted in Company F of the Forty-second Indiana Infantry and went south with the command. Alexander lost his life in Andersonville Prison. James was in all the campaigns and battles of his regiment until failing health brought him an honorable discharge in 1864. He then resumed farming in Southern Indiana, and having inherited a part of the old homestead he bought other lands and lived there a prosperous and highly thought of resident until his death in 1882. He married Margaret Chambers, who was born near Kings Station in Gibson County, daughter of Norman and Elizabeth (Wallace) Chambers. Her grandfather Chambers was a pioneer of Gibson County and lived to a good old age. Norman Chambers was a railroad man and lost his life in a railroad accident when a young man. Mrs. James Reavis died at the age of sixty-six. Her six children were: William J.; Mary, who died at the age of ten years; Alexander, who was killed in a railroad wreck; Rebecca A.; Ella J.; and Julia A.

Doctor Reavis attended "Old Hickory," a rural school in his native community taught by Farmer McConnel. The furniture of that old building he well recalls. The seats were made of logs split in halves, with wooden pins to keep them above the floor, and he wrote many times with a goose quill pen on a plain plank nailed around one side for a desk. Later he attended Fort Branch High School and also Oakland City College. Doctor Reavis was a successful teacher before he became a physician. Altogether he taught for seven years in Gibson and Warrick counties. In the meantime he was studying medicine with Doctors Scales and Tyner and in 1877 attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. Before graduating he began practice in Richland City, Spencer County, but in 1885 returned to the Ohio Medical College and received his diploma in 1886. With these qualifications and experiences he began his work at Evansville and continued uninterruptedly to the present time.

In 1878 Doctor Reavis married Florence G. Allen, a native of Warrick County,

daughter of Manville Allen, a farmer of that county. She died in 1893. Doctor Reavis married for his present wife Elsie M. Hammerle. She was born and reared and educated in Bavaria, Germany. Doctor Reavis is a member of Park Chappel Presbyterian Church, while Mrs. Reavis is a Catholic, a member of the Church of the Assumption. He is active in the Vanderburg County Medical Society, also the Indiana State Society and the Ohio Valley Medical Association, is affiliated with Evansville Lodge of Elks and is physician for the local branches of the Woodmen of the World and the Tribe of Ben Hur.

FRANK A. SCHOENBERGER is manager of the Morris Five and Ten Cent Store at Elwood, is a stockholder in the Morris Company at Bluffton, and is a man of long and thorough business experience who has always given a good account of himself in relation to the opportunities presented him since boyhood.

Mr. Schoenberger was born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, June 2, 1883, a son of Jacob and Tillie (Schwilk) Schoenberger. He is of Swiss and German stock. His grandfather and two brothers came to America and settled at Kirby in Wyandot County, Ohio, in pioneer times. Frank A. Schoenberger attended the public schools at Forest, Ohio, and was little more than a boy when he went to work in a grocery store at Forest. He remained there ten years and during that time was employed by five different firms. In the meantime, having an ambition to make the most of himself, he supplemented his earlier advantages in school by two courses with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, taking both the business course and a civil service course. Leaving home surroundings, Mr. Schoenberger was for seven months with the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, was time-keeper in the cost department of the International Harvester Company at Springfield three years, for nine months clerked in the Big Four Railroad offices at Middletown, Ohio, and was then appointed station agent at Elwood, Ohio, for the Big Four. He remained there three years and then returned to Dayton and took the management of one of the drug stores owned by his brother, H. E. Schoenberger. He managed this business two years, and from

there came into his present relations with the Morris Company as assistant manager of its store at Newcastle, Indiana. From June 14, 1913, until December 1st of the same year he was manager of that business, and then removed to Elwood to take the active management of the Morris store in that city.

December 24, 1903, Mr. Schoenberger married Ruth D. Wells, daughter of Frank R. and Mollie (Neal) Wells. They have one child, Edwin Wells, born in 1907. Mrs. Schoenberger is prominent socially and a woman of many varied talents and capabilities. She is organist of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Elwood, and is also an elocutionist who has given many readings before different organizations. Mr. Schoenberger is affiliated with Carthage Lodge No. 573, Free and Accepted Masons, in Ohio, and in politics votes as an independent.

ROBERT MAURICE ROOF, chief engineer and vice president of the Laurel Motor Corporation at Anderson, has achievement to his credit as an inventor that seems destined to give him a foremost place among Indiana's famous men in the industrial field.

He represents an old and notable family of Henry County. He was born in Newcastle September 13, 1882, son of James W. and Rosa B. (Lewis) Roof. His great-grandfather, Samuel Roof, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, March 3, 1797, his parents having come from Germany. He married in 1819 Dorothy Steffey, of Virginia, and they had four sons and five daughters. In 1835 they moved by wagons over the highways and trails to Wayne County, Indiana, and in 1837 Samuel Roof, who was a tanner by trade, took charge of a tannery at Newcastle, when that was a village of only a few houses surrounded by dense forests. Samuel Roof and his wife were among the charter members of the Disciples of Christ at Newcastle when that church was established, and were faithful in every relationship to their church and their community. Samuel Roof died at the age of eighty-one, on March 3, 1878, his wife having died in 1871. John W. Roof, son of Samuel, and grandfather of Robert M., was born in Virginia June 6, 1821, and was fourteen years old when the family came to Indiana. In

1839 he carried mortar for the workmen erecting the county offices at Newcastle. He also drove teams in the pioneer transportation traffic between Newcastle and Cincinnati. Later he bought a tract of heavily timbered land near Newcastle, and on that he settled down after his marriage. Marietta Stout became his bride in 1848. John W. Roof was a prosperous and successful farmer in Henry County, and he and his wife became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, who reached mature years.

One of these was James W. Roof, father of Robert M., and who was born at Newcastle and was also a construction engineer. He died at the age of fifty-four. His widow, Rosa B. (Lewis) Roof, living at Knightstown, Indiana, was a daughter of Edward Lewis, also a pioneer of Henry County. Robert M. Roof has a brother, Walter Raymond Roof, now a resident of Chicago and a man of prominence in engineering circles, being chief engineer of bridges for the Chicago, Great Western Railway Company.

The early boyhood of Robert M. Roof was spent in Henry County. He obtained his first schooling at Muncie, Indiana, and was only seventeen when he began a practical apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, and contributed some of his early earnings to put his brother through college. Later he entered experimental work, and has given years of study and application to the problems of internal combustion engines. On coming to Anderson he was chief engineer for six years with the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works. While there he brought out a complete line of the Semi-Deisel engines, and these gave him an international reputation. They passed the inspection of the Italian Navy. In 1908 he brought out an aviation motor engine. His first motor had a successful test, and enabled one of the aeroplanes of that day to make a remarkable record. The motor was widely advertised in other countries and was known as the "Gray Eagle." In 1916 he designed and brought out the Roof 16-Overhead Valve Cylinder Head for internal combustion engines.

In 1916 also Mr. Roof organized the Roof Auto Specialty Company, which later became merged with the Laurel Motors Corporation, of which he is vice president and chief engineer.

In 1905 Mr. Root married Miss Minnie E. Jones, daughter of Levi and Anna Jones. They have one son, Robert Maurice, Jr. Mr. Root is a Knight Templar Mason.

HENRY ASHELY ROOT, founder and proprietor of the Root Manufacturing Company at Michigan City, is a veteran in the lumber business, and in former years also operated extensively as a building contractor. He is one of the few men still active in affairs who saw service through practically all the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Root was born in Hebron, Connecticut, June 27, 1845. His family is of English origin and was established in America in colonial times. His great-grandfather, Joshua Root, Sr., was born in Connecticut July 8, 1753. In September, 1775, he married Sarah Chapman. They spent all their lives in Connecticut. Joshua Root, Jr., who was born near Hartford, Connecticut, July 22, 1787, owned and occupied a farm in that part of the town of Hebron known as Gilead Society. He spent his last years there. He married Esther Ingraham, who was born June 8, 1792, of Scotch ancestry.

Austin Root, father of Henry A., was born in Glassbury, Connecticut, January 3, 1816, and spent his boyhood and early youth on a farm. In young manhood he removed to Colchester, and for a time was in the employ of the Hayward Rubber Company. He resigned this work on account of ill health and resumed farming at Manchester, Connecticut, a short time later had a farm at Tolland, and finally engaged in the general merchandise business on Tolland Street and continued it the rest of his active life. He died June 11, 1884, at Rodville, Connecticut. The maiden name of his wife was Mariva Post. She was born in Connecticut and died February 15, 1880, at Tolland, Connecticut. There were four children, Esther Ann, Ellen Electa, Henry Ashely and Emma Mariva.

Henry Ashely Root acquired a good education while a boy. He attended the public schools of Hebron and also the Bacon Academy at Colchester. He was not yet sixteen years old when the Civil war broke out, and in April, 1861, at the first call for troops, he volunteered for the three months' service. During that three months he participated in the memorable first battle of Bull Run. He received his honorable

discharge, returned home, and in 1862 again enlisted, this time joining Company K of the Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Infantry and was commissioned as captain. After about eight months by special order from the War Department he went on detached duty, and remained with the Army of the Potomac and participated in some of the greatest campaigns of the war. He was in Washington at the Grand Review, and did not receive his honorable discharge from the service until 1865, more than four years after his first enlistment.

Mr. Root was not yet twenty-one years of age when he returned a veteran soldier. He learned the carpentry trade at Rockville, Connecticut, and soon set up in business for himself as a contractor and builder at Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1872 he came West to Chicago, the year following the great fire of that city, and was a resident and engaged in business there until 1873. In the fall of that year he moved to White Cloud, Michigan, as vice president and manager of the Wileox Lumber Company. He sold his interests in that company in 1881. He moved to Michigan City and was engaged in the lumber industry for several years, and in the meantime established the Root Manufacturing Company, building planing mills and other factories for the manufacture of interior finish. The company still supplies a large volume of demand for interior finish, and many carloads leave the plant every year for distant points.

On April 3, 1864, while still in the army, Mr. Root married Miss Clara Eaton, a native of Tolland, Connecticut, and a daughter of Dr. J. C. Eaton. Mrs. Root died April 7, 1903. For his second wife Mr. Root married Jennie Blanche McKelvey. She was born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Her father, James McKelvey, was born on a farm in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and when a young man went to work in a rolling mill at Johnstown, and later quit that to buy a tract of mountain timber land. He converted the timber into lumber and also built up a large industry as a charcoal burner, a material which was in great demand at the rolling mills. The business since his death has been continued and is now carried on by his sons Eugene and Frank McKelvey, the former a resident of Hollidaysburg and the latter of Coal Cove, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Root died January 28,

1915, leaving five children, named James Henry, Henry Ashely, Jr., David Ray, Annie Jean and Joseph McKelvey.

Mr. Root was one of the first members of the Grand Army of the Republic. He joined the Elias Howe Post at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1866. He is now a member of Rawson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Michigan City, and with the exception of two years has been commander of the Post for twenty years. He was made a Master Mason in Corinthian Lodge at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1865, and is now affiliated with Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Michigan City Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Michigan City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, and Indianapolis Consistory of the Scottish Rite.

**THEODORE STEIN.** A multitude of business activities have consumed the years of Theodore Stein since he arrived at maturity, and few of his contemporaries in Indianapolis have shown greater ability at handling large and variegated business responsibilities.

Mr. Stein was born in Indianapolis November 7, 1858. He has an interesting ancestry. On the one hand he is connected with a solid old German house, related to the nobility, and extending back in well authenticated records for more than a thousand years. On the other hand Mr. Stein is one of the charter members of the Indiana State Society Sons of the American Revolution, some of his ancestors having been in this country early enough to participate in the war for independence. Mr. Stein some years ago served as treasurer and also as president of the Indiana State Society. The possessions of the Stein family at one period constituted one of the petty principalities of the German Empire. These possessions in 1806 were mediatized along with those of other princely houses. The ruins of the Stein ancestral castle, called "Burg Stein," erected in 1050 A. D., may still be seen along with those of Nassau, the ancestral home of the present queen of Holland, on a mountain near the river Lahn, not far from the City of Coblenz on the Rhine.

Theodore was the oldest of the five sons of Ernest Christian Frederick Stein and Catherine Elizabeth Stein. His father was a poor but worthy scion of the highest

German nobility, while the mother was the daughter of a well-to-do German "Gutsbesitzer." Frederick Stein, the father, after coming to Indianapolis, took an active interest in the organization of the republican party and became that party's first elected candidate for city clerk in 1856. It is said of him as a matter of distinction that when later he became a justice of the peace he invariably tried to arrange the differences of the people brought before his court on an amicable basis. While thereby he avoided imposing heavy money penalties, he incidentally curtailed his own income, and set a precedent which few of his contemporary squires dared to follow.

Theodore Stein received his education during a few limited years in the old German English Independent School of Indianapolis. But during those years he applied himself with such diligence that he acquired a knowledge such as many other students get only from college.

At the beginning of his business career he distinguished himself by his versatility. While following his daily vocation of bookkeeper and manager of a large lumbering institution he was secretary of four savings and loan associations and treasurer of another. Mr. Stein is given credit for creating an abstract of title business second to none anywhere, and which finally became the nucleus for the establishment of the Indiana Title Guarantee and Loan Company, with which Mr. Stein's name is indelibly connected. In 1896 he was a most influential factor in saving from destruction the old German Mutual Insurance Company, which had been brought into being by that sturdy old stock of Germans which added so materially in the upbuilding of our beautiful capital city. Upon the reorganization in the same year into a stock company under the name of the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, Mr. Stein became its president. While these and other matters have occupied a generous share of his time and opportunity Mr. Stein has always given a helping hand in the advancement of his home city. He wrote not only a history of the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, but also a history of the German-English Independent School of Indianapolis, which latter preserves to posterity not only views of Indianapolis of the past, but also a hundred or more portraits of earlier citizens







*Hans Waupler*

accomplishments. He completed his education at Purdue University, where in two years he did all that was required of the regular three years course. Mr. Harry Stout had original ideas and the courage to put them into effect. In 1888 he entered the retail business at 318 Massachusetts avenue. This location was then clearly out of the regular retail district of the city, and it was freely predicted that he would fail. Three years later his brother Edward joined him. They adopted the plan of handling reputable goods for the popular trade, sold on a smaller margin of profit, and by selling in large quantities attained the same ends which other merchants reached by selling at larger profits and in lesser quantities. The Stout brothers prospered, and in time established four branch stores, all of which are still in flourishing operation.

It is evident that Harry Stout had the true business instinct. He was a careful buyer, painstaking, and always the courteous, kindly gentleman. His earthly life ended when youth and ambitions were still fresh possessions, and his death was a distinct loss to the community.

He married Florence Allerdice, who is also deceased. Their four children were: Oliver Hart, born March 11, 1896; Sidney A., born March 10, 1897; Richard Harding, born October 15, 1899; and Florence Lydia, who was born February 5, 1902, and died June 28, 1913.

Though the three sons are still young, they have already won the right and privilege of lasting memory in any history of Indianapolis. The son Oliver H. was graduated from Princeton University in 1917. He joined the first officers training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, was transferred to the aviation corps at Columbus, and on completing his course stood second in his class, with an average of 93%. He was sent to Europe for training and spent three months in France and twenty months in Italy. He held the rank of first lieutenant at the time of his discharge.

Sidney A. Stout, the second son, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1918. In August, 1917, he volunteered for the aviation corps in the war against Germany and was commissioned second lieutenant May 12, 1918. He held this rank at the date of his discharge.

Richard H. Stout, the youngest, lacked

three months of finishing the second year at the University of Wisconsin when he enlisted in the American Ambulance section of the French Army. He sailed for Europe March 10, 1917, on a vessel carrying munitions to the allies and seventy-five recruits. For transporting wounded under heavy fire and gas attacks in the Champagne and at Verdun on the 20th of August and 5th of September, 1917, he was decorated with the French Cross of War with the Palm. The few who have received these awards among Americans have had their names and records published from coast to coast in this country. He was discharged from the ambulance service and enlisted in the American Air Service in Paris, October 25, 1917. He received his flying training in France and was commissioned second lieutenant May 17, 1918. He is still in service abroad.

While much has necessarily been omitted, even this outline shows that the Stout family from earliest times to the present have exemplified the best of Americanism in spirit and practice and it is a particularly honored name at Indianapolis.

JOHN W. CLOW is one of the energetic merchants of Anderson, has been in business in that city for many years, and is proprietor of the Clow grocery and meat market at 1130 Main Street.

He was born on a farm in Madison Township, Putnam County, Indiana, June 22, 1860, son of William and Louisa (Brown) Clow. The Clows are Scotch and the Browns are an Irish family. Grandfather John Clow came from Syrshire, Scotland, when eighteen years of age, and with his two brothers, Stephen and Alexander, settled in New Hampshire on government land. In the War of 1812 they served as soldiers, and after that struggle became separated and there is no record of the brothers of John. John Clow afterward moved to Kentucky and reared a family of five daughters and three sons. His home was at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, where John Clow died at the remarkable age of ninety-nine years, eleven months and twenty days.

William Clow, the second son of his father, was reared and received his schooling at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, and lived there until he was twenty years old. In 1848 he came to Putnam County, Indiana, and later started for the Southwest and

traveled over a large part of Texas on foot. While on that excursion he was captured by Indians, and was held a prisoner for six months. He finally managed to make his escape, reached civilization at San Antonio, and came back to Indiana chiefly by the water route. He married at Greencastle, Indiana, in 1858, and from there moved to Iroquois County, Illinois, where he took up a government homestead. On that he lived eleven years, selling out to return to Putnam County, Indiana, and finally moved from his farm in that county to Boone County, and spent his last years at Advance. He died April 21, 1915, aged eighty-four years, two months and eleven days.

Thus John W. Clow inherits a strain of hardy and vigorous ancestry, and his normal expectation of life is much above the average. He received his early schooling chiefly in Martin Township of Iroquois County, Illinois. He was a school boy in the country districts of that county up to the age of fourteen, and at the same time worked for his father. Later he was a hired man for laboring farmers, and at Georgetown, Illinois, acquired a knowledge of the butcher business. Mr. Clow came to Anderson in 1890, and on the 21st of April began work in a local butcher shop. He was employed by various grocery and butcher markets altogether for twenty-eight years. February 2, 1916, Mr. Clow set up in business for himself with a meat market at 1130 Main Street, and in October, 1917, added a stock of well selected groceries and now has one of the liberally patronized establishments of the city.

Mr. Clow married in 1881 Sarah E. Fuqua, daughter of George L. and Martha (Myers) Fuqua of Greencastle, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Clow had five children, only two of whom are now living. Louella is Mrs. Herbert C. Wright of Anderson. Roland Angus, the son, was born in 1894 and is associated with his father in business. He married, May 28, 1917, Hazel Holtzclaw.

Mr. Clow is a democrat in politics, is affiliated with Anderson Lodge No. 416, Knights of Pythias, with the Modern Woodmen of America, and stands high both in business and social circles.

ALBERT JAMES HENRY, second vice president of the Michigan City Trust and Sav-

ings Bank, has been identified with the business and civic affairs of the city for the past thirty years and is one of the oldest and best known residents of LaPorte County.

He was born at Pine Station in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather was an early settler in that county, buying land bordering on the stream which became known as Henry Run. He was a farmer and also a distiller, and was drowned while fording the Susquehanna River. Thomas Henry, father of Albert James, spent all his life in Clinton County, and died there in 1898. He was then eighty-four years of age. He was a whig and republican. He married Elizabeth Shaner, who was born in Clinton County and died at the age of eighty-three. They had six children: Margaret, Sadie, Tillie, Flora, Cordie and Albert J.

Albert James Henry grew up on his father's farm, attended public schools, and as a boy entered the lumber industry. He acquired a knowledge of all the operating details of the business, and in 1879 removed to White Cloud, Newaygo County, Michigan, where he worked in a lumber mill. In 1882 he came to Michigan City, and was for one year in the employ of Ross and Root, and then for nine years was manager of the Jonathan Boyd Lumber Company. Mr. Henry then formed the Henry Lumber Company, and that is one of the oldest firms dealing in lumber at the south end of Lake Michigan.

In 1889 he married Miss Emma Frehse, who was born at LaPorte, daughter of Charles and Wilhelmina Frehse. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have two sons, Charles L. and Albert J., Jr. Charles was a member of the Thirteenth Company of the Twentieth Engineers, and saw active service in France during 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he is senior warden and for fifteen years has held the office of vestryman. He is affiliated with Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Michigan City Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Michigan City, Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, and belongs to the Scottish Rite Consistory of Indianapolis.

EDWARD HARVEY GRISWOLD, M. D. Though Indiana is not his native state, Doctor Griswold has earned more than a

local reputation by his work as physician and surgeon at Peru, where he located more than twenty-five years ago as physician in charge of the Wabash Employes Hospital. Credit is given him, and deservedly, for making that institution what it is today, one of the largest and best equipped railroad hospitals in the Middle West.

This is a time when many men experience a sense of peculiar satisfaction that their own lives are so deeply rooted in the American past. Doctor Griswold possesses a most interesting ancestral history. The Griswold family was founded in America by Edward Winslow Griswold, who came from England and located at Windsor, Connecticut, as early as 1639. Harvey Griswold, grandfather of Doctor Griswold of Peru, was a native of New England and at the age of nineteen moved west to Missouri. He established a home in the historic community known as Marthasville, and became owner of a tract of land which included a little country cemetery in which the body of Daniel Boone was laid to rest when that great pioneer died at Marthasville. Later the State of Kentucky claimed the remains of Boone, asserting a prior and larger claim upon him than Missouri. The decision in the matter rested with Harvey Griswold. He consented on the condition that the Kentucky commissioners enter into a contract binding themselves and their state to the erection of a suitable monument to Boone's memory. This contract, now many years old, is in the possession of Doctor Griswold of Peru. There were other historic associations around the old Griswold home and the little Town of Marthasville. One is connected with the little log house, put together with wooden pins, and standing not far from the burying ground of Daniel Boone. In that house was held the first conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church west of the Mississippi River.

Sylvanius Griswold, son of Harvey Griswold, took up the profession of medicine, which his grandfather before him had adorned. Doctor Sylvanius was born at Marthasville, Missouri, August 10, 1832, was educated in the Masonic College at Lexington, Missouri, and graduated from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. He married into a physician's family, his wife being Lockie Ann Arnold, a native of Missouri and of Scotch ancestry. Her

father, Doctor Arnold, was a native of Virginia and for many years practiced medicine at Lexington, Missouri.

Edward Harvey Griswold came by his profession naturally, with his father, maternal grandfather and paternal great-grandfather as worthy examples and followers of the calling. Doctor Griswold spent his early life in Lafayette and in Franklin County, Missouri, finished his literary education in the Missouri State University, and began the study of medicine under his father. He graduated from the University Medical College at Kansas City March 14, 1891. After a brief practice at Marthasville he accepted the position of physician in charge of the Wabash Employes Hospital at Peru, and became a resident of that city June 1, 1891. He is a member of the Order of Railway Surgeons of the Miami County and Indiana State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He has always been a close student of medicine, and has used his personal influence and prestige to advance the standards of the profession generally. Doctor Griswold attended a post-graduate school in New York in 1895. He is a Knight Templar Mason and with his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

In May, 1895, Doctor Griswold married Georgine Rettig. They have two sons, Rettig Arnold and Edward Harvey Griswold. Rettig Arnold Griswold, who was a student at Harvard University, at the age of eighteen enlisted at the declaration of war, entering the naval aviation service, and received his commission as ensign in March, 1918, since which time he has been in active service in naval aviation on the North Sea and in Italy, and is still in the service. Edward Harvey enlisted for the war, but being too young had to content himself with the Students Army Training Corps.

CHARLES GUSTAVE LAWSON is a veteran in experience in the glass making industry, and has been connected with plants all over the district of the Middle West from Western Pennsylvania to Indiana. He is at present factory manager of Works No. 7 of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Elwood.

Mr. Lawson was born on a farm in the district of Sodermanland, Sweden, in 1865. His parents were Lars Eric and Annie

Charlotte Anderson. His father was a skilled cabinet and pattern worker, and was also employed for many years on a large estate in Sweden. While getting his education Charles G. Lawson helped his father on this farm and remained in Sweden until 1882, at the age of seventeen, when he came to America, landing in New York and joining an uncle who lived in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He had no special qualifications through skill in trade or otherwise, and depended upon his hands and labor to earn him a place of usefulness in the world. For 3½ weeks he worked on the streets of Allegheny City. He then began as laborer in the plant of the Pittsburgh Clay Pot Company, and was with that firm for nine years, learning in every detail the trade of pot maker. Leaving them he removed to Findlay, Ohio, and was potmaker for the Findlay Clay Pot Company for seven months. In 1891 he went to Pittsburgh and was with the Phoenix Clay Pot Company until June, 1892, when he went to Muncie, Indiana, and for one year was foreman in the clay pot plant of Gill Brothers Company. He returned to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1893, during the financial panic, and failing to secure employment in his regular line he did landscape gardening seven months. He was pot maker until 1895 with the Lancaster Co-operative Glass Company at Lancaster, New York, and then went back to Findlay as pot maker for the Findlay Clay Pot Company. In 1896 Mr. Lawson joined the Ohio Valley Clay Company at Steubenville, Ohio, and after a year and a half was made foreman of the plant and was there until 1909. He then accepted the position of foreman of the clay department at Bellairville, Pennsylvania, for the Columbia Plate Glass Company. In February, 1911, he removed to Ottawa, Illinois, and took contracts for the making of clay pots for the Federal Plate Glass Company eleven months. Then for two years he was foreman of the clay department of the Ford Plate Glass Company at Toledo, and on March 17, 1914, came to Elwood as factory manager of Plant No. 7 of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. This is one of the large plants of what is perhaps the largest plate glass company in the world, and at Elwood they manufacture shapes and blocks for glass making.

Mr. Lawson still owns property at Steu-

benville, Ohio, where he lived for many years. In 1902 he married Miss Stella N. Carnahan, daughter of Franklin and Margaret (Hale) Carnahan of Steubenville. They have two children: Charles Edward, born in 1908, and Dorothy Evelyn, born in 1911. They also legally adopted when one year old Vergil Irene Cheeks. This adopted daughter, who grew up in their home, is now Mrs. Lowell Rogers of Elwood and has one child, Robert Lowry, born on March 7, 1918.

Mr. Lawson has always been a vigorous republican in politics. At Steubenville he was elected a member of the City Council in 1907 from the First Ward, representing it two years. In 1917 he was elected a republican councilman in Elwood from the Third Ward for a four year term. His election was the only break that year in the solid triumph of the socialist party at Elwood. All other city offices were filled by socialist candidates. Mr. Lawson is chairman of the claims committee and a member of the advertising and other committees of the City Council. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is prominent in Masonry, being affiliated with Steubenville Lodge No. 45, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master, is past high priest of Royal Arch Chapter No. 15, and has also filled the various offices in the Council, Royal and Select Masters. In the Knights Templar he has filled all the offices except Knight Templar commander. He is a member of the Lodge of Perfection of the eighteenth degree, Scottish Rite, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Elwood and in 1918 was vice chancellor of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

CALVIN SYLVESTER MILLER has for a number of years been a factor in the business affairs of Elwood as manager of the Jay Grain Company. He has developed a large business and has brought Elwood to the front as a grain market in Eastern Indiana.

Mr. Miller was born at Mulberry, Clinton County, Indiana, April 11, 1873, son of John and Marie (Karb) Miller. The Millers are originally of German stock but have been in America for many generations. Their home before coming to In-





*J. Murphy*

At present he is serving as postmaster at Muncie.

Mr. Haimbaugh was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 24, 1856, son of David and Margaret (Leonard) Haimbaugh. In 1863 his parents removed to Fulton County, Indiana, locating on a farm, which continued to be the home of the father until his death in 1898. It was the ambition of David Haimbaugh and his good wife to do well the task of each day and rear their children in habits of industry and to be citizens of integrity. These sturdy pioneers were willing to undergo the hardships incident to day and environment, so that those who were dependent on them might have a few of the meager comforts of life and better advantages than was the lot of the parents. Those who knew these hardy toilers of the soil all agreed that they were God fearing people, industrious, patient and, above all, honorable citizens, the kind of people to merit and command the respect of neighbors and friends. David Haimbaugh was a democrat of the old school. Such were the parents and such the heritage that was left to the subject of this sketch. Mr. Haimbaugh says the dearest memory of his mother is the fact that he never heard her utter an uncomplimentary word of any one.

Frank D. Haimbaugh, the fourth in a family of six children, grew to manhood on the farm in Fulton County and attended the common schools prevalent in that day, which at best were but meager avenues of learning, with terms of three months in each twelve. After completing the work in the district school he was dependent on his own resources for a higher education. This he secured in the high school of Rochester, Indiana, being a member of the first graduating class of the year 1878. In 1880 he completed the scientific course at the Northern Indiana Normal School, now Valparaiso University, receiving his degree. For ten years pending his seeking an education Mr. Haimbaugh taught in the rural and village schools of his county, and served as principal of the Brookston, Indiana, High School for four years. In the year 1885 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Fulton County, serving two years. During the incumbency of this office he advanced the schools of the county to a higher standard than pre-

viously attained. His position among the educators of the state was sufficiently eminent that he was prominently mentioned for the nomination of state superintendent at the hands of the Democratic State Convention in 1890, but having just recently engaged in the newspaper business he would not permit the use of his name before the convention. From 1887 to 1889 the business of life insurance engaged his attention in Iowa and his home state.

In November, 1889, in association with a cousin, he purchased the Miami County Sentinel at Peru, and thus began a long career in the newspaper business, ending in 1909. In June of 1891, having sold his interest in the paper at Peru, he purchased an interest in the Muncie Daily and Weekly Herald. He continued as editor and business manager of the Herald until March, 1905, when he founded the Muncie Press by merging the Daily Herald and Daily Times, one democrat and the other republican, establishing the Press as an independent publication. From 1909 to 1913 Mr. Haimbaugh was engaged in the business of job printing. In the latter year he was solicited to accept a position as a field examiner with the State Board of Accounts, serving with credit to himself and the state to the end of 1915. On the last day of February, 1916, he became postmaster at Muncie, and has been giving the best energies of an active personality to this work. During this period the Muncie post-office has become the supply office for five adjacent counties and the central accounting office for Delaware County, and during his occupancy of the office the business has materially increased, while the parcel post material handled has practically doubled.

Mr. Haimbaugh has the distinction of being the first man ever elected twice in succession as principal doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, serving in the office in 1889 and 1891.

Under appointment of Governor Durbin he served four years as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of Muncie. He was also a member of the first Board of Park Commissioners of his home city. For ten years he was secretary of the Muncie Commercial Club, and was the first of its members to occupy the chair of president two years. He served ten years as president of Post R. Travelers Protective



Association of America. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1893 he was elected to the office of secretary of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, revised and re-wrote its constitution and by-laws and rounded out his services to the association by serving one term as its president.

Mr. Haimbaugh has always been interested in all the things that make for community welfare. In 1896 he was largely instrumental in founding the Eastern Indiana Normal University, and served as secretary of its Board of Trustees, and was a member of the same until the board ceased to exist. This institution is now under the management of the State of Indiana.

On May 14, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Elginfritz, of Warsaw, this state.

The world war found earnest workers in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Haimbaugh, with a son in the service over seas, Mrs. Haimbaugh was a constant and valiant worker in the services of the Red Cross and was selected as chairman of the Delaware County contingent of the War Mothers' Association, with an eligible membership of more than 2,000.

In November of 1917 Mr. Haimbaugh was asked to serve as Federal fuel administrator of Delaware County, and he served with such fidelity that his work was cited by the state federal fuel administrator for the efficient service rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. Haimbaugh have one child, Paul A., born in November, 1892. This son was educated in the schools of Muncie, completing the high school course, and in the State University. He was commissioned a lieutenant from the first officers training camp at Fort Harrison and detailed for special service in France, arriving in that country in October, 1917. He served in divisions of heavy field artillery until June, 1918, when, by request, he was transferred to the tank division of the service. He was a lieutenant with the Three Hundred and First Battalion, Heavy Tank Corps, until the end of hostilities. The Three Hundred and First was the only Heavy Tank Corps that got into action. This battalion with the Twenty-Seventh and Thirtieth division of American troops, was brigaded with the British, and had a

part in the terrific bombardment that resulted in the smashing of the Hindenberg line.

A worker and a student, public spirited and cosmopolitan in his view of life, Frank Haimbaugh counts the things that he may have done for his friends and the community he calls home as more worth while than self centered selfishness or the plaudits of the thoughtless throng. He hopes he has learned the lesson of service and understands the creed of sacrifice, and that he has been in a small measure helpful to his fellow man. He believes that men should learn to be heroes of peace in no less degree than heroes of war, and that to each there is an appointed task and that to each will be given the guerdon of their sacrifice.

HENRY MOORE, M. D. A great and good physician, and one whose work had much wider range than that of the average practitioner, was the late Dr. Henry Moore of Indianapolis.

He was born March 15, 1841, sixth in a family of nine children of John and Louisa Moore. John Moore and wife in 1835 blazed their way through the forests from North Carolina and settled in Washington Township of Hamilton County, Indiana. Their first home was miles away from neighbors, and they lived in the midst of the heavy woods and endured all the privations of the pioneer. They were witnesses and factors in that transitory period while Indiana was developing from a wilderness to a populous and peaceful community. John Moore died in 1879 and his wife in 1877. Dr. Henry Moore was the product of an environment that was little removed from the utmost simplicity of frontier. During his boyhood he attended rude subscription schools and trained his hand and eye by the practices and experiences of the farm and rural communities of Indiana of sixty or seventy years ago. His desire for a better education led him to attend two successive terms at Westfield. After getting a teacher's certificate he taught one term of district school. From there he entered old Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, at Indianapolis, and in addition to his literary studies also carried on the study of medicine.

Doctor Moore was at college when the news came to Indianapolis of the fall of

Fort Sumter. He enlisted immediately, first as a private. While dressing wounds of his comrades his knowledge and ability derived from his previous medical studies came to light and he was appointed hospital steward of his regiment. Later he was detailed to act as assistant surgeon, a position he filled in General Sigel's department of the army for about two years. It should be mentioned that at the time of his first enlistment he was brought back by his father, being still under age, and he finally got into service with the Thirty-Fifth Regiment of Illinois Infantry. From the position of assistant field surgeon he was transferred to the hospitals at Louisville, Kentucky, and to Albany, Indiana, with the rank of captain of cavalry. At the battle of Pea Ridge he received honorable mention in the official reports for his coolness and bravery in attending to the wounded under fire. While serving as attendant at the hospital at Louisville Doctor Moore continued his medical studies, graduated from the Louisville University of Medicine and passed his examination.

After the war he returned to Hamilton County and for a number of years was in practice at Sheridan. About 1885 he moved to Indianapolis, and continued the work of his profession and its cognate until his death on December 4, 1913. Doctor Moore was for a number of years keenly interested in the work of the American Red Cross, was appointed special organizer for the Red Cross for Indiana, and effected organizations in every county of the state. He was one of the pioneers in the public health movement as devoted to the phase of tuberculosis. He was largely instrumental in getting an appropriation from the State Legislature to build a tuberculosis hospital at Rockville, and continued to be actively interested in the institution until it was completed. He was also an agent in the purchase of the site for the deaf and dumb asylum at Indianapolis. During his work in establishing the tuberculosis societies in the various counties he maintained an office in the State Capitol at Indianapolis. Doctor Moore had finished dictating his final report when he died in his chair—an end which was well fitting a man of such action and service. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order, was a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Church. Doctor Moore is

remembered by his old associates as a man who was deliberate in making up his mind, but when he had decided upon a course of action could not be swerved from the objective. Affable, congenial and companionable, he had a large circle of friends and everywhere he went he inspired confidence. His life and work and character well deserve the memorial that can be given in the written page.

April 15, 1864, Doctor Moore married Catherine Rebecca Padgett, daughter of William and Eliza D. Padgett. Mrs. Moore, who is still living, is a woman of high intellectual attainments. She became engaged to Doctor Moore before he went to the war. When he had charge of a hospital at Evansville she became a nurse under his direction. After their marriage they continued lovers and companions, devoted to each other and to their home until the ties that so long bound them were loosed by the death of Doctor Moore. Mrs. Moore is now living in California. She was the mother of seven children, six still living, three of them in California and three in Indiana.

Otto N. Moore, a son of the late Dr. Henry Moore, and youngest of the six children, is a young business man of Indianapolis and has built up a notable industry within recent years.

He was born February 25, 1880, at Spicewood, Indiana, was educated in the high school at Irvington and spent two years in Purdue University. He served an apprenticeship as a mechanic, and has developed his own mechanical skill as the basis of his present business. When the great war broke out with Germany he was proprietor of a small tool shop at Indianapolis. He has made it instrumental in supplying the heavy demands made upon American industry and has developed it to the Otto N. Moore Company, of which he is president. It gives employment to about 120 men. The company makes all kinds of tools, machine and small tool equipment for munition work, and has contracts for a maximum capacity of output for months to come.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis. September 8, 1907, he married Maude E. Jones, daughter of Rev. Levi and Lucy (Coggsell) Jones. They have two children, Catherine and Robert.

**GLEN WAYLAND GATES.** A big business, well managed, still growing, is that of the G. W. Gates Cloak House, of which Mr. Gates is sole proprietor. The home office and headquarters are in Anderson, but he now maintains branch offices at Muncie and Fort Wayne, and also at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Gates had experience and had demonstrated exceptional talent as a merchant but possessed very limited capital when he made his start as an independent merchant at Anderson, and the business as it stands today is very largely a reflection of his progressive management and tremendous energy.

Mr. Gates was born at Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana, in 1873, a son of F. W. and Amanda (McCoy) Gates. His great-grandfather and the founder of the family in America was Richard Gates, who came from Scotland and was a pioneer at Fremont, Ohio, where he cleared up and developed a tract of government land. The grandfather, also named Richard Gates, moved from Ohio to Mount Carmel, Indiana, and was a prosperous farmer in that community. Of his three children F. W. Gates was the second son. He grew up as a farmer boy, followed farming for a number of years, and finally engaged in the grocery business.

Glen W. Gates, the only son of his parents, the others of the family being three sisters, spent the first fifteen years of his life at Mount Carmel, Indiana, and there attended the common schools. When he was fifteen the family moved to Anderson, where he continued his studies in the Anderson High School for two years.

His business career began as a general workman in the shipping room of "The White House" conducted by Malott, Long & Company at Anderson. It was that old established mercantile firm that discovered and developed his talents in merchandising. He was in practically every department of the store at some time, and everywhere he constantly absorbed knowledge and grew to meet the responsibilities which were placed upon him in increasing measure. At the end of eight years he was manager of the cloak, suit, and carpet department of the store.

From here he went to Indianapolis to accept a more important position as manager of the carpet department of the W. M. H. Block Company. He was there six

years, and then for a year was manager of the cloak department of the May Company, proprietors of one of the largest department stores of St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1904 Mr. Gates came to Anderson and bought the bankrupt stock of Longnecker & Tate at 813 Meridian Street. He had only \$1,100 of actual capital, but he soon had the business revived and prospering, with a growing trade, and from time to time it was necessary to enlarge his quarters and when further expansion was desirable he started his first branch house in 1913 at Muncie, while in 1915 he opened another branch at Fort Wayne and in 1916 established a house at Dayton, Ohio. All these branches are now doing well and the annual aggregate business is estimated at a value of fully \$750,000. The business is incorporated, with Mr. Gates as president of the company. The firm employs 140 people and does business all over the Middle West.

Probably the principal factor contributing to Mr. Gates' success in merchandising is his faculty of infinite detail work, which has become habit and second nature with him and enables him to comprehend and direct the operations of his business even now when it is several times as large as when it was established.

Mr. Gates is also a director and stockholder in the Anderson Banking Company, the Farmers' Trust Company, is a stockholder in the Hill Trip Company of Anderson and the Hill Standard Company of Anderson. He also owns 640 acres of land in Saskatchewan, Canada, and this farm produced in one season 38,000 bushels of oats.

At the age of twenty-three, in 1896, Mr. Gates married Lenna Feast, daughter of Thomas S. and Barbara Jane (Bronenberg) Feast. They have one daughter, Virginia, born in 1905. Mr. Gates is independent in politics, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, is active in the Rotary Club, and has earnestly identified himself with every movement for the general welfare of his city. He is affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Anderson, and also with the Chapter, Council, and Commandery of the York Rite, with the thirty-second degree Consistory of the Scottish Rite and with the Mystic Shrine.

WILLIAM TAYLOR STOTT, D. D., LL. D. Indiana perhaps more than other states has cherished and paid honor to men and women whose work and ambitions have been directed unselfishly to the enlightenment and welfare of humanity — work never measured by wealth or any material standards. To that already long list which is so peculiarly the glory of this state there deserves to be added the name of Dr. William Taylor Stott, who was a brilliant soldier in the Civil war, was a minister and of a family of ministers of the Gospel, for over thirty years bore the burdens and responsibilities of the presidency of Franklin College, and was president emeritus when he died November 1, 1918.

Doctor Stott was named for his grandfather, Rev. William Taylor Stott, who was born in Kentucky of Scotch ancestors. His religious zeal carried him into the sparsely settled neighborhood of Madison, Indiana, and later he made his home at Vernon. A giant in physical appearance, his mental equipment matched it well, and through his preaching more than 1,000 converts were baptized and added to the church. His work took him in fact all over the state. His last charge was at North Vernon. More than fifty years he preached at Vernon. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 under General Hull. His death took place at the home of his son near North Vernon at the age of ninety. Long life, well balanced mental and physical powers, equanimity, earnestness and hard work seemed to have characterized all members of this family. Grandfather Stott's wife was Mary Ann Stott, and they had a family of three sons and four daughters.

Rev. John Stott, father of Doctor Stott, was born in Kentucky and married Elizabeth Vawter. Her ancestry was no less distinguished. Her father, Richard William Vawter, a native of Kentucky, also came to Indiana as an early day preacher. His first settlement was near Madison, but he later located at Vernon, and died there in 1868, at the age of ninety years. He was a son of Rev. Jesse Vawter, a Baptist minister. The Vawters are of French and English descent.

Rev. John Stott and wife came from Kentucky to Indiana about 1820, and after a brief residence near Madison located at North Vernon. For ten years they lived on the same farm in Jennings County, and

moved to Franklin a short time before they died. Rev. John Stott died in December, 1887, at the age of seventy-seven, and his widow survived until November, 1893, when she had lived eighty-three years. Rev. John Stott as a Baptist minister had a number of charges in Jennings County as well as in other parts of the state. For a number of years he ministered to the parish known as Geneva parish at Greenville, Indiana, Graham, Brush Creek, and Zenas parishes in Ripley County. His last pastorate was at North Vernon. He and his wife had five children: Vawter, who died in infancy; Martha, wife of Maxa Monetith, of Franklin; Dr. William T.; Miss Mary F., of Franklin; and Maria J., deceased, who was the wife of James N. Chaille.

Dr. William Taylor Stott was born in Jennings County, near Vernon, May 22, 1836. He spent his boyhood days on the farm near Vernon, was given his early educational advantages in the academy at Sardinia, and with that preparation entered Franklin College in 1856-57, graduating in 1861. The July following his graduation he enlisted as a private soldier in Company I of the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, with Thomas Pattison as colonel commanding. His ability was marked, was early recognized by his superiors, and he was promoted to captain of his company. With the Eighteenth Indiana he fought the entire war around the Confederacy, beginning with the campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas, continuing until the Mississippi River was freed of its Confederate strongholds, and finally going east to the great battlegrounds in Virginia. In this time he took part in the battles of Blackwater, Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Cotton Plant, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Mustang Island, Fort Esperanza, Baton Rouge, Berryville, Hall Town, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Newmarket, and Cedar Creek. The climax of his military career came at the famous battle of Cedar Creek. During the fighting Major Williams had fallen, and at this critical moment Captain Stott assumed command of the regiment, reformed his men, and with rare ability and coolness led them to the close of that never to be forgotten day. As a soldier, in camp, on the march or in the field, Doctor Stott maintained those qualities which now and at all times

have made the really great soldiers—self possession, earnestness, perseverance, resolution—in short, character. On May 10, 1865, he was mustered out, having served continuously more than three years and six months.

At the close of the war Doctor Stott entered Rochester Theological Seminary, where after three years he graduated. He had received the degree A. B. from Franklin College, and in 1872 Kalamazoo College in Michigan awarded him the degree Doctor of Divinity, and he had the honorary degree Doctor of Laws from Shurtleff College in 1899 and from Franklin College in 1905.

Doctor Stott was ordained to the ministry in 1868, and was pastor at Columbus, Indiana, during 1868-69. In 1869 he was called to the chair of natural science in Franklin College, and during the first year was acting president of the institution. In 1872 he became a professor in Kalamazoo College at Kalamazoo, Michigan, with the chair of chemistry and physics. In a few months after Franklin College had been reorganized he was asked to assume the grave responsibility of its presidency. He remained president of Franklin College from 1872 to 1905, and in 1905 was elected president emeritus. As head of one of the state colleges of Indiana Doctor Stott showed most commendable executive ability, and throughout the years exhibited a breadth of culture, keenness of perception, fidelity, and perseverance in work which not only made his name an inspiration all over the state but gave him a reputation among those engaged in higher education. As a teacher Doctor Stott has had few equals. When he accepted the presidency of Franklin College that institution was burdened with a debt of \$13,000, with no assets. When he retired in June, 1905, after thirty-three years of faithful and untiring efforts, the college had assets of \$464,000 and only a small floating indebtedness.

The three years following his retirement from the active presidency were spent in writing a history of the Baptist Church in Indiana, for which he had been collecting data for years. That interesting work, entitled the Baptist History, 1798-1908, was published in 1908 and comprises 374 pages, much of it a vivid narrative of the early

days of the church on the frontier. It carries the reader through the entire history of the Baptist denomination in this part of the country.

From September, 1908, until May, 1911, Doctor Stott was president of the Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home, being obliged to resign because of ill health. He still wrote occasionally for the magazines and denominational papers. He was always interested in the affairs of state and nation, and in the good government of his home community. He served as a member of the City Council, having been elected by his ward by the largest majority on record. His methods while in the City Council demonstrated that his aim was not to advance party but to render faithful service to the city. He was a republican in politics. In 1875 Doctor Stott was president of the Indiana Baptist Convention and from 1899 for a number of years was a member of the State Board of Education of Indiana. He also served as associate editor of the Baptist Outlook.

May 21, 1868, Doctor Stott married Arabella Ruth Tracy, of Rochester, New York, daughter of Isaac S. and Mary M. (Pierce) Tracy. Five children were born to their marriage, three sons and two daughters. Cyril H., the youngest, died at the age of seven years. Wilfred T. Stott is a highly successful journalist and is now managing editor of the Portland (Oregon) Telegram. He married Frances Dodge, of Chicago, and has a son, William Taylor, Jr., named after his grandfather. Grace E. married Rev. C. R. Parker, of LaPorte, Indiana, and has two children, Cyril R. and Ruth Eleanor. The daughter Edith married Rev. F. G. Kenny, of Marion, Indiana, and has one child, Grace Elizabeth. Roscoe Gilmore, writer and lecturer, and the youngest of the living children, resides at Franklin, Indiana. He married Isabel Porter, of Petoskey, Michigan. They have two children, Roscoe Gilmore, Junior, and Isabel Tracy.

FRANCIS H. DORAN is one of the oldest living native sons of Michigan City. His name is known all over LaPorte County because of his long continued prominence in public affairs. His father before him had an important share in developing Michigan City as a grain center. A son

of Francis H. Doran is Philo Q. Doran, one of LaPorte County's most prominent lawyers.

Francis H. Doran was born in Michigan City in 1847. His grandfather, Edward Doran, was a native of Ireland, was reared and married there, and brought his family to America about 1820. He landed in Canada and lived there a number of years, but spent his last years in LaPorte County. Patrick Doran, father of Francis H., was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was three years old when brought to America. He lived in Canada with his father and stepmother to the age of eleven, but not being well treated by his stepmother he ran away from home and ever afterward was self-supporting. For a time he drove a stage in Canada. As early as 1836 he came to Indiana with Abijah Bigelow, the Bigelows being one of the prominent pioneer families of LaPorte County. They came to Northern Indiana with teams and wagons. Mr. Bigelow located at what later became known as Bigelow Mills, near Wanatah in LaPorte County. After these mills were built Patrick Doran operated them for a time and later moved to Michigan City. The railroads had not yet been built, and farmers transported their grain in wagons for 100 miles or more to Michigan City to seek an outlet for it. For several years Patrick Doran was in the employ of Chauncey Blair and other capitalists, and stationed in the warehouses at Michigan City as a grain buyer. He represented the interests which built one of the largest elevators on the lake front. After the railroads came Patrick Doran was in a railroad office for a time and later for forty years was local agent for the American Express Company. Though the practice was not then a general one, when Patrick Doran left the service of the express company he was granted a pension for long and faithful service. He died in Michigan City in 1890, at the ripe age of seventy-seven. Patrick Doran married Mary Ann McCulloch, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage. She died in middle life, leaving four children: Maria, who married A. F. Earle; Nancy, who married L. E. Thompson, now deceased; Francis H.; and Edward F., also deceased.

Francis H. Doran obtained his early education in the public schools of Michigan

City. At the age of eighteen he went on the road as a traveling salesman for the wholesale lumber trade. He was the first traveling salesman in the lumber business out of Michigan City. His interest in public affairs and politics frequently took him out of regular business circles. In 1891 he was appointed postmaster by President Harrison and served four years. Then, in 1894, he was elected county auditor on the republican ticket. He carried the county by 258 votes, whereas Mr. Cleveland in 1892 had swept the county by 1,452 majority. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected and gave the office the benefit of his personal direction and efficient management for eight years. He was at one time a candidate at the primaries for state senator. He cast his first vote as a republican, and has been a staunch supporter of that party ever since. He has been a delegate from many districts to state conventions.

For a time Mr. Doran was connected with the Pere Marquette Railway Company, and later became associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Earle, in the undertaking business, and has continued that establishment since the death of Mr. Earle.

Mr. Doran married Mary Ellen Quinn, who was born at Bainbridge in Putnam County, Indiana. Her father, Daniel Quinn, was a native of Virginia and a pioneer settler of Bainbridge. He became prominent in business affairs and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Daniel Quinn married Judith Ann Hale, a half-sister of United States Senator Eugene Hale of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Doran have two sons, Philo Q. and Edward Ralph. Philo Q., who was born in Michigan City in 1872, was for several years employed by the Pullman Company, studied law in his leisure hours, was admitted to the LaPorte bar in 1895, and also served eight years as deputy county auditor under his father. For many years he has been one of the successful lawyers of the state. He married Laura Nye, daughter of former Lieutenant Governor Mortimer Nye. They have a daughter, Judith C. Edward Ralph Doran, second son of Francis Doran, was born in Michigan City, November 19, 1878. He was with the Studebaker Corporation as accountant, and is now connected with the Chicago Mica Company, and located

at Valparaiso, in the capacity of expert accountant. He was educated in the public schools of Michigan City and LaPorte.

Francis H. Doran is affiliated with Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Michigan City Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Michigan City Council No. 56, Royal and Select Masters, Michigan City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, and the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Hammond. He also belongs to LaPorte Lodge of Elks and is chairman of the House Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He was reared in the Episcopal Church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

WALTER H. LEWIS, M. D. For a number of years Doctor Lewis enjoyed an extended medical practice in and around Pendleton, but has since given his chief attention to business affairs, and is now senior partner of Lewis Brothers, druggists. Doctor Lewis' name is not unknown to the state at large, since he has sustained a number of responsibilities and honors of a general public nature.

He was born in Fall Creek Township of Madison County, Indiana, December 25, 1849. His Welsh ancestors settled in Pennsylvania many generations ago, and the family have always been closely identified with the Hicksite Friends Church. Doctor Lewis is a birthright member of that church. Doctor Lewis is a son of Simeon and Martha (Fussell) Lewis. His father came to Indiana in 1832, crossing the country in the days before railroads, and was an early day merchant of the state. In 1847 he moved to Huntsville and conducted a general store there for many years.

Doctor Lewis was educated in the public schools and in the Academy at Pendleton, spent one year in Asbury College at Greencastle, and is a graduate of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. From 1873 until 1886 he was busy with his growing general practice at Pendleton, but since that date has been practically retired from his profession. In 1884 he and his brother Horace Lewis opened a drug store at Pendleton, and this is now one of the oldest establishments of the kind in Madison County. His brother died in 1911, but the firm is still carried on as Lewis Brothers.

In 1881 Doctor Lewis married Jeanette

Craven, daughter of Judge Hervey Craven, formerly circuit judge of Madison County. Four children have been born to their marriage. Ward C., born in 1882, is now with Columbia University Hospital Unit in France. Ruth S. married Thomas Morris, of Stockton, California, and they have one child, Esther Jeanette, born in 1916. The third child, Jeanette, is now a teacher of music and drawing in the Pendleton schools. The youngest daughter, Margaret, married Dr. E. H. Clauser, of Rossville, Indiana. Doctor Clauser at the present time is at the base hospital at Camp Sheridan. Doctor and Mrs. Clauser have one child, Jean, born in 1917.

Doctor Lewis was appointed by Governor Hanly as a member of the commission to build the Southeastern Hospital of Indiana. On March 12, 1891, he became president of the Pendleton Building and Loan Association, and has continuously held that office for over a quarter of a century and has wisely directed the business affairs of the association and in such a way as to result in the permanent upbuilding and welfare of the city. He is affiliated with Madison Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Council, Royal and Select Masters, and has held all the offices in his lodge. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a republican.

JOSEPH R. ROACH is one of the successful Indianapolis lawyers, with offices in the Fletcher Savings & Trust Building, and came to this city a few years ago from Terre Haute.

He was born in Vigo County, Indiana, October 16, 1878, son of John J. and Mary (Golden) Roach. His grandfather, Joseph Roach, was born in Ireland and came to America in 1848, locating at Rushville, Indiana. John J. Roach was born in 1854, and has been a well known citizen of Terre Haute for a number of years. He served twelve years on the City Council, was an ardent democrat and a devout Catholic. In the family were five children, three of whom are still living.

Joseph R. Roach, the oldest of the children, was educated in the parochial and high schools of Terre Haute, and after his admission to the bar began practice in that city in 1911. He came to Indian-

apolis in 1914. Mr. Roach is a democrat. He is married and has two children, Joseph R., Jr., and John H.

A future historian who may write the story of modern Indiana politics without bias, and also without fear or favor, will make Joseph R. Roach both an incidental and a vital figure in some of his chapters. If this personal feature is elaborated it will have much of the elements of a drama with the unusual variation of a villain in the plot turning the tables on other personages "higher up" and eventually becoming the instrumentality of good at the climax. Without encroaching upon the labors of another, it is proper to say here that Joseph R. Roach deserves no small share of the credit for some of the "wholesome fear of God" which now more than ever before seems to pervade the atmosphere of politics in Indiana. The current literature on the subject found in the Indiana newspapers during the first half of the present decade and one article in particular which was widely read was an appreciation of Joseph Roach written by Horace H. Herr, appearing in the Indiana Forum of October 17, 1915.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, a former secretary of the navy, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. After coming to Lawrence County, Indiana, he was admitted to the bar, was a member of the Indiana Legislature, 1834-36, a member of the Senate, 1836-38, was for a short time president of the Senate, was a member of Congress, 1841 and 1847, was secretary of the navy in Hayes cabinet, and he was also an author of ability. His home was at Terre Haute, and his death occurred in 1900.

JONATHAN OWEN EDGERTON, of Richmond, has given practically all his life to the cause of education, and even with his present responsibilities as trustee of Wayne Township his duties lie principally with the public schools of his jurisdiction.

He was born in Franklin Township of Wayne County November 8, 1857, a son of Nathan and Ruth (Rodgers) Edgerton. He is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the family on coming to America first settled in North Carolina. His father was a graduate in medicine from the Ohio

Medical College at Cincinnati but for many years also followed farming.

Jonathan O. Edgerton, second in a family of five children, grew up in the country, attended country schools, and did his share of work on the home farm until he was nineteen. He then entered the Centerville Normal School, and after two terms took up the work of teaching. In 1881 he received a diploma from Ladoga Normal School in Montgomery County. Altogether he spent twenty-five years in country and town schools as teacher, principal, and school administrator. He taught in Franklin, Greene, New Garden, and Wayne Townships of Wayne County. He also taught a year in Randolph County, and was principal of the Fountain City and Webster schools. While in New Garden Township he served as township trustee from 1895 to 1900. He was a teacher in Wayne Township for eight terms and was principal of the school at East Haven Avenue and the National Road. Mr. Edgerton has been a resident of Richmond since 1905.

He was elected to his present important responsibilities as township trustee in 1914, and so capably did he handle the affairs entrusted to his management that he was accorded a second term by re-election in 1916. He has always been a republican, though in 1914 he was elected on the progressive ticket. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Loyal Order of Moose, and belongs to the Friends Church.

In 1889 Mr. Edgerton married Miss Lois Weeks, daughter of John Wesley and Carrie M. (Clark) Weeks of Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton have a family of three sons and three daughters, and one of their sons, Sergeant C. W. Edgerton, is in France with the aviation department.

CHARLES C. HOLLIS has for many years been identified with the telephone industry in Indiana and other states, and at present is manager for the receivers of the Central Union Telephone Company of Muncie.

He was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, September 28, 1860, son of G. N. and Anna (Jones) Hollis. His paternal ancestry goes back to Holland, while in the maternal line he is of English stock. Mr. Hollis was only five years old when his





widely known over Indiana in a political way.

The venerable head of the family is Carl Krietenstein, who has been a resident of Terre Haute for nearly sixty years and has a career which may well be recalled in some detail as a matter of instruction and inspiration to the present generation. He was born in Germany, October 10, 1837, and is now eighty-one years of age. His parents were G. Henry and Wilhelmina (Ploeger) Krietenstein. Educated in his native country, where he learned the brick layer's trade, Carl Krietenstein came to America in the spring of 1858. The summer of that year he spent at Freeport, Illinois, and the following winter at New Orleans, and in the spring of 1859 arrived at Terre Haute, where his first employment was as a gardener and teamster. The next year he went to work as a section hand for the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad, putting in eleven hours a day for wages of a dollar a day. In the spring of 1861 he took a position as a brakeman on a freight train between Terre Haute and Indianapolis. This train was soon discontinued, and his next work was at wages of a dollar a day carrying a hod for a local plasterer and cistern builder.

In August, 1861, Carl Krietenstein volunteered for service in Company E of the Thirty-Second Regiment of Indiana. This was the first German regiment raised in the state. Mr. Krietenstein was with it in all its battles and engagements for over three years, and was mustered out and received his honorable discharge in September, 1864. Returning to Terre Haute, he worked as assistant baggage master and night watchman with the Vandalia Railroad until 1866, after which he was freight and money clerk with the Adams Express Company and later with the American Express Company. It was in November, 1868, that he formed the connection which proved a long and straight road to his subsequent business fortunes. He entered the service of a firm conducting a drug store in the old Terre Haute Hotel. He was with that one firm for over twelve years, and in that time he carefully laid the foundation for his independent business career. In June, 1881, he became member of the drug firm of Shinkle & Krietenstein, the name of which was soon changed to Adamson & Krietenstein. In 1885 Mr.

Krietenstein became sole proprietor of the business and in the following year moved to the corner of Fourth and Ohio streets, and in 1896 bought a brick business block at the southwest corner of Fourth and Cherry streets. For many years the business has been a combination of drugs and a complete line of paints and glass, and Carl Krietenstein was an independent merchant in these lines for over thirty years. His name is also prominently identified in other ways with Terre Haute. In 1860 he became a member of the German Benevolent Society and was continuously an officer of that organization from 1865. For over forty years he has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has served as commander of Morton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been a faithful republican since casting his first vote in America. In February, 1860, while still a wage earner and manual toiler in Terre Haute, Carl Krietenstein married Miss Mary Glanzer, who was also born in Germany and came to the United States in 1858. They lived happily together in an ideally domestic companionship for over half a century, until the death of Mrs. Carl Krietenstein in 1912. To their marriage were born five children, three of whom grew to maturity: Minnie, wife of Walter A. Haley; William, of Terre Haute; and George William.

George William Krietenstein was born at Terre Haute July 4, 1871, and he grew up in one of the good and substantial homes of the city and has known the life of its streets and institutions for forty years. He attended the local public schools, and at the age of fourteen began assisting his father in the store. Responsibilities were given him in increasing measure, and he was one of the factors in the local management of the business until 1901.

In that year Mr. Krietenstein was appointed custodian of the State House at Indianapolis by Governor Durbin. He was away from Terre Haute looking after his duties at Indianapolis for two years, when he resigned and resumed his active connection with his father's business. During the same year Governor Durbin appointed him deputy state oil inspector, and by re-appointment from Governor Hanly he filled that office six years. Mr. Krietenstein has

always been prominent in the republican party, and has done much to build up and keep up the organization in this section of the state. In 1900 he was district manager of the Lincoln League of Indiana, and has been identified with various other political organizations. He served on the staff of Governor Mount with the rank of major. In 1915 Mr. Krietenstein was elected sheriff of Vigo County, and held that office until January, 1917. His work as sheriff was characterized by unflinching performance of duty and with such honesty and capability that he naturally aroused much opposition and in January, 1917, he was practically deposed from office through the influence of the brewers of the state. Since leaving office he has bought his father's business and is now sole proprietor.

Mr. Krietenstein has been prominent in the Sons of Veterans, was treasurer of the department of Indiana three years and its commander in 1901-02. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Travelers' Protective Association.

On May 2, 1893, Mr. Krietenstein married Miss Minnie Schirathin, daughter of Jacob Schirathin, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They have two children, Bertha, born in 1894 and now the wife of Herschel G. Tuttle, of Terre Haute, and Carl Mount, who was born in 1898, and though not yet twenty years of age has made a brilliant record. He is a graduate of the Culver Military Academy, and is now serving in the United States Navy.

WILLIAM HAERLE, who died at Indianapolis November 26, 1905, had been a resident of that city for over forty years and had a career of great usefulness and honor though he never sought any of the conspicuous positions in public affairs.

He was born in the Kingdom of Wuertemberg, Germany, April 1, 1837, and grew to manhood in his native country, obtaining a good practical education. He served a short apprenticeship as a clerk in Germany, and there and at home learned and practiced the lessons of frugality and industry. At the age of nineteen he came to America, and after a brief residence in Cincinnati and Chicago came to Indianap-

olis about 1849. Here he was employed in the store of Charles Mayer. He chose for himself a rigorous routine of self denial, saved nearly all he earned, and in 1862 was enabled to set himself up modestly in business, and after that for over forty years was a merchant and developed a splendid business. Success came to him through good management, strict integrity, and un-failing courtesy. While he aided political campaigns occasionally for the good of the community that was not his natural sphere. He was intensely devoted to his home, and spent his leisure hours among his loved ones surrounded by books and flowers, for which he had a great fondness.

In 1865, at Louisville, he married Miss Julia A. Pfingst, who was also born in Germany. She died in 1913. Their three surviving children are George C., Minnie, Mrs. George W. Leighton of Chicago, and Alma, Mrs. Roland H. Sherman of Winchester, Massachusetts.

George C. Haerle, the oldest son, was born at Indianapolis September 23, 1867. He attended grammar and high school, and early in youth became associated with his father in business. He continued that business after his father's death until 1911. Since that date he has been occupied chiefly with his own private business affairs. In 1905 he married Norma Hollweg. Her father, Louis Hollweg, was one of the old and well known citizens of Indianapolis. Three children have been born to their marriage: Louis H., Elizabeth, and Rudolf.

WALTER L. LEWIS has achieved a definite place in business affairs and is junior partner of Lewis Brothers, druggists, at Pendleton. He represents an old family in Indiana and one that has been established for many generations in America, the original ancestors having come from Wales. The Lewises lived for many years in Pennsylvania.

His grandfather, Simeon Lewis, came west to Indiana when a young man, driving overland. For many years he was a merchant at Huntsville. His business there was continued by his son H. F. Lewis, who in 1884 moved to Pendleton and was a business man of that town the rest of his life. H. F. Lewis married Eleanor Kinnard.

Walter L. Lewis, son of H. F. and Eleanor Lewis, was born at Pendleton in 1884. He attended the common and high

schools at Pendleton, and had a college course from 1901 to 1905. After leaving college he was for three years foreman and engineer with the National Concrete Company of Indianapolis. He then entered the employment of Lewis Brothers, and after his father's death in 1911 became a member of this firm, an old established firm for handling drugs, paints, and oils at Pendleton.

In 1912 Mr. Lewis married Helen Fay Bement, of Buffalo, New York, daughter of J. L. and Helen (Sutherland) Bement. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two children, Helen Fay, born in 1913, and Eleanor K., born in 1915.

Mr. Lewis is a republican and has been very active in supporting his party. He served as secretary of the township committee in 1914, and has been a delegate to the Republican State Convention. He is affiliated with Madison Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Pendleton Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons, Council No. 42, Royal and Select Masons, and is a member of the Hicksite Friends Church.

JOHN A. ROSS, president of the American National Bank of Frankfort, and for many years a successful and widely known contractor of public works, has many ideal qualities of the American business man. He is forceful in action, prompt in decision, quick to recognize an opportunity and discriminate between the false and the true. These practical qualities have insured his business success, and in his family, among his friends and as a citizen his relations have been productive of no less esteem.

Mr. Ross was born near Lafayette in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, January 26, 1861, a son of Alexander and Mary (Johnson) Ross. His father was born in Ireland of Scotch ancestry and came to this country at the age of thirteen, soon afterward locating at Lafayette, Indiana. He died at the age of seventy-two. The mother was born in Sweden and was brought to America at the age of twelve. She died at the age of fifty-three. The parents were married in Tippecanoe County, and of their eight children two died in infancy, while five sons and one daughter are still living.

John A. Ross, the oldest of these chil-

dren, had about the average opportunities of the Indiana farm boy. He attended public schools and also took a course in bookkeeping and civil engineering. From the age of fifteen until twenty-one he was helping his father in the general contracting business, and that early experience pointed the way for his own permanent career.

In 1882 Mr. Ross first came to Frankfort, and immediately engaged in general contracting. He continued in the same business at Lafayette, Frankfort, and at Huntington, and in 1887 returned to Frankfort, which now has been his home for thirty-two years. Mr. Ross took up a large field of general contracting, has built innumerable gravel and stone roads, county bridges and streets, has installed sewerage and other municipal improvements, and his enterprise was also extended to the building of many large and important buildings. For many years the firm was known as Ross and Hedgecock. They were awarded contracts for improvements in many of the principal streets of Frankfort. In Clinton County they constructed miles of gravel roads, many iron bridges, and their early works have stood the test of time and serve to illustrate the character of the men behind the business. In 1890 this firm established the Frankfort Brick Works, with a capacity of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 bricks per year. The plant employed from sixty to seventy men. It was visited by a destructive fire in 1891, causing a loss of from \$15,000 to \$18,000. The yards were rebuilt on a much larger scale. Mr. Ross has never had any serious difficulty with his labor. Strikes have not been a part of his business history, and this is due almost entirely to the uniformly just and courteous treatment of his men and his recognition of their rights.

There are many large building contracts that might be mentioned to illustrate the important scope of the business. He erected the Rossville High School, the Michigantown High School, the Forest High School, the First Ward School in Frankfort, the Ross Block, the Dorner Block, the Fatzinger Block, Palmer Hospital, Kelley Block, the Keys Block, the American National Bank Building, the public heating plant, erected the Public Library, the Post-office building in Frankfort, and many



JOHN A. ROSS

rest of his life, and the same faith has since been transmitted to his posterity. Long before much was thought or said of temperance he was an ardent advocate of the principles. He began voting as a whig and afterwards was a republican.

The McCracken family was founded in Grant County, Indiana, during the '40s by David McCracken, Jr., who came here when young and unmarried and settled on a farm near Marion. He lived there until 1872, when he went out to Nebraska with his family and was a farmer on the plains of that state for several years. In 1912 he returned to Indiana and lived with his children the rest of his days. C. J. McCracken is a son of E. J. and Margaret (Druckmiller) McCracken. His father was born in this state and has been a highly successful farmer in Grant County. Since 1914 he has lived in the City of Marion. He is a staunch republican and at the present writing is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Grant County normally gives a large majority to the republican ticket. He is the owner of two good farms in Grant County, and has made something of a record in that section as a hog raiser. He and his wife have three sons, C. J. being the oldest.

C. J. McCracken grew up on his father's farm, and acquired his early education in the common schools, graduated in 1898 from Roseberg Academy, and then took a two years' commercial course in the Marion Normal School.

After his education he went to work as a stenographer at Matthews, Indiana, later at North Manchester, and in 1905 accepted a position of clerical work with the Lake Erie and Western Railway. He was in the railway service for six years, but in 1911 left it to take up the produce business. Since its incorporation he has been one of the aggressive men in The Denney-McCracken Fruit Company. The president of this corporation is Will H. Denney and the vice president G. Clifton Denney. Their offices and warehouse are within half a block of the Union Station at Muncie and conveniently located on the Lake Erie tracks. While they began as fruit and produce jobbers, they now have a large department devoted to flour, and handle a large share of the flour distributed in this part of the state.

Mr. McCracken is an active member of

the Friends Church at Muncie and is a republican in politics. He married Miss Ethel Hurst. She is of English family, her people having come to Indiana from Maryland. Her father died in 1912. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. McCracken have two children: Margaret, born June 18, 1913, and David, born October 12, 1914.

ANDREW J. CRAWFORD. The manufacture of iron and steel in Indiana is now almost completely localized along the shores of Lake Michigan in the extreme northwestern corner of the state. It is not in a strict sense a local industry, since the raw materials, including the iron ores, are not produced in Indiana at all. There was a time when the iron ore deposits of the Wabash Valley in particular were utilized as the basis of some rather flourishing industries, and it is with the history of this business that the name of Andrew J. Crawford is most interestingly associated.

Along the west side of the Wabash, in the vicinity of Terre Haute, was found iron ore of good quality and close to the beds of block coal. Forty or fifty years ago these ores were found in sufficient quantities to justify their being gathered up and carted to Terre Haute, where they were utilized in the Vigo Blast Furnace, which had been established by Mr. Crawford and his associations and which was the last one of the old group of Indiana furnaces to go out of blast. It ceased operation about 1895.

The late Andrew J. Crawford belonged to a family of iron masters in Pennsylvania. He was born at Westchester, Montgomery County of that state, November 7, 1837, a son of Alexander L. and Mary (List) Crawford. His parents were Pennsylvanians and of Irish and German stock. Alexander L. Crawford was an ironmonger and did much to upbuild the early iron industry in Pennsylvania. He is credited with having established the first iron plant at Newcastle and also constructed the first railroad out of that town, known as the Beaver Valley Railroad, connecting with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago. In the course of time his enterprises made him one of the big iron men of Pennsylvania.

The son of a successful father and reared in a home of sound and substantial ideals, Andrew J. Crawford received a

thorough education and as a boy became familiar with the various operations involved in the manufacture of iron. This experience qualified him for his later independent achievements. At the age of thirty-two he came to Indiana, and after a survey of different localities decided upon Terre Haute as the scene of his operations. Terre Haute at that time had a foundry and several other industries employing a number of iron workers, and these led Mr. Crawford to locate here. He built the Vigo Blast Furnace and also erected the North Rolling Mill, known as the Wabash Iron Works Company. He became president of the Wabash Mills, while his brother, J. P. Crawford, was secretary and treasurer. The rolling mills and kindred interests subsequently organized under the Terre Haute Iron & Steel Company, of which Mr. Crawford was vice president. The rolling mills continued operation until 1899, when they were sold to the steel trust. Mr. Crawford was also interested in the coal mining industry and was a member of various banking and financial organizations of Terre Haute.

In politics he was a staunch republican, but never appeared as a candidate for a public office. He was a member of the Masonic Order. Among those who knew him and appreciated his character he is remembered for his remarkable sagacity in business affairs, and also for a genial disposition and pleasant manner, so that he was one of the best beloved citizens of Terre Haute and his entire life was an example of rectitude and honor which may well be cherished by his descendants.

December 26, 1865, he married Miss Ann E. Ibinson, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of five children: Alexander L., deceased; Mrs. Mary E. Kidder, of Paris, Illinois; James A.; John L.; and Mrs. Anna M. Bartlett, of Philadelphia.

ABRAHAM HARSH, president and sole owner of the Tiger Coal and Supply Company of Richmond, was a railroad telegrapher and station agent for a number of years in Ohio and Indiana, and on leaving railroading he took up the coal business and is now a veteran in that line. He has built up a large and prosperous business at Richmond, dealing in coal, coke and builders' supplies.

He was born in Wayne County, near Wooster, Ohio, son of Zachariah and Hannah (Meyers) Harsh. His father and mother both came from the City of Wurms in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and first located at Massillon, Ohio, and afterwards moved to Wooster, where they lived and died. His father was a silk weaver and an umbrella maker by trade. He died in 1897 and his wife in 1885.

Abraham was the oldest in a family of nine children, six of whom are still living. To the age of fifteen he attended public school at Wooster, then acquired a knowledge of telegraphy, and was assigned his first duties as an operator at Louisville, Ohio, with the Pennsylvania Company. He spent fifteen years in the service of that railroad, as operator and station agent at different points, and was also connected for a time with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway.

In December, 1901, Mr. Harsh formed a copartnership with E. D. Howe, under the name Howe & Harsh, dealers in coal and coke. They were associated together for eighteen months, having a flourishing business at Lima, Ohio. Mr. Harsh then bought the interest of his partner and continued at Lima from 1903 to 1906. Selling out, he came to Richmond in the latter year, established a yard and entered the coal business under the name A. Harsh Coal & Supply Company. In October, 1916, he sold the business, but re-entered it in July, 1918, at which time he organized the present corporation, the Tiger Coal & Supply Company. He is also a stockholder in the Cliff-Wood Coal & Supply Company at Lima, Ohio, and is vice president and a stockholder in the First National Bank and has other banking and real estate interests. Success has come to him in generous measure as a result following many years of persevering labor and well directed energy.

In 1877 he married Fannie M. Pence, daughter of Jeremiah and Susan (Myers) Pence of Louisville, Ohio. Mr. Harsh is independent in the matter of politics, is affiliated with Webb Lodge of Masons at Richmond, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Findlay in Hancock County, Ohio, with the Encampment at Mansfield, Ohio, and is a member of the Richmond Commercial Club and of the Jewish Order B'nai B'rith.

MRS. HARRIET MARSH JOHNSTON, of Muncie, has engaged in many of those broader activities and interests which are often associated with the successful business man and citizen, but in her case these have come and have been subsequent to her faithful work as wife and mother. Mrs. Johnston is one of Indiana's notable women of the present century.

Her father was long prominent in Muncie as a banker. His name was John Marsh, a native of Preble County, Ohio. In early life he followed the business of hatter in Eaton, Ohio, and for two terms served as treasurer of the county. He moved to Delaware County, Indiana, in 1854, and his career is of special interest because of his active connection with one of the branches of the old Indiana State Bank. The Muncie branch of the State Bank was organized July 2, 1856, and began business in January following. Mr. John Marsh was the first president of the institution. This local branch went into voluntary liquidation following the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863. The Muncie National Bank was chartered as its successor and with the same officers. Mr. Marsh resigned as president in 1874, and took an active part in organizing the Citizens Bank, which in 1875 was made the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Marsh was the first cashier of this institution and held that office until his death in 1887. Thus for over thirty years he held a place of prominence in Muncie's financial affairs. He was a man of model Christian character, kind and generous to a fault, and his memory is still held in grateful regard by the older residents of Delaware County. He was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Muncie, was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge of that city, and was an upholder of the principles of the republican party from the age of twenty-one. He married Mary Mitchell, who died in 1900. They had a family of seven children, all living but one.

The old Marsh home at Muncie has been the residence of Mrs. Harriet Johnston all her life. She was born there October 25, 1860, being next to the youngest of her father's children. She attended the common and high schools of Muncie, graduating from the latter in 1878. She was also given a thorough musical education in the Cincinnati Musical College, and for a num-

ber of years was organist of the Methodist Church of Muncie.

October 11, 1881, she married John R. Johnston. Mr. Johnston was born October 11, 1857, had a good education and began his business career with his father in the wholesale drug business. After coming to Muncie he was deputy recorder and was holding that position at the time of his death in 1885. He was a republican and a member of the Episcopal Church.

After four years of happy married life Mrs. Johnston was left with the duties of home maker and home provider. For a time she worked as assistant teller in her father's bank, but since 1897 has been engaged in the fire insurance business, and has built up one of the best agencies in the eastern part of the state. She represents a number of the old reliable companies and for many years has given her personal attention to all phases of the business, even to the adjustment of losses.

While a very energetic business woman Mrs. Johnston is most widely known through her sustained activity and interest in everything affecting the promotion of culture and of wholesome institutions in her home city. She is a vice president of the Muncie Art Association, was one of the charter members of the Art Students League, is a member of the Conversation Club, and has been prominent in literary and civic movements of various kinds. Recently she was one of the leaders in raising Delaware County's quota for the Liberty Loan. Mrs. Johnston possesses the happy faculty of being able to direct her complete energy and enthusiasm to the subject immediately at hand. When she is in her business office everything is business, but many of her best friends and warmest admirers know her only as a good citizen and as a woman intensely interested in matters of literature and art. Mrs. Johnston has a wide acquaintance with the world of books and with the world of travel. She has visited Europe twice and has also toured the Oriental countries of China and Japan.

The primary stimulus to her business career was provision for her son, in whose mature attainments she properly takes great pride. Her son, Robert Johnston, was born August 22, 1883. From the Muncie public schools he entered Cornell University and was thoroughly trained for the profession of mechanical and civil engi-



neer. He is now established at Detroit in the manufacture of high tension insulators, and has built up a very prosperous business, one of his largest recent contracts having been awarded him by the government. Mrs. Johnston is chairman of the Muncie Chapter of the Red Cross, and has been very active in the work.

**JOHN F. KLUMPP.** Elwood is a city that became prosperous under the impetus afforded by the natural gas discoveries of the '80s, and its present industrial status is largely a reflection of that early era. One of the big plants there, whose products are known all over the world, is the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company. The assistant superintendent of this plant is John F. Klumpp. His father is active superintendent, but the son virtually manages the entire establishment at Elwood.

His father is John J. Klumpp, a veteran in the glass industry. John J. Klumpp is of German ancestry, a son of Charles Klumpp, who was born in Germany and came to America and spent the rest of his life at Pittsburg. He was an expert mechanic, and he reared a family of three sons and two daughters. John J. Klumpp was the second youngest of these children and was educated in Pittsburg, but at the age of twelve went to work in the glass factory of George A. Macbeth Company at Pittsburg in 1877. His first work was as carrying in boy, and he has spent practically all the rest of his life, a period of forty years, with the Macbeth Company, though for a time he was with the Thomas Evans Company, until it merged with the Macbeth concern in 1898. John J. Klumpp acquired phenomenal skill as a glass worker. His talents were exhibited in the Chicago and Pittsburg Glass Expositions, where he did all sorts of fancy glass making. He worked his way up until he was traveling salesman through the eastern states for the Thomas Evans Company. After the merger of the two concerns he was factory manager for the Eighteenth Street plant of the Macbeth Evans Glass Company at Pittsburg. In 1902 he came to Elwood as general superintendent of the Elwood plant. His duties in recent years have become of a more general nature, and he is general supervisor of practical glass making at the Elwood and Marion plants in Indiana and the Toledo

plant in Ohio. The practical oversight of the Elwood industry is therefore left to his son. The Elwood business employs about 400 people.

John F. Klumpp was born at Pittsburg September 8, 1884, son of John J. and Ida (McCurry) Klumpp. The mother is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. John F. Klumpp at the age of fifteen left public school to go to work with the Thomas Evans Company at Pittsburg as assistant paymaster. Two years later he was promoted to shipping clerk, and was then transferred to the general offices at Pittsburg as assistant manager of the order department for two years. In 1902 he came to Elwood, and was assistant cashier of the Elwood works one year, was then cashier and office manager until 1910, since which date he has been assistant superintendent under his father. He also has various other business interests, and is vice president and a director of the Madison Manufacturing Company, a clay products concern employing about thirty-five men. He is chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Elwood Chamber of Commerce.

In 1906 Mr. Klumpp married Gladys V. Moore, daughter of T. F. and Olive (Tharpe) Moore of Hamilton County, Indiana. Her father is a farm owner. They have five children: Dorothy Vernon, born in 1907; John Alford, born in 1908; Maurice Franklin, born in 1915; Robert Harold, born in 1916; and Betty Jean, born in 1918. Mr. Klumpp is a Royal Arch Mason, and is very active in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, being a steward of the church, and was assistant superintendent of the Sunday School in 1913. Politically he is identified with the republican party. In 1910 he was candidate for alderman from the Third Ward, but lost the election by nine votes. He was a delegate to the State Republican Convention which nominated James Watson for governor.

**FREDERICK HAMILTON CRITCHFIELD** is general superintendent, production manager and mechanical engineer for the Pierce Governor Company at Anderson, the largest manufacturers of gas engine governors in the world. This is one of Indiana's important industries and one that gives prestige to the City of Anderson as an industrial center.

Mr. Critchfield has had a most interest-

ing and varied experience as a mechanical engineer, and has followed his trade and profession practically all the way around the world. He was born at Kendallville, Indiana, November 9, 1886, son of James H. and Jeannett (Weaver) Critchfield. He is of English ancestry. Back in the time of Lord Baltimore two brothers, Rupert and Elwin Critchfield, came to America from Swasey, England, settling in Maryland. Elwin subsequently returned to England and during the troubles which divided that country into civil war at the time of the reign of Charles I he lost his head. Rupert more fortunately chose to remain in this country, moved to Virginia, and there established a family. In a later generation some of the Critchfields fought as gallant soldiers of the Revolution.

Mr. F. H. Critchfield received his early public school education at Shelby, Ohio, and in 1902 graduated from St. Vincent Academy at Columbus. From earliest boyhood he has had a tendency and marked inclination for mechanical pursuits. His technical education he picked up largely through practical experience. His first regular employment was with the Darling Motor Car Company at Shelby, Ohio. Then for three years he was with the William Powell Company at Cincinnati in a mechanical position, and from there went half way around the world to Japan and was a mechanical engineer in the service of the Japan government for eleven months at Nagasaki and Yokohama. On his way back to America he spent thirteen months at Turin, Italy, where he was employed by the Fiat Motor Car Company in its engineering department. Returning to the United States, he was for a short time connected with the Rumely plant at LaPorte, Indiana, as mechanical inspector, then for eighteen months was mechanical inspector for T. W. Warner at Toledo, and was general foreman for a time with the Zenith Carburetor Company of Detroit. Prior to coming to Anderson he was production manager and efficiency engineer of the Garford Manufacturing Company at Ellettsville, Ohio. He resigned that place and came to Anderson in July, 1916, to begin his connection with the Morse Governor Company. This company has three factories, employs a total of 100 men.

August 10, 1917, Mr. Critch-

Cecelia Weigel, of Cincinnati. They have two children, Frederick James, born in 1913; and Ranghilde Cecile, born in 1916. Mr. Critchfield is a democrat nationally but is non-partisan in local affairs.

**HENRY ANDREW TAYLOR.** The Taylor family has well earned the riches of community esteem which is paid it by reason of long residence, successful business enterprise, and the constant expression of high character and liberality in behalf of all institutions and movements.

The pioneer of the family at Lafayette was Maj. William Taylor, who was born at Hamilton, Ohio, November 27, 1829, his parents being also natives of Ohio. Major Taylor died at his home on South Ninth Street in Lafayette January 18, 1899. A local paper at the time referred to him as a "gallant soldier in time of war and in peace a citizen without reproach." Further it said: "In all the relations of earthly existence Maj. William Taylor filled the full measure of sterling manhood. His standard was the highest, and he lived up to that standard in every act of his life. Major Taylor has left the legacy of a good name, which will be a source of pride and comfort to the loved ones who survive him. His duties, public and private, were well performed, his life's work conscientiously done, and he has lain down to rest at the age of seventy years. His kindness and nobleness of character will not soon be forgotten."

Major Taylor came to Lafayette in October, 1849. At first he was engaged in the lumber business with his father, later took up the coal business and was identified with the Natural Gas Company at its inception. After the death of Alexander Wilson he bought the private bank which was the oldest banking institution of Lafayette. With his son Henry A. as partner Major Taylor was active as a banker until his death. He was regarded as one of the most trustworthy advisers in financial matters in the city.

His life was well earned by his creditable service in the Civil war. At the outbreak of the rebellion he joined a three months regiment and was captain of the

of the Tenth Indiana. After the close of the war he returned to Lafayette from September 21, 1864. He was an active member



WILLIAM TAYLOR



*Wm Taylor*



*Wm. T. Taylor*

be missed for a long time to come. His whole make up, rugged and robust as it seemed on the surface, teemed with good will, malice toward none and with charity for all, and often he went out of his way to aid one in distress. At the bank he was the living exponent of good cheer and buoyant spirits, and all of the men associated with him in business admired him for his manly traits of character and sterling business qualities. He was square with himself and the world. At the club he was always the center of an admiring group, and his beaming countenance and hearty handshake endeared him to all who met him in a business or social way."

At Moline, Illinois, April 15, 1891, Henry A. Taylor married Miss Cornelia Louise Friberg. Mrs. Taylor, who is still living at Lafayette, is a daughter of Andrew Friberg, who died at the Taylor home in Lafayette October 11, 1894.

Andrew Friberg had a most interesting career. He was born in Sweden April 8, 1828, and learned the blacksmith's trade in his native country. Coming to the United States in 1850, after nine months in Chicago he went to Moline, Illinois, and seven months after entering the employ of Deere, Tate & Gould was made foreman of their blacksmith department, a position he held twelve years. In 1864 he went west to the mountains, but the following year returned to Moline and in company with Henry W. Candee and R. W. Swan started the implement manufacturing works of Camdee, Swan & Company, with Mr. Friberg as manager. In 1870 this concern was developed into the Moline Plow Company, and Mr. Friberg continued actively connected therewith in different capacities until November, 1893. He was the vice president for a number of years before his death. He soon afterwards came to Lafayette and spent his last days at the home of his daughter.

Andrew Friberg married at Rock Island, Illinois, November 20, 1854, Miss Louisa Peterson, who was born in Sweden in 1832 and died March 3, 1881. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters: Alfred Bertrand, deceased; Cassius D.; Edward Francis, deceased; George Hodden; Ina Jane; Cornelia Louisa, Mrs. Taylor; Minnie N., deceased; and Oliver Philip.

Mrs. Taylor finished her education at

St. Catherine's Academy at Davenport, Iowa. For many years she has been active in literary and club circles in Lafayette, being a member of the Thursday Club, on the Board of the Home Hospital and on the Board of the Lafayette Industrial School.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Taylor had two children, William Friberg, born May 20, 1892, and Mary Louise, born January 8, 1901.

William Friberg Taylor, who graduated from Purdue University with the class of 1913, has made a record of which all his family and friends are proud, and would do credit to his grandfather Maj. William Taylor. It might be said of him as of his grandfather that he has been "a gallant soldier in time of war and in peace a citizen without reproach." In September, 1918, word was received in Indiana that Capt. William F. Taylor, of Battery C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Field Artillery, in the famous Rainbow (Forty-second) Division, had been promoted to major. He first joined Battery C when that unit was first mustered into state service December 15, 1914, as part of the National Guard. He was advanced to the rank of sergeant, but was honorably discharged in the spring of 1915, when he left Lafayette to accept employment in Detroit. He returned to the Battery in June, 1916, reenlisting for Mexican border service. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant the day the Battery arrived at Llano Grande, Texas. When the Battery was mustered out of federal service in January, 1917, he again received an honorable discharge and returned to Detroit as consulting engineer for a large automobile concern. It was in this capacity that Major Taylor was acting when the United States declared war on Germany. He was immediately offered the captaincy of Battery C, which he accepted, and shortly afterward he came to Lafayette to take charge of the work of recruiting the unit to war strength. The Battery commanded by Captain Taylor left Lafayette June 30, 1917, and the following October went to a port of embarkation, sailing for France, where as one of the units of the Rainbow Division it had a share in the heavy and continuous work to which that noted National Guard Division was exposed. Captain Taylor was

with his Battery during the critical and decisive action on the western front in the summer of 1918, and on July 15th Captain Taylor was slightly gassed east of Rheims on the Champagne front. He was promoted to the rank of major soon afterward, and until the armistice was signed was on duty with his division. As the Rainbow Division was retained for Pershing's Army of Occupation, Major Taylor and his battalion marched into Germany and did not leave there until April 15, 1919, when they embarked for the United States. The Rainbow Division paraded in New York and Washington, and afterward was demobilized at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana. For a young man only twenty-six years of age Major Taylor has made a wonderful record that will stand out even more brilliantly as the events of the great war come to be better understood.

He was married on August 10, 1917, to Katharine Levering Vinton, daughter of Judge and Mrs. H. H. Vinton of Lafayette, Indiana.

CASE BRODERICK, a lawyer and congressman, was born in Grant County, Indiana, September 23, 1839. In 1858 he removed to Kansas. He was a Civil war soldier, was a probate judge of Jackson County, a state senator, 1880-84, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, 1884-88, and was a member of Congress in 1891-99, from the First Kansas District.

MICHAEL T. HANLEY went to Muncie along with one of the industries that were moved to that city thirty years ago, after Muncie had become an important center in the natural gas territory of Eastern Indiana. Mr. Hanley is now one of the very successful and prosperous business men of Muncie. He began his life career as a boy, earning small wages in a factory, and his success is due to that steady and persistent labor which is always seeking better things and creating new opportunities with new conditions.

Mr. Hanley was born at Bunker Hill, Illinois, September 7, 1860, a son of Thomas and Mary M. Buckley Hanley. His father, who was a native of Ireland, came to America in the '40s and lived at Bunker Hill, Illinois, for a time. Later he took

his family to New Albany, Indiana, where he was employed in the shops of a railroad. He worked in that position until his death. He was a very able mechanic, and was advanced to the highest wages paid his class of service. He died in 1867. He left a widow and five sons, Michael being only seven years old. The mother died in 1885. Three of the sons are still living.

After the death of the father the children were kept for a time at home by their mother, until she found it impossible to provide for them, and then four of the boys, including Michael, were placed in the Orphans Home at Vincennes, a Catholic institution. Somewhat later provision was made that two of the sons should remain at the Home and two should go back to their mother. Michael Hanley spent three years in the institution at Vincennes, then returned to New Albany, where as a boy he went to work in the rolling mills at 55 cents a day. He proved diligent, reliable and responsible and gradually promoted himself by his efficiency to larger wages and bigger work. He was finally made a puddler and was paid the then high wages of \$8 per day.

From New Albany Mr. Hanley went to Greencastle, Indiana, and became connected with the nail works of the Darnell Mills. Through the efforts of the Muncie Board of Trade this large nail factory was obtained for Muncie and moved to the city in 1889. Here it was renamed the Muncie Nail Works, with Mr. Frank Darnell as president. Mr. Hanley continued in the employ of the company at Muncie, but later went with the Muncie Republic Steel and Iron Company, and was its manager in 1892. After the gradual failure of the natural gas in the Muncie territory the steel and iron works went out of business. Mr. Hanley then became an operator in the oil and gas fields, and acquired a number of leases and drilled a number of wells. As the oil business did not offer large prospects for the future in Delaware County, he was constantly looking out for some new opportunity, and thus became one of the pioneers in the automobile field when that vehicle was just coming into its share of popularity. Mr. Hanley began the automobile business in a very small way, having a small shop near his present extensive and handsome quarters. His work and facili-

ties found appreciation and his business has grown apace with the enormous expansion of the automobile.

Today the Hanley automobile building alone cost over \$75,000 and it is one of the best constructed and designed buildings of the type in Indiana. It has salesrooms, accessories department and garage with a capacity for storing 200 cars. Mr. Hanley makes a specialty in his sales department of the Hudson and Interstate cars. It is estimated that today he has property interests valued at \$200,000 or more, which is ample evidence that he has made excellent use of his time and energies since he left the Orphans Home at Vincennes. He is also one of the leading public spirited citizens of Muncie, ever ready to lend a hand in building up local enterprises and in doing his share as an individual. He is a staunch democrat in politics and has been honored with a number of places of trust and responsibility. He served as a member of the Board of Public Works in Muncie four years, was appointed and served eight years as a member of the Park Board and for two years was on the Board of Safety. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

April 23, 1883, at New Albany, Indiana. Mr. Hanley married Miss Catherine Connell. Her people came from Dublin, Ireland. They are the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, Mary, William, Edward, Frank and Leo. The daughter, Mary, is the wife of Dr. W. J. Molloy. All the children were liberally educated in the parochial schools and in the higher institutions of learning.

**JACOB SCHUSTER.** Few business men of Anderson, Indiana, have traveled so far and seen so much of real adventure as has Jacob Schuster, an important commercial force in this city, the senior partner in the firm of Schuster Brothers, clothiers. Mr. Schuster has not yet reached middle age, yet he has traveled to far countries, has participated in a great war and has proved himself able not only in military but also in business life.

Jacob Schuster was born in 1874, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were Myer and Lina Schuster, who came to America some fifty years ago from one of the border towns of old Poland. They settled in the capital City of Pennsylvania.

VOL. V 15

and the father conducted a store. Jacob attended school in his native place until he was fourteen years old, and then began to be self-supporting, his first employer being a Mr. Katz, a clothing merchant, for whom he was a clerk for eighteen months. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, and then went to Toronto, Canada, and worked in a clothing house for a time and then decided to see something more of the world, his attention having been directed to South Africa. Family affection in the Schuster family was strong, and the young man returned to Harrisburg to see his parents before he started.

After the long journey by land and sea was concluded, this being in 1895, Mr. Schuster found himself in Johannesburg, and after he had looked around a bit he started a general store on the Rand at Germantown, Transvaal, South Africa. He was diligent and attentive, qualities needed for success in any land, and soon found himself in a prosperous way, but his plans were all disarranged by the breaking out of the Boer war. He accepted conditions as he found them, and with the friends he had made in his new home joined the South African Territorials at Cape Town in October, 1899, the command being known as the South African Light Horse. He participated in the relief of Ladysmith, and was in other battles under the command of General De Wet, and because of his bravery was promoted to a first lieutenancy after fifteen months of service, and was honorably discharged and mustered out twenty-eight months after enlistment.

When Mr. Schuster returned to Germantown he found his business affairs in a bad way and his stock almost destroyed but later the British government re-imbursed him on account of his services in the war, his entire period of service having reflected credit on him. He re-established his business at Germantown, and success again attended him, and when he grew homesick for his native land he was able to sell out at a profit.

In 1907 Mr. Schuster returned to America and reached Anderson, Indiana, February 18, 1908, and after establishing a clothing store at Louisville, Kentucky, opened his present store in this city and has conducted the two stores ever since. The Anderson city store is the largest in

Madison County, and his customers come from every part of it, as Mr. Schuster carries so complete and satisfactory a stock of clothing, hats and furnishings for men and boys, and his business methods are honorable and upright. In addition to his stores he has other important business interests.

Mr. Schuster was married in 1908 to Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, who is a daughter of Abraham Jacobs, now of Louisville, Kentucky, but formerly of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the Jacobs family moving to the former city in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Schuster have three children: Simon, Harry and Mac, born respectively in 1909, 1910 and 1913. Mr. Schuster is liberal minded in the religious field and is not active in politics, being willing to support good and able men of whom his own experienced judgment can approve in the interest of good government and the general welfare. He is identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Eagles at Anderson.

OMER D. BULLERDICK is head of some of the important business enterprises of Richmond, including the O. D. Bullerdick Coal Yards, and also an extensive business as a wholesale flour merchant.

Born at Richmond May 15, 1886, Mr. Bullerdick started in life with only the average training and equipment, but with the energy and determination to make the best of his circumstances and opportunities, and what he has accomplished stands as evidence of his ability and success. His parents were H. C. and Anna (Knollman) Bullerdick. His grandfather came from Germany and was an early settler in Indiana.

Mr. Bullerdick after attending grammar and high schools became an apprentice at the jewelry trade with the Jenkins Jewelry Company. He gave up that and after taking a course in bookkeeping with the Richmond Business College became associated with his father in the Richmond Canning Company. He turned his resources from that into the coal business, and for three years his father owned a half interest in the plant, but since 1917 Mr. Bullerdick has been sole proprietor and has a large amount of capital employed, a well equipped plant and requires the services of about twenty men. He is also owner of the Cambridge City Coal Company at

Cambridge City. Mr. Bullerdick has a large warehouse used in his wholesale flour business. He keeps two men on the road selling flour and deals in two widely known stable brands, "Mother Hubbard" and "Kaws."

Mr. Bullerdick is a member of the Richmond Commercial Club, the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Rotary Club. He is also a member of the First English Lutheran Church. In 1908 he married Miss Elizabeth Cook, daughter of George Cook.

SIDNEY L. HOLMAN is a veteran insurance man of Michigan City, but the insurance business has not been his restricted field of activities, since for a number of years he was identified with the development and progress of Nebraska territory and state, and was a means of founding the most prosperous towns in that part of the west.

Mr. Holman has had a long and active career. He was born in Genesee County, New York, November 13, 1838. His father, Thomas Holman, was born in Sussex County, England, and learned the trade of tailor in his father's shop. His first wife died in England and in 1831 he came to America, bringing his only daughter. They were six weeks in making the voyage, and he soon located at Pittsford in Monroe County, New York. A few years later he moved to Genesee County, and that was his home until 1839. From that time until 1851 he again resided at Pittsford, and then started for the west. The railroad had been completed as far as New Buffalo, Michigan, and he traveled by rail to that point, thence coming by wagon and team to Springfield Township in LaPorte County. He bought a small farm there and located on the Plank Road between Michigan City and South Bend. At that home he not only supervised the cultivation of his fields but also followed his trade and kept toll gate. He died at the advanced age of eighty-five. In New York he married for his second wife Miss Margaret Brown, who was born at Woodhull in Steuben County, New York. Her father, John Brown, was a native of Ireland and came to America at the age of seven years and lived at Woodhull and afterward in Monroe County, New York, where he died. John Brown married Miss Shear, and they

had five sons and five daughters. Mrs. Margaret Holman survived her husband and for a few years lived in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, but subsequently returned to Indiana with her son Sidney and continued to live among her children in this state to the age of eighty-five. She was the mother of eight children, two of whom died in early childhood and the six to grow up were Roxie, Alfred, Sidney L., Arthur J., Emeline and Martha.

Sidney L. Holman was educated in the public schools of New York State, and after the age of fifteen attended school in Springfield Township and at LaPorte. His independent business career began at the age of twenty-one. He had the gift and genius of a business man, and at the outset of his career he stocked a wagon with Yankee notions and drove about the country selling from house to house. Among his stock was also some patent medicines. He was on the road two seasons and then taught three winter terms in school. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law in the office of J. A. Thornton at Michigan City, and Judge Ferran at LaPorte. Mr. Holman in 1864 became an insurance solicitor at LaPorte. It soon developed that he was an unusually resourceful solicitor of insurance, and his company soon assigned him to more important tasks than individual work, especially the opening up of new territory and the establishment of local agencies. Mr. Holman first went to the Territory of Nebraska in the spring of 1866, at a time when that now great state was unoccupied government land, much of it covered with immense herds of buffalo. He spent the summer season there and in the fall of 1866 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he received his degree as a lawyer in 1868 and was concurrently admitted to the bar of Michigan and Nebraska. He was a pioneer member of the bar of Columbus, Nebraska, and practiced law and also sold insurance. In company with George Graves he bought a tract of land in Stanton County, and they then formed a partnership with Ludwig Lehmann, who owned an adjoining tract where he platted the Town of Stanton. In 1872 Mr. Holman returned to Michigan City and resumed the insurance business a year, and then established headquarters at LaPorte for another year. Going back to Nebraska to look after his inter-

ests he made his home in Stanton for a time. In 1879 the Fremont and Elkhorn Valley Railroad, now a branch of the Northwestern, was projected and Mr. Holman returned to Nebraska to get the route laid through Stanton. The three proprietors gave the company the right of way through the town, also one half of the town lots, and thus put their town on the line of railway. Mr. Holman continued to reside in Stanton until 1882, when he returned to Michigan City and since then for a period of over thirty-five years has been engaged in the insurance and real estate business.

In 1872 he married Miss Rachel S. Stanton. She was born in LaPorte County, daughter of Aaron and Martha (Boyer) Stanton. Aaron Stanton was a native of Virginia and of Nantucket ancestry and was one of the very earliest settlers in what is now La Porte County, arriving in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Holman have one son, Scott Stanton. He married Gladys Schutt, and they have two children, Virginia and Harrison.

Mr. Holman served twenty-three years as secretary of the Insurance Board of Michigan City. He is affiliated with Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

S. EARL CLARK. Indiana had no glass making industry to speak of until the era of natural gas, inaugurated about thirty years ago. One of the oldest men in the Indiana glass industry is S. Earl Clark, superintendent and general manager of Plant No. 7 of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company at Elwood. Mr. Clark has been connected with this industry practically thirty years in Indiana.

He was born at West Richfield in Summit County, Ohio, in 1856, son of Samuel S. and Caroline (Prickett) Clark. He was the only son, and the three daughters are now deceased. The family is of Scotch and English descent, and has been in America for many generations. The Clarks have been chiefly farmers and merchants. Samuel S. Clark was a druggist at West Richfield, Ohio, many years. He died in 1906 and his wife in 1907.

S. Earl Clark acquired his early education at West Richfield in the public schools, and for three years attended a general course at Oberlin College. He left college to go to work at Akron, where he remained



some five years, and then about thirty years ago joined the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company in its plant at Kokomo, Indiana. For ten years he was foreman at Kokomo, also assistant superintendent and was then appointed superintendent. In 1898 he was sent to Elwood as superintendent of No. 7 plant, and has been supervising head of this industry ever since with the exception of five years when the company sent him to Crystal City, Missouri. There under his direct superintendence the largest glass plant in the world was constructed. Mr. Clark was in Missouri from 1904 to 1909. He lost his health in that state and in 1909 the company bore the expense of a recuperating trip through Europe, during which he toured England, Belgium and France.

Mr. Clark married Lucy C. Viall, daughter of Burrell and Jane Viall. They have one child, Louise E., now fifteen years old.

Mr. Clark has been a prominent republican in Indiana. In 1904 he represented the Eighth District in the Chicago National Convention when Theodore Roosevelt was nominated. He has been a member of a number of state conventions. Mr. Clark is affiliated with Elwood Lodge of Elks.

MENDLE SAFFER is junior member of the firm Neremberg & Saffer, a firm of very enterprising and aggressive merchants who have already established and built up a chain of hat and haberdashery stores known as Progress Stores. Mr. Saffer is in charge of the business at Richmond, and the home city where the business was started is Kokomo, but there is also a store at Terre Haute.

Mr. Saffer was born at Richmond in 1895, son of Solomon and Esther Libowitz Saffer. He acquired a thorough education, attending the Manual Training School at Indianapolis and had a commercial course in the Central Business College. For a year and a half he was employed as assistant chemist in the laboratory of the Citizens Gas Company. He then formed a partnership with Frank Neremberg at Kokomo in 1916, and they opened a shoe and men's furnishing goods store on Main Street, known at that time as the Progress Store. They soon afterward opened another store at Kokomo, then one at Terre Haute, and on Decem-

ber 1, 1918, Mr. Saffer established the branch on Main Street in Richmond.

Mr. Saffer, who is unmarried, is an independent republican, a member of Richmond Lodge No. 196, Free and Accepted Masons.

CHARLES L. BUSCHMANN is vice president and general manager of the Lewis Meier & Company, one of the chief commercial organizations at Indianapolis.

The earlier generation of the Buschmann family was represented by the late William Buschmann, who was born at Bielefeld, Germany, in 1824, and died at Indianapolis in 1893. He was reared and educated in his native land, had some service in the war of 1848 there, and in 1852 came to America and almost immediately located at Indianapolis. Here he began that association with Henry Severin, Sr., which remained unbroken between them for over forty years and which through their respective sons is a business alliance of great power and dignity in Indianapolis today. The elder Buschmann and Severin established a retail grocery store on North Street, and from that location moved to Fort Wayne Avenue. In 1892 William Buschmann, Sr., turned over his interest to his son William F. and enjoyed retired life for a year before his death. He is remembered by his contemporaries still living as a man of mature judgment, of splendid civic loyalty and of personal integrity that could never be doubted or questioned. He married Caroline Froelking, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died in 1880, at the age of thirty-seven. They married at Indianapolis and were the parents of six sons and one daughter, five of the sons and one daughter still living.

Charles L. Buschmann, who was the third among the children of his parents, was born at Indianapolis September 5, 1867, was educated in the local public schools and for one year attended Capitol University at Columbus, Ohio. In 1885, at the age of eighteen, he returned to his home city and after a course in the Indianapolis Business College he became bookkeeper in the office of William Buschmann & Company. In 1887 he entered the employ of Lewis Meier and Company, in which his brother, Louis Buschmann, was an interested partner. The business was founded



*C. L. Buschmann.*



tenant; William, who died at the age of fourteen years; Frank R.; and Alice Mae, wife of Gilbert L. Lock.

Dr. Frank Ridgway Leeds was born at Michigan City and had most liberal opportunities and advantages in his home and in school and university. He attended the city schools, spent two years in the Armour Institute at Chicago, and began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Doctor Cole. He graduated M. D. in 1899 from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago. For one year he was an interne in the Chicago Baptist Hospital and for two years practiced at Waterville, Oneida County, New York. From there he returned to his native city and has been steadily engaged in a large practice ever since. In 1915 he established the Nova Baths, which have since developed into an important sanitarium for the treatment of diseases of various kinds, especially those yielding to modern electro, mechanical and hydro therapeutic methods. During the influenza epidemic in 1918 many patients were successfully treated in the sanitarium.

August 29, 1900, Doctor Leeds married Miss Florence Clark. She was born at Chazy in Clinton County, New York, daughter of James B. and Mary A. (Wilson) Clark and granddaughter of Samuel and Lorinda (McLain) Clark of early Scotch ancestry. Her first American ancestor was an English soldier who came to the colonies, and after his discharge settled in New Hampshire. Later his five sons moved to Clinton County, New York, and the road upon which they settled took the name of Clark Street. These five sons burned brick and each built a substantial brick house on Clark Street, those old buildings still standing in good condition. The father of Mrs. Leeds was a merchant at Ellenburg, New York, for several years, then resumed farming, and late in life came to Michigan City and spent his last days with Mr. and Mrs. Leeds. Mrs. Leeds' mother is still living in Michigan City.

Doctor and Mrs. Leeds have two children: James Clark and Eva-Deane. Doctor and Mrs. Leeds are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the City, County, State and American Medical Associations and by re-election in 1917 is now serving his second term as county coroner. He is also a member of the Acme

Lodge of Masons. He was appointed medical examiner for the Exemption Board for Local Number One for LaPorte County, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of the Rotary Club and of the Chamber of Commerce.

HERMAN KUCHENBUCH, of Richmond, is one of the veteran confectionery manufacturers of Indiana. He learned his business more than fifty years ago at Cincinnati, and has been a candy manufacturer at Richmond for thirty years. He is proprietor of the wholesale business at 169 Fort Wayne Avenue, being maker of widely known "Home Confections."

Mr. Kuchenbuch was born at Matagorda on the Texas Gulf Coast May 24, 1848, son of John and Teresa (Rust) Kuchenbuch. His parents came from Hanover, Germany, and were among the early German colonists of Texas. His father attempted to make clay brick in Texas, but failed in that venture, since the clay was not of the proper quality. He died in 1853.

Herman Kuchenbuch spent his boyhood at Cincinnati, Ohio, where the family settled. He attended school for two years at St. John's School in Cincinnati, and at the age of fourteen went to work to make his living. For a time he was employed in packing hardtack for the Union Army. The Civil war was then in progress. He worked for Henry Warwick on Court Street in Cincinnati two years. In July, 1864, he began his apprenticeship at the candy business with the firm of Austin & Smith. He was with that Cincinnati firm of confectioners fourteen years, and became foreman of one of the departments. Then for nine years he was with Mitchell & Whitelaw, confectioners. During that time he served two years as president of the Confectioners Union at Cincinnati, was county delegate of the Union two years, and in 1884 was chairman of the Strike Committee which secured complete redress of all grievances and demands.

Mr. Kuchenbuch first came to Richmond in 1888, and for two years was with the firm of Hinchman & Cox as a foreman. He was then in business for a time as a retailer at Middletown, Ohio, and then successively for brief periods was at Marion, Indiana, Richmond, Cincinnati, Akron, Ohio, again at Cincinnati, at Dayton, and then returned to form his present long continuous

relations with Richmond. He opened a place of business of his own, and now manufactures candy entirely for the wholesale trade. Mr. Kuchenbuch invented the "Ferre Stick," a stick candy which is widely known and sold all over this section of the Middle West.

In 1872, at Cincinnati, Mr. Kuchenbuch married Miss Elizabeth Roof, daughter of Frederick and Kate Roof, of Cincinnati. They have three children: Herman, of Covington, Kentucky, who is married and has four children; Catherine; and Albert, of Connersville, Indiana, who is married and has three children. Mr. Kuchenbuch is a democrat in politics and a member of St. Mary's Church.

INDIANA BUSINESS COLLEGE is the corporate title of an association or university of schools, fourteen in number, represented in as many Indiana cities and towns, each school with its individual name and its corps of instructors, but managed under a general plan and benefiting by the centralized efficiency of the headquarters at Indianapolis.

This is perhaps the most conspicuous example of the application to education of the principle and policy long ago evolved from American experience in industry and business. The most notable contribution of America to the economic progress of the world has been through standardization and centralized management. Industry as represented in mining, manufacturing and transportation, retail merchandising and even in later years agriculture, has been so thoroughly energized and vitalized by this principle and policy that its application to commercial education was doubtless inevitable, though it remained for a group of men with characteristic Indiana enterprise and push to really perfect the plan as now exemplified by the Indiana Business College.

The starting point or nucleus of the system was a school at Logansport which in 1902 was purchased by the interests that later became organized and incorporated as the Indiana Business College. In 1903 the same interests acquired the business college at Kokomo and another college at Marion. In the fall of 1903 the Muncie Business College was purchased. During the same year another extension brought into the group two business schools at An-

derson, which were then consolidated as one school, and has since been part of the Indiana Business College under the name Anderson Business College. In the summer of 1905 Mr. Cring and his associates went to Lafayette and bought the business college in that city. Also in 1905 they purchased the Richmond Business College and a little later incorporated within their system the schools at Newcastle and Columbus and also the Central Business College at Indianapolis. A few years later two other business colleges at Indianapolis were bought and consolidated with the Central Business College. The next schools to fall in line were those at Vincennes and Washington, and at Crawfordsville, and the most recent unit under the general organization is the Peru Business College, purchased in 1916. This total of fourteen individual schools, all managed by the Indiana Business College, have an annual enrollment of over 4,000 students, which represents one of the largest totals of attendance of any business college system in America.

American ideals of education have been undergoing rapid changes. When the young person has acquired a well-rounded general education, he starts out to specialize. If he wants to be a doctor he attends a medical college; if a lawyer, a law school; if a business man, a business college. It is hardly claiming too much to say that the business college as a type was a pioneer in this new order of education, supplying definite technical instruction for a definite purpose. The need for such schools and such training was never greater than at the present time, and considering this normal demand and the abnormal demand created by the stupendous growth in the industrial and commercial interests of Indianapolis and Indiana within the past few years, it is fortunate indeed that such an organization as the Indiana Business College was already in existence and with a splendid record of results already obtained in furnishing adequately trained business assistants. Now, under the stress of intense reconstruction activities and the need for especially trained help, the various colleges comprised under this corporate management have found their resources taxed to the uttermost to perform the essential duties laid upon them. It must be realized that specific, definite business

schools, such as these, fill a real and important place in our commercial life.

The men behind the Indiana Business College are Charles C. Cring, president; Fred W. Case, vice president; Ora Butz, general manager. These are all in the general offices of the organization at Indianapolis, and other stockholders and directors are J. T. Pickerill at Muncie, R. H. Puterbaugh at Lafayette, and W. L. Stump at Richmond. These are managing and directing heads, while each school has a complete corps of principals and teachers.

A man of very interesting attainments and experience is Mr. Charles C. Cring, president of the corporation. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in the typical log cabin associated with the birth of so many enterprising and successful Americans. The labor and trials he underwent in educating himself have proved splendid qualifications for his subsequent career as a teacher. He was educated in the country schools, later in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and when still in his teens taught his first school. Prior to his connection with the system of which he is now the head he was four years engaged in business college work at South Bend.

Nearly every successful American recognizes some fundamental principle or rule upon which he has co-ordinated and developed his experience and his achievements. A few years ago Mr. Cring recognized the chief significance of bookkeeping as nothing more or less than simple honesty—the setting down of debits and credits, representing exchange of value for equal value, and involving of necessity a “quid pro quo” in every transaction. It was a denial of the fallacy that one can get “something for nothing” and bookkeeping simply proved with regard to this fallacy that “it can’t be done,” and thus added to the evidence which has been accumulating since the time of Adam Smith that trade is a matter of mutual benefit, and not simple robbery or piracy. What he recognized as fundamental to the success of business in general Mr. Cring applied throughout his experience as manager and head of the business colleges, and that policy is largely responsible for the success and growth of the Indiana Business College. The policy also explains the slogan of the college—service. The finest enunciation of this word in a business motto is the motto of

the Rotarian that “he profits most who serves best,” and it is the spirit of that motto Mr. Cring constantly endeavors to interpret through the schools.

While those acquainted with the schools, their work and their organic management, claim they constitute one of the remarkable achievements in specialized training, there is a natural modesty on the part of Mr. Cring that disposes him to share the credit with his associates and assistants. He would say that he has been fortunate, others would say that he has been wise and discriminating, in selecting the men and women to work with him in order to give the best of training to the thousands of pupils who attend and have attended this system of schools. In the fifteen years of the growth and development of the Indiana Business College there has come about a thorough, smooth working, result producing organization, with a policy evolved and improved by the combined thought and experience of a number of men who have made this special field of education their particular study for years. The Indiana Business College is so organized that nothing but the highest and most efficient service results.

JAMES H. KROH. It was the generally felt and expressed sentiment of the people of Indianapolis at the time of the death of James H. Kroh on June 1, 1917, that a man had been removed from scenes of activities from which he could be ill spared and that at the age of fifty-eight, despite all the achievements to his credit, his life had not been rounded out with the usefulness and service which the people had come to expect from him and upon which the community as a whole had depended as one of the forces in general improvement and betterment.

His place in the community was well described in the columns of the Indianapolis News, which said: “Perhaps no one in Indianapolis took a deeper interest in the development of the city than Mr. Kroh. His retiring disposition kept him out of public view, but those who have had much to do with the awakened civic interest in Indianapolis knew and estimated Mr. Kroh at his true worth. Along with a fine spirit of altruism he did much charitable work in a quiet way. During the flood of 1913 he was deeply moved by the suffering of the

people on the west side. For days his automobile was at the disposal of the authorities, and he contributed money and food and clothing to the relief of the unfortunate. While in West Indianapolis his attention was called to the destruction of the homes of two widows. Mr. Kroh engaged a force of men, placed the houses back on the foundations, removed the debris, then papered and painted the houses at his own expense."

All of this was in keeping with the character and ideals of the man. While his years were spent in diligent and successful occupation with business, his business affairs were always conducted with a disinterestedness which made of them a sort of public and community service.

James H. Kroh was born in Wabash County, Illinois, December 7, 1859. His parents were Harrington Tice and Christiana (Harrington) Kroh, the former a native of Berkeley County, Virginia, and the latter of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Kroh family was of Holland Dutch descent, and some of the name were well known in the early history of Virginia. Harrington Tice Kroh was an old school medical practitioner in Pennsylvania and in Illinois. He was one of those hard working doctors who rode night and day in answer to calls of distress, and it was doubtless from him that James H. Kroh learned the spirit of disinterested service early in life.

A common school education in his native county was supplemented by a course at Lebanon, Ohio, and after leaving school James H. Kroh taught in country districts. He finally entered the employ of the McCormick, now the International Harvester, Company, and was general agent for this company at Evansville, Indiana, Champaign, Illinois, Indianapolis, and Omaha. In 1904 he returned to Indianapolis, and entered actively into the real estate business. He was associated with the old firm of J. B. Heywood and H. C. Kellogg. Upon the death of Mr. Heywood and the retirement of Mr. Kellogg Mr. Kroh conducted the business alone.

In the real estate field much emphasis and stress should be placed upon the work which he did in developing that portion of Indianapolis, Fall Creek. A tract of land that was little better than a waste was reclaimed and set in motion plans of improvement which have radically changed condi-

tions and made that one of the most promising sections of Indianapolis. Mr. Kroh should also be remembered as a factor in the park development of Indianapolis, and he gave steadily the strength of his influence to creating a system of parks and playgrounds that would be consistent with the population and the dignity of Indianapolis as one of the largest cities of the Middle West.

While not a member of any church, Mr. Kroh was liberal of time and means to charity and other worthy enterprises. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Board, and was a Knight Templar Mason and cast his political vote independently, though usually with republican tendencies.

December 17, 1895, he married Miss Cora E. Phelps, daughter of Davis H. and Lydia (Hodson) Phelps. Her parents were both natives of Henry County, Indiana, where her father was prominent as a stock man. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kroh, Evangeline and Ruth, the latter now deceased. Mrs. Kroh and her daughter reside at 2022 North Meridian Street.

EDWIN RUFUS MONTGOMERY has won a high place for himself in the agricultural and commercial communities of Summitville, where he is utilizing his long and successful experience as a practical farmer and in an equally enterprising management of the Summitville Grain Company.

Mr. Montgomery was born July 3, 1880, son of S. D. and Mary C. (Thomas) Montgomery. The Montgomerys are of Irish stock, but were early settlers in Butler County, Ohio, and from there came to Indiana. S. D. Montgomery moved to Lafayette Township in Portage County, Indiana, more than sixty years ago and had one of the good farms near Frankton. Edwin R. Montgomery acquired his common school education in Monroe Township of Madison County, and when only a boy he began assisting his father in handling the home farm of 100 acres a mile from Orestes. On that farm he lived until his marriage in 1900 to Susan Pearl Matney, daughter of Elias and Mahala (Dalrymple) Matney. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery had two children, Hazel, born in 1903, and Bernice, born in 1906. The wife and mother died June 30, 1917, and on July 16, 1918, Mr. Montgomery married Florence Estella

Brake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Brake.

Mr. Montgomery continued farming for himself and still owns a place of 108 acres which he now rents to a tenant. In January, 1918, he retired from the farm to become manager of the Summitville Grain Company. This company does an extensive business all around the country about Summitville, buying and selling grain, coal, seed and feed.

Mr. Montgomery is a republican and at the present writing is candidate for township trustee. He is affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges of Summitville and is a member of the Methodist Church.

**ELMER APPERSON.** Any one acquainted with automobile history as made in America during the past twenty years knows that it is a matter of many being called and few chosen for permanent and satisfactory rewards and honors. Among those whose claims to distinction and real success are most substantial Elmer Apperson, of Kokomo, has his position well fortified today as president of the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company, and there is perhaps no other American whose connection with automobile manufacture is extended further back into the historic past.

The little Indiana city near where he was born August 13, 1861, and where he has spent his life has many reasons to be grateful to the man who was once a hard working but rather obscure mechanic in the town. The Appersons are an old American family, the record going back to a Dr. James Apperson, who came from England prior to 1668 and settled in the County of New Kent, Virginia. In Indiana before the Apperson brothers made the name a synonym of mechanical genius the family were substantial farmers. The father of the Apperson brothers was Elbert Severe Apperson, who was born December 29, 1832, and died August 13, 1895. He was a Howard County farmer for many years. His wife's maiden name was Anne Eliza Landon, a daughter of William Landon. Elmer Apperson is a second cousin of Phoebe Apperson Hearst, and he is a great-great-grandson of Daniel Boone of Kentucky.

Elmer Apperson gained his first instruction in a country school in Howard County.

He also attended the grade schools at Kokomo and the normal school at Valparaiso. Probably the event and undertaking of his career of greatest significance came in September, 1888, when with his brother Edgar he established a machine shop at Kokomo known as the Riverside Machine Works. Elmer Apperson was one of the owners and manager of this plant. Some four or five years later the Riverside Machine Works became actually though not in name the first automobile factory in America. In those works were designed, made and finished the parts which entered into the pioneer American automobile, the first Haynes-Apperson car. Thus for a quarter of a century Mr. Apperson has been interested in automobile manufacture, and the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company, of which he is president, is in a sense the flowering and fruitage of these many years of experience.

Mr. Apperson is also a director in the Kokomo Trust Company. He is a republican, a member of the Elks, and socially is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, South Shore Country Club of Chicago and the Kokomo Country Club. He is a Presbyterian in religious affiliation.

Mr. Apperson was married in 1912 to Catherine Elizabeth Clancy, daughter of Matthew Cleary Clancy.

**EDGAR LANDON APPERSON**, a younger brother of Elmer Apperson, with whom he is associated in the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company, has shared honors in many of the experiences and achievements of the Apperson family in automobile history.

He was born near Kokomo October 3, 1869, a son of Elbert Severe and Anne Eliza (Landon) Apperson. He finished his education in the Kokomo High School and before he was twenty years old was associated with his brother in the Riverside Machine Works at Kokomo. He also assisted his brother in building and designing the first practical American automobile, constructed in the Riverside Machine Works. In later years he has been secretary treasurer of the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company and is now general manager of this company at Kokomo. He is also a director in the Howard National Bank at Kokomo, is a republican, a Mason and Elk, Presbyterian, and a member of





*Edgar Apperson*

Henry. The oldest and youngest died in infancy. The daughter is now the wife of William B. Hutchinson, Jr., and they are the parents of two children, William and Gerritt. Mr. and Mrs. Van Deusen have long been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served on the Board of Trustees of the church for upwards of forty years and is the oldest trustee in point of continuous service now living. Mr. Van Deusen has been a power in republican politics in the state, and has attended as delegate many of the state and other conventions of his party. He was a member of the National Convention which nominated William McKinley. For two years he was an alderman, and from 1894 to 1898 was mayor of Michigan City. Mr. Van Deusen is affiliated with Acme Lodge No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Michigan City Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Michigan City Council No. 56, Royal and Select Masons, and Michigan City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar.

AMOS WHITELEY, JR. Since 1892 the name Whiteley has been one of the most significant in the industrial upbuilding of the City of Muncie. In that year the great corporation which had formerly had its home at Springfield, Ohio, moved its malleable iron foundry to Muncie, and there soon built up a manufacturing town called Whiteley, a notable addition to the population and industrial resources of the larger city of Muncie.

One of the present representatives of the family is Amos Whiteley, Jr., who was named for his honored grandfather, an eminent American manufacturer. He was born at Springfield, Ohio, January 5, 1885, a son of Burt H. Whiteley. The latter, also a native of Springfield, was for years engaged in the manufacture of malleable iron castings. On coming to Muncie he established the Whiteley Malleable Castings Company, to which he gave his time and attention in its management until his death in 1917. As a citizen no man stood higher in Muncie than Burt H. Whiteley. His natural ability as an industrial leader was carried over into civic affairs and into his personal relations, so that he well earned the esteem paid him for his many admirable qualities. He was one of the men who found Muncie a small city facing

decline through the passing of the boom period caused by natural gas, and gave it new life and prosperity and brought it to a city of over 30,000 population. His name was identified with nearly every worthy enterprise of Muncie in a quarter of a century. He founded The Home Hospital on the site of the old Anthony homestead. For many years he was a director of the Delaware County Bank, and was also interested financially in the building of the Star and Columbia theaters of Muncie. He was a Unitarian in religious belief, was a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and an Elk.

Amos Whiteley, Jr., was the only child of his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Muncie, Howe Military School, and the Millikan University at Decatur, Illinois. In early life he learned the pattern making trade in his father's shop and was active in the foundry department until 1910, when he was made assistant superintendent of the Whiteley Malleable Castings Company. In 1916 Mr. Whiteley withdrew from this business and established one of the largest garages in Muncie. This he still continues. Mr. Whiteley is a republican, a member of the Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Muncie Elks. July 25, 1906, at Muncie, he married Miss Mabel Stewart.

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, who died January 17, 1919, had figured prominently in the business life of Indianapolis for many years, and accomplished much as a merchant and especially as a builder.

Mr. Brown was born at Indianapolis, in a house standing at 612 North New Jersey Street, January 12, 1857, a son of John William and Sophia Catherine (Vajen) Brown. His mother was a sister of John H. Vajen, who served as quartermaster general during the Civil war under Governor Morton. John W. Brown died in 1909 and his wife in 1907. It has long been the practice of the family to assemble in reunion every Christmas, and in 1917 the descendants of John W. and Sophia Catherine Brown in attendance at this union were sixty-two in number, including children and grandchildren.

John William Brown was born at Bicken, Nassau, Germany, while his wife was born near Bremen. John W. Brown came to the United States with his parents

in 1848, when fourteen years of age, and the family located at once in Indianapolis, where they erected a two-story brick house for a residence and used part of the building for a bakery shop. It was in this old house, located on New Jersey Street, that George W. Brown was born. For a number of years John George Brown, brother of John William, was a grocery merchant of Indianapolis. John W. Brown at the outbreak of the Civil war volunteered for service in the ranks. However, owing to the scarcity of bakers in Indianapolis he was employed by Governor Morton and John Vajen to take a contract to supply the quartermaster's department. Thus he did baking for the soldiers in the camp near Indianapolis during the war, and from that contract he secured his start in business affairs. Finally he acquired a partnership with William Buschmann & Company, and was one of the managers in that extensive wholesale business of groceries, flour and feed. During the last twenty years of his life John William Brown was chiefly identified with real estate.

George William Brown spent his boyhood and youth in the Indianapolis of Civil war time and the decade following. Until he was about twelve years old he attended parochial school, and after that had a year in public schools and for one year was a student of German and Latin in the Reformed Church Academy. His education was completed with a business course under Professor Hollenbeck at Butler University. During school days Mr. Brown acquired valuable experience with different firms. He seemed to possess a special genius for drawing and making plats, and he worked for some time in Barnard & Johnson's real estate office doing this work. These plats were in great demand and were readily sold to the real estate men of the city. While in Butler University Mr. Brown also did work as an errand boy for the Citizens National Bank.

In 1875 he entered the wholesale department of the Bowen & Stewart book store, and was there two years, during which time he acquired a very practical knowledge of bookkeeping. From 1877 to 1880 he managed his father's grocery business, in which he had a partnership interest. He then took up a new line altogether, engaging as a shoe merchant, a business which continued in the family for thirty-

five years, until it was finally wound up in 1917. Mr. Brown, however, had sold his interest in the store in 1895 to his brother Frank, who continued it until 1908, at which time it was sold to Raymond B. Brown, a son of George W.

In 1890 Mr. Brown organized the German-American Building Association, with authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000. He was vice president of this organization when it consolidated with the Indiana Society for Savings. Albert Sahm, who was a schoolmate of Mr. Brown, has been treasurer of the organization since its inception. Mr. Brown was active in the business as secretary for twenty years.

In late years his business interests were largely in the field of real estate development and building. He constructed independently several large buildings, including the Pennsylvania Flat, Raymond Flat, Vienna Flat, St. Albans, Belle Terrace, and Bungalow Park apartments. He also organized a \$100,000 corporation which built the property known as Delaware Court and was president of the company.

Mr. Brown interested himself in public affairs and was prominent in the progressive party. In 1914 he was on that ticket as candidate for treasurer of Marion County, and had the satisfaction of getting more votes than any other candidate except Senator Beveridge.

Probably nothing afforded Mr. Brown more satisfaction than the service he was able to render during his many years of active membership in the Presbyterian Church and the honors accorded him by the church. From 1885 he served as an elder, in 1911 was vice moderator of the Indiana Synod, for twenty-four years was elder and office bearer of Memorial Presbytery of Indianapolis; was superintendent of the Sunday School at Fifth Christ Church in 1883-85, superintendent of the Sixth Presbyterian Church Sunday School from 1888 to 1890, and three times was sent to the General Assembly, for the years 1903, 1914 and 1917, an honor which Mr. Brown especially appreciated. From 1911 to 1914 he was treasurer and chairman of the finance committee of the Church Federation of Indianapolis. He was eight years treasurer of Indiana Synod Home Missions Committee, and independently he raised \$350,000 for Winona Assembly and Winona Technical Institute. Among other

activities Mr. Brown wrote much for religious organs in Indianapolis and for daily newspapers, and was one of the most prominent laymen of the Presbyterian Church in the state. He was a director in 1905-06 of the Indianapolis Commercial Club.

He married Mary J. Coble, of a well known family of Marion County. Before her marriage Mrs. Brown was a teacher in the districts around Indianapolis. Her father, George Coble, was born near Riverside Park in Marion County, and was a farmer there many years. He died at Indianapolis in 1898. Her mother, Mary Ann (Doty) Coble, was also born in Marion County and died in 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown had six children: Bess M., who died in 1912, Gertrude Vajen, Raymond Dwight, Mrs. Edith Grace Brubaker, Paul Owen, and Karl Franklin. There are seven grandchildren.

CLARENCE A. HARTLEY, M. D. For the past ten years one of the best qualified physicians and surgeons of Southern Indiana has been Dr. Clarence A. Hartley of Evansville. Doctor Hartley has spent most of his life in Southern Indiana, grew up in the hills of Warrick County, was a teacher, and while studying medicine was a civil service employe in the Government offices at Washington.

Doctor Hartley was born in Marion County, Illinois. His father, Henry Hartley, was born on a farm in Warrick County, Indiana, where his parents were pioneers. Henry Hartley followed farming in Southern Indiana until 1873, when he removed to Marion County, Illinois, where he farmed three years. He then returned to Warrick County and bought a farm in Anderson Township, where he continued general farming and stock raising the rest of his life. He married Abigail Horton. She was a native of Anderson Township of Warrick County, daughter of James and Amanda (Bates) Horton. Her parents were both born in Rhode Island and were early settlers in Anderson Township, their locality becoming known as Yankeetown. James Horton improved a good farm there and was one of the influential citizens. Mrs. Henry Hartley died at the age of seventy-two, the mother of eight children: Salvin, James N., Fannie, Lou, Union, Clarence A., Viola and Elmer. Dr. Clarence A. Hartley attended pub-

lic schools in Warrick County and making good use of his advantages qualified as a teacher in the public schools. Later he entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute and was graduated in 1898. From there he went to Washington, District of Columbia, and after perfecting himself in shorthand and typewriting became a clerical employe in the offices of the secretary of the treasury. He was one of the government workers in Washington for nearly ten years, until 1907. In the meantime he used his leisure to attend lectures in the medical department of the George Washington University, where he graduated M. D. in 1907. He also had a post-graduate course in the same university, and in 1909, with this thorough training and with many natural qualifications, he entered upon his busy career as a physician and surgeon at Evansville. He is a member in good standing of the Vanderburg County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Association, the Ohio Valley Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the staff of physicians and surgeons of the Deaconess Hospital and is attending physician to the Children's Clinic of the same institution.

In 1907 Doctor Hartley married America Catherine Collins. She was born in Warrick County, a daughter of Salvin and Amanda Collins. Their two children are Clarence A., Jr., and Flora Elizabeth. Their daughter Mary Catherine died at the age of eleven months. Doctor Hartley is affiliated with Reed Lodge No. 316, Free and Accepted Masons, Evansville Chapter No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, and is also a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Elks, and the Evansville Chamber of Commerce.

CHARLES W. HARTLOFF, M. D. The name Hartloff has been prominent in the medical annals of Evansville for many years, having been borne by two men of distinction in the profession, the late Dr. Richard Hartloff and his son and successor Dr. Charles W. Hartloff.

The former was born in Wermelskirchen, Rheinpfalz, Germany, in 1845, son of Frederick Hartloff, who was a weaver by trade. In 1854 the latter came to America, accompanied by his wife and son, and they were twenty-three days in crossing the

ocean on a sailing vessel. From the port of Philadelphia they journeyed westward to Ironton, Ohio, and two years later settled at German Ridge in Perry County, Indiana. Securing a tract of timber land, Frederick Hartloff soon had the rude comforts of a log house for his family, and with the industry characteristic of the German settler continued his work until he had a fine farm with all the improvements. Late in life he retired to Buffaloville in Spencer County, where he died.

Dr. Richard Hartloff had the rudiments of his education in his native land, but from the age of nine attended American schools both at Ironton, Ohio, and in Spencer County. He finished his literary course in Wallace College at Berea, Ohio, and from there entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated with the M. D. degree in March, 1870. It is now nearly half a century since he began his work as a well equipped practitioner at Evansville. He was a close student of his profession, attending clinics and schools in New York and also going abroad to study in Vienna. He was in practice thirty years, his useful career being closed by death June 21, 1900.

He married Caroline Johann, a native of Perry County, Indiana, and daughter of Frederick and Barbara Johann, natives of Germany and early settlers in Southern Indiana. She died in 1875, leaving besides her son Charles a daughter, Emma Caroline, now the wife of John F. Habbe of Indianapolis. Dr. Richard Hartloff married a second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, a native of Manchester, England, who died in 1903. Her son by a former marriage is also deceased.

Charles W. Hartloff was born in Council Township, Perry County, Indiana, in 1870, and in 1887 graduated from the Evansville High School. He took the full academic course at the University of Indiana, graduating A. B. in 1892. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he received his diploma and degree in 1897. After a year of practice in his home city he entered Johns Hopkins University, and then went abroad, spending two years in travel and study, chiefly at the University of Vienna, which then claimed some of the greatest figures in medicine and surgery in the world.

Doctor Hartloff returned to Evansville a few months before his father's death, and at once took up his large practice, responsibilities for which his talents and exceptional training admirably qualified him. For the past twenty years he has had a very busy career. In addition to his private practice he has served as secretary of the city board of health and of the board of pension examiners, and is now chief medical inspector of the Evansville schools. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, also of the Ohio Valley, the American Medical Association, and the American Public Health Association.

In 1896 Miss Annie Marie Kaiser, of Port Huron, Michigan, became his wife. They have one daughter, Maryland Elizabeth, who is a graduate of the Evansville High School, spent one year in Penn Hall at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and is now a student in the University of Michigan. Doctor Hartloff and family are members of the St. John Evangelical Church. He is affiliated with Reed Lodge, Free and Ancient Masons, Evansville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Simpson Council, Royal and Select Masons, LaVallette Commandery, Knights Templar, Evansville Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Hadi Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Elk, and is a member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, and the Country and Crescent Clubs.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN CLEVELAND, M. D. The responsibilities of a busy practitioner have been the lot of Dr. William Franklin Cleveland of Evansville for more than a quarter of a century. At the same time he has managed to take an active interest in local affairs, and has been connected with the management of municipal government, and made a fine record during his term as a state senator.

Doctor Cleveland was born in Johnson Township, Gibson County, Indiana, November 23, 1855. His grandfather, Charles Cleveland, was a native of Virginia, born in 1800, and he moved from that state to Kentucky and came to Indiana about 1832, locating in what is now Johnson Township of Gibson County. He made the journey with a pair of oxen and six head of horses. He crossed the Ohio River at Louisville and completed the journey through the woods to what is now Johnson Township.

He was a pioneer there and settled in the midst of the woods, when wild game of all kinds abounded. He bought a tract of timbered land and built a log house, which was the first home of the Cleveland family in Indiana. He cleared up a large tract and spent the rest of his life as a prosperous farmer. He and his wife had eleven children.

John T. Cleveland, father of Doctor Cleveland, was born in Kentucky and was brought to Indiana when about six years old. At that time there were no railroads, not even canals, and the entire journey was made with wagons and teams. For several years Evansville, twenty-one miles away, was the nearest market and supply point. John T. Cleveland therefore had a pioneer environment until he was well toward his middle age. He grew up on a farm, later bought eighty acres of timbered land in Johnson Township of Gibson County, and also provided for his family the typical log house. It was in this house that Doctor Cleveland was born. His energies sufficed to bring a considerable area under cultivation, and he was both a farmer and stock raiser and did much to improve his property, planting fruit trees, and he eventually lived in a good frame house. He died there in his seventieth year. He married Mary Jane Davis, who was born in Montgomery Township of Gibson County, a daughter of William Ross and Sally (Johnson) Davis, pioneers in that section of Indiana. She died in 1865, and four of her children reached mature years, being named James Marshall, William Franklin, Joel Davis, and Thomas Monroe.

William Franklin Cleveland has always been glad that his early youth was spent in the wholesome rural environment, though his early ambitions caused him to seek advantages and opportunities in a larger field. He attended rural schools, also the Fort Branch High School, and at the age of twenty began teaching in his native county. Altogether he was connected with school work for about fifteen years. While teaching he also took up the study of medicine and in 1890 entered the Louisville Medical College, where he was graduated and received his diploma in 1892. In the same year he came to Evansville, and has been busied with a large and growing practice ever since. During the

world war he served as the medical member of Draft Board Division No. 3 at Evansville. Doctor Cleveland represented the Sixth Ward of Evansville in the City Council for ten years and nine months, constituting three terms. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1912, and gave much of his time to the duties of that office during the two following sessions.

In 1882 he married Mary E. Pritchett. She was born in Montgomery Township of Gibson County, a daughter of William H. and Martha (Gudgel) Pritchett. She is a sister of another well known Evansville physician, Dr. W. S. Pritchett. Doctor and Mrs. Cleveland have one son, Walter R. Cleveland, who is a graduate of the Evansville High School and the medical department of the University of Indiana, and is now a rising young physician in Evansville. He married Anita Richards, and they have one daughter, named Helene Frances.

WALTER OLDS, of Fort Wayne, is rounding out a career of fifty years as a member of the legal profession. He was a Union soldier, studied law after the war, began practice in Indiana, achieved the dignity and honors of the Circuit and Supreme Bench, afterward was for some years a leading member of the Chicago bar, and for over eighteen years has been a resident of Fort Wayne and is one of the chief railway attorneys and counsels in the state.

Judge Olds was born on his father's farm in Morrow County, Ohio, August 11, 1846, a son of Benjamin and Abigail (Washburn) Olds. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1795. His mother was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1805. Of their large family of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, two are now living, Lester and Walter Olds. Benjamin Olds, though a farmer, having developed and improved 240 acres in Morrow County, was also a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Church and successfully combined both vocations. In politics he was a whig and later a republican, and had a record as a soldier of the War of 1812. A more intensely patriotic family it would be difficult to find. Five of his sons were soldiers in the Civil war: James, who served as major of the Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry in Gen. John Sherman's Brigade; Sanford, who was a mem-



*Martin A. Aedo*

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having been in Cuba several months. It is said of him by the historian of the One Hundred and Sixty-First Indiana Regiment that "he was a born commander."

At the close of the Spanish-American war Major Olds did not feel that he wanted to at once take up indoor work again, therefore he took employment with a railroad construction company for about a year, after which he went to Korea with a mining company and was engaged there for another year. While engaged in railroad construction work and mining he had a large number of men under his supervision.

After his experience in mining he returned to this country and located in San Francisco in 1902, re-entering the practice of law, devoting all his time and energy to his profession. He immediately established a practice which by reason of his strict integrity, energy and ability has steadily grown until he is now enjoying a lucrative practice and is one of San Francisco's leading lawyers.

Major Olds was married to Miss Winifred L. Keogh, a native of San Francisco, in 1902, and to them have been born three sons, Walter K., Merritt R., and Winfield L.

**WILLIAM E. HORSLEY**, lawyer, present prosecuting attorney of the Forty-Third Indiana Circuit and former sheriff of Vigo County, has a personal record that is not less noteworthy than the competent and able services he has rendered in public office, all of which have been duly appreciated by the people of Terre Haute and his native county.

There are a number of people in Terre Haute who remember William E. Horsley when as a boy he blacked boots and sold papers on the streets of that city. It is a case in which a youth with limited opportunities and unlimited determination has gained some of the prizes of life which are everywhere valued as the signs and symbols of substantial success.

He was born in Honey Creek Township of Vigo County September 29, 1873, a son of General and Fannie (Russel) Horsley, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of England. The mother came to Canada with her parents when nine years of age. General Horsley was a brick mason by trade, and died at the age of thirty-eight and his wife at thirty-nine.

Thus when a small boy William E. Horsley was left an orphan and had no other means of support except what was created by his own labor. When only nine years of age he was working in a brick yard, and at the age of eleven found employment in the Wabash Rolling Mills. At thirteen he entered an apprenticeship at the brick layer's trade, and this was his consecutive vocation for a period of eighteen years. Realizing his deficiencies of education, he made every effort to supply it by study at home, and he also bought a scholarship in the International Correspondence School and finished a technical course. He finally developed his trade into that of a building contractor, and for two years did a very successful business in that line.

Mr. Horsley has for many years been one of the influential men in the republican party of Vigo County. In 1904 he was elected on that ticket to the office of sheriff, and was re-elected for a second term. This re-election in itself constituted a notable incident in local politics, since he was the first republican sheriff to secure a re-election in the annals of the county. In 1909 he was nominated on the republican ticket for mayor of Terre Haute, but was defeated.

In 1912 Mr. Horsley entered the Indiana Law School, where he finished the course with credit and honor and graduated LL. B. in 1914. Returning to Terre Haute, he accepted the nomination for prosecuting attorney and made a good canvass but was unable to overcome the democratic majority of that year. In 1916 another important distinction in his career came when he was the only republican elected on the ticket in Vigo County. Since beginning his duties as prosecuting attorney he has justified his election and the confidence reposed in him by his supporters.

Mr. Horsley is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Loyal Order of Moose. In 1910 he married Miss Anna M. Dolan, of Paris, Illinois.

**CHARLES K. ZOLLMAN**. Though a lawyer by profession, Charles K. Zollman is best known over the southern part of Indiana by his capable services in public po-





the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Tell Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Jeffersonville, and is a member of the Clark Bar Association. He is unmarried. He owns a good home at Charlestown and also a farm in Clark County.

FRANKLIN M. ROSE has long been looked upon as one of the able and substantial business men of Jeffersonville, but his chief forte and experience has been in the coal industry. He is one of the oldest coal merchants of Southern Indiana.

The Rose family has been identified with Indiana since territorial times. The family originated in Holland, and were early Dutch colonial settlers in New York. Mr. Rose's grandfather, Hubbell Rose, was born in Indiana when it was a territory, in 1814. He was one of the early day farmers in the vicinity of Jeffersonville, and died there about 1884.

William E. Rose, father of the Jeffersonville merchant, was born in Clark County, Indiana, in 1844. He spent all his life in that vicinity, and as a boy enlisted with an Indiana regiment of infantry and saw active service throughout the War of the Rebellion. Later he located at Jeffersonville, and during the last thirty years of his life he was shipping clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He died at Jeffersonville in 1914. He was one of the most popular citizens, served as a member of the City Council, and at the time of his death was trustee of Jeffersonville Lodge No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also trustee of Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Much of the time outside of business he gave to the Methodist Church. He was a local minister and active in all phases of church work. He was identified with the Wall Street Church at Jeffersonville. In politics he was a republican. William E. Rose married Sarah E. Golden, who was born at Jeffersonville in 1846 and is still living there. Of their children the oldest, William, died in early youth. Charles H. is with the Car Service Bureau at Jeffersonville. The third is Franklin M. David H. is a merchant and a city trustee of Jeffersonville. Jesse E. is in the men's furnishing goods business at Kokomo, Indiana. Herbert died in infancy. Nellie is unmarried and living with her mother. Clar-

ence died at the age of twenty-one, and Ada V., the youngest, is the wife of Clifton B. Funk, a conductor with the Illinois Central Railroad Company living at Hodgenville, Kentucky.

Franklin M. Rose was born in Jeffersonville January 15, 1869, and received his education in the local schools, including two years in the high school. He was between fifteen and sixteen years old when he left school, and later had a business course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Louisville. For four months he worked in the Frank Brothers dry goods store at Jeffersonville, and on November 22, 1886, became an employee of W. S. Jacobs, one of the oldest coal merchants. He learned every phase of the business during the nine years he was with Mr. Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs sold out to the Jeffersonville Coal and Elevator Company. Mr. Rose continued with that organization for another nine years. In 1904 he and Thomas O'Neil formed a partnership as coal merchants, and on June 3, 1911, Mr. Rose bought out his partner and has since been sole owner. The business, a large and extensive one, is now conducted as the Franklin M. Rose Company, with yards at Eighth and Wall Streets, and the offices at 438 Spring Street. Mr. Rose also owns a business building on Spring Street and a modern home at 815 East Seventh Street.

In politics he has always been a republican. He is ex-treasurer and now a member of the Board of Trustees of the Wall Street Methodist Church, and is affiliated with Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Jeffersonville Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, and Jeffersonville Lodge No. 340, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Horeb Chapter No. 66, Royal Arch Masons, and Jeffersonville Commandery No. 27, Knights Templar.

In 1907, at Greencastle, Indiana, Mr. Rose married Miss Nettie Sellers. Her parents, Western and Margaret Sellers, live at Greencastle, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have three children: Margaret, born April 26, 1909; Laura Wood, born in May, 1912; and Alice Elizabeth, born in October, 1914.

JAMES E. TAGGART, president of the Jefferson Township Public Library Board, is

one of the oldest members of the Clark County bar from the point of continuous service, having begun practice at Jeffersonville thirty-four years ago.

Mr. Taggart was born at Charlestown, Clark County, July 1, 1858. His grandfather, James Taggart, and his great-grandfather, Samuel Taggart, were both born at Colerain, Ireland. The family came to America and settled in Southern Indiana in 1817, a year after Indiana became a state. James Taggart was born in 1799, and became a pioneer physician at Charlestown. He also followed farming. He died at Charlestown, Indiana, in 1879. His first wife was Alethea Childs. She died in Kentucky soon after the birth of her only son, Samuel C. For his second wife he married Miss Welch, and by that union had two children: Ann, who married Colonel Samuel W. Simondson, an officer in the Union army during the Civil war, and Mary Ellen, who is unmarried and lives at New Albany, Indiana. Doctor Taggart married for his third wife Miss Bare. The children of that union were six in number. Amanda, wife of Samuel Brown, a merchant at Columbus, Kansas; Albert, a merchant who died at Wichita, Kansas; Alice M., wife of Dr. D. L. Field, one of the veteran physicians of Jeffersonville; Willie John, a retired physician and surgeon at New Albany; James C., publisher of a newspaper at Dallas, Texas; and Marcus, who is in the abstract business in Kansas.

Samuel C. Taggart, father of James E., was born in Clark County, Kentucky, in 1828. His father moved to Clark County, Indiana, about 1833, and here he grew up and married. He graduated A. B. from Hanover College, Indiana, and took his degree in medicine from the Louisville Medical College. He was in regular practice at Charlestown until 1880, and from 1880 to 1884 served as clerk of the Circuit Court. He then lived retired four years, and from 1888 to 1895 was president of the First National Bank of Jeffersonville. He died at Charlestown, Indiana, February 2, 1901. Dr. Samuel C. Taggart was a staunch republican and a very active member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Cynthia E. McCampbell. She was born near Charlestown, Indiana, in 1833, and died there in 1895. There were

three children: Charles, who died in infancy; James Edward; and Alethea Jane, who died at Charlestown in 1916, wife of Charles E. Lewis, now in the insurance business at Charlestown.

James Edward Taggart received his early education in the public schools of Charlestown, and in 1879 graduated Bachelor of Science from his father's alma mater, Hanover College. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. From 1880 to 1884 Mr. Taggart served as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court under his father. In 1885 he graduated LL. B. from the Union College of Law at Chicago, and entering upon the practice of law at Jeffersonville July 1st of the same year. Since then he has steadily maintained high prestige as an attorney, with a large general practice. Mr. Taggart is a member of the Presbyterian Church, an elder of the church, and clerk of its session. He is a republican, and in many ways has been actively identified with the community life of his home city.

September 24, 1885, at Jeffersonville, Mr. Taggart married Miss Nettie B. Winesburg. Her father, John P. Winesburg, was born in West Virginia in 1822 and came to Southern Indiana during the forties. For many years he was a merchant at Jeffersonville, where he died in December, 1902. John P. Winesburg married Magdalena Kesserman. She was born in Switzerland in 1828 and died at Jeffersonville in August, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Taggart have two children: Jennie W., a graduate of the Jeffersonville High School, lives at home. Samuel Clarence, also a graduate of the high school, is in the government service, employed at the government depot at Jeffersonville.

**JEFFERSONVILLE TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY.** One of the institutions of which Jeffersonville is most proud is its handsome public library. As its name indicates, it is in a sense a continuation of one of the old township libraries established and maintained under the provisions of one of the older laws on the statute books of the state. However, in that condition it was of comparatively little benefit to the community which it was supposed to serve.

The present library is largely due to the individual efforts of Miss Hannah Zuluaf,

a public spirited woman who was ably assisted by the women's literary clubs of the city. The movement was begun in 1887, and in a few months \$1,200 had been raised. The culmination of the movement was delayed because of a technicality in the state law. This had to be surmounted by special legislation. On December 1, 1900, about 1,400 volumes and other property of the old Township Library were transferred to the new association, known as the Jeffersonville Township Public Library, and from that date the institution of today may be said to have existed.

At the organization of the library in its present form Bertha F. Poindexter was chosen librarian, and has worked earnestly for its upbuilding. Miss Poindexter is a native of Jeffersonville, was educated in the public schools, and also attended Borden Academy and the Library School at Indianapolis. The library was originally located over the Citizens National Bank, but in January, 1905, it occupied the new building in Warder Park. This is one of the handsomest library buildings of the state, and is constructed of Bedford stone in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The library contains 10,000 volumes, classified according to the Dewey Decimal System, and from the first the volumes have been accessible to the public on the "open shelf" plan, except the volumes of fiction.

Miss Poindexter is a member of the Methodist Church and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a member of an American family long distinguished for patriotism and all those valuable qualities of citizenship now so much emphasized. She is a daughter of Gabriel and Mary F. (Willey) Poindexter. In the maternal line she is descended from Barzillai Willey, who fought as a soldier in the Revolution with a Connecticut regiment. His son, John F. Willey, was born in June, 1809, where the City of Cincinnati now stands. The following year the family removed to Clark County, Indiana, coming down the Ohio in flat boats and landing at Jeffersonville.

The Poindexters came from Louisa County, Virginia, a year or two before the Willeys. The Poindexters were for many generations in the Old Dominion. Clevias S. Poindexter was with a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war. Gabriel

Poindexter and wife had nine children: Fountain W., who was cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Jeffersonville and died in 1902; Charles Edgar, whose career is sketched in more detail in following paragraphs; Harry C., a lawyer, former judge of the City Court of Jeffersonville and now superintendent of the Government Depot at Jeffersonville; Miss Bertha F.; Mary A., who died in 1907, wife of Dr. E. L. Elrod, a physician and surgeon at Henryville, Indiana, now deceased; Frank C., a letter carrier at Indianapolis; and three other children that died in infancy.

Charles Edgar Poindexter, president of the Citizens Trust Company of Jeffersonville, had his first business training after leaving school in the Adams Express Company at Jeffersonville. During eight years he was for a greater part of the time agent for the company. For six years he was connected with the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Boat Line, part of the time as cashier and agent at Louisville. Then for eight years he was freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jeffersonville, and in 1893 entered the Citizens National Bank at Jeffersonville as cashier. He has remained with that institution continuously during its present existence as the Citizens Trust Company, and in all positions, including that of president, has served the institution well, and its prosperity is largely a reflection of his personal oversight and direction.

In 1884 Mr. Poindexter married Ophelia Read, of Port Fulton. Her father, John F. Read, was born at Washington in Daviess County, Indiana, October 4, 1822, was educated at Hanover College, and studied law with the noted Humphrey Marshall, of the same family as Chief Justice Marshall. He distinguished himself as a lawyer. He was also a member of the Legislature one term, and for eight years was in the United States Land Office at Jeffersonville. At one time he served as president of the Ford Plate Glass Company at Jeffersonville, and as president of the Citizens National Bank. In 1840 Mr. Read married Eliza Keigwin, who died in 1852, the mother of one child. Mr. Read married in 1855 Eliza Pratt. She became the mother of nine children, Mrs. Charles E. Poindexter being the oldest.

Charles E. Poindexter has one son, James Edgar, now cashier of the Citizens Trust Company. Mr. Poindexter is affiliated with Clark Lodge No. 40, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Royal Arch Chapter No. 66, and Commandery No. 27, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.** Politically the high tide of the power and prestige of William Hayden English came during the tremendously vital decade of the '50s, when the destiny of the nation, as it is again today, was in the hands of the democratic party. William H. English during those years was an acknowledged leader of the Indiana democracy, and undoubtedly one of the strongest and clearest minds among the "Northern Democrats" in the National Congress of those years. Only those familiar with the history of that decade can understand and appreciate this phase of the career of William H. English. In the recollections of older men of the present generation his fame chiefly rests upon the fact that late in life he was drawn from his quiet business activities at Indianapolis and made a candidate for vice president of the United States. In a business way William H. English was for many years a prominent banker of Indianapolis, and his fortune was so used in the up-building of the city that various monuments to his business enterprise are matters of daily familiar association with the life of the people.

The breadth and variety of his interests and achievements can be best understood from a straightforward narrative of his career. But first something should be said concerning his honorable ancestry, and particularly of his parents.

His great-great-grandfather was James English, a son of Thomas English. James came to America about 1700, locating near Laurel, Delaware. The line of descent is carried through his son James, the latter's son Elisha English to Elisha Gale, who was the father of William H. English. Elisha English was a native of Delaware and married Sarah Wharton, a native of the same state and a daughter of Capt. Revel Wharton, who commanded an American privateer during the Revolution, was captured in action, and died on board an English prison ship. Elisha and Sarah

Wharton English removed to Kentucky in 1792, and in 1830, late in life, went to Greene County, Illinois, where they lived among their children. They died in advanced age, after a married companionship of more than fifty years. All their fourteen children grew up and married and had children of their own before this venerable couple died, at which time their descendants numbered about 200.

The founder of the family in Indiana was Maj. Elisha Gale English, who was born in Kentucky and removed to Scott County, Indiana, in 1818. He located there only a few years after the Indian massacre known as the Pigeon Roost massacre. He had an important part in the making of the early history of Indiana, and his name was known and respected over a wide territory. He was especially prominent in the formation of the early laws and institutions of the state. His residence was always in Scott County, though the closing years of his life were spent in Indianapolis with his son William H., where he died November 14, 1874. He was for several terms sheriff of Scott County and for nearly a score of years had an almost continuous service as a member of either the Indiana House of Representatives or the Senate. He was also at one time United States marshal for the District of Indiana.

Major English married Mahala Eastin. She was a native of Kentucky, one of the seventeen children of Lieut. Philip and Sarah (Smith) Eastin. Her ancestry is a notable one. She was a direct descendant of Louis DuBois, the Huguenot patentee and colonist of the Kingston and New Palz districts in the State of New York. Another ancestor was Jost Hite, who established the first settlement west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia, where he received from King George II a grant of more than 100,000 acres of land upon which he located his colony of fellow German emigrants from the province of Alsace. Of this branch of the family William H. English was in the fifth generation from Col. John Hite, who served as an officer in the Colonial forces prior to the Revolution. After the Declaration of Independence he became a member of the first Board of Justices of Frederick County, Virginia, and administered the oath of allegiance to the other members. Lieut. Philip Eastin, father of Mahala Eastin, was

an officer in the Fourth and Eighth Virginia Regiments in the Revolution, serving until the end of the war. His wife's father, Capt. Charles Smith, saw service as an officer under George Washington, then a colonel, in the French and Indian wars, and was severely wounded at the battle of Great Meadows.

To be well born has always been accounted a blessing, and that was the first distinction of William Hayden English. At his father's home near Lexington, Scott County, Indiana, he first saw the light of day August 27, 1822. The development of his early character was formulated by many influences, perhaps least of which were the primitive district schools he attended. Still more important were the rugged ideals upheld at home by his honored father and gentle minded mother, and the various men of prominence in that section of Indiana whom as a boy he heard discuss the various questions of the day. Besides the public schools he attended for three years Hanover College. After leaving college he acquired a few law books, and showed such powers of concentrated study and assimilation that at the age of eighteen he proved himself eligible under the strict examination then required and was admitted to the bar with the privilege of practicing in the Circuit Court. Soon afterward he applied to the Supreme Court for examination, and was admitted to practice before that tribunal. While the law did not become a permanent profession, it is said that "he possessed a mind noted for its logic and clearness of reason, and his marked success at the bar could not but have been assured had he chosen to remain in that profession." For a short time he was associated in his profession with the famous Joseph G. Marshall. His ambitions were always in the line of politics. For four years he filled a position in a department at Washington, and that practically marked his divorce from law practice. Before he was of age he was chosen a delegate from Scott County to the Democratic State Convention which nominated Gen. T. A. Howard for governor. He rode to the capital city on horseback. When Tyler became president Mr. English was made postmaster of his home town of Lexington, then the county seat of Scott County. In 1843 he was chosen principal clerk of the Lower House of the Legislature. At the end of

the session he precipitated himself with all the vigor and enthusiasm of his youth into the presidential campaign in which Henry Clay and James K. Polk were the rival candidates. He took the stump in behalf of Polk, and after the latter's election was appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. In 1848 he proved a vigorous opponent of General Taylor, and on the day before the latter's inauguration as president sent to President Polk a vigorous letter of resignation which was copied by the press all over the country. Among the delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1848 were the father of Mr. English, his uncle, Revel W. English, and two other uncles. It was in that convention he met Samuel J. Tilden, that being the beginning of a friendship which existed until the death of Mr. Tilden. While clerk of the claims committee in the United States Senate in 1850 Mr. English listened to the famous speeches made by Webster, Benton, Calhoun, Cass and Clay, speeches that have become classics in American political oratory.

In the Constitutional Convention of October, 1850, Mr. English was elected secretary, and later was delegated to supervise the publication of the Constitution, the Journals and Addresses. All these activities and experiences came to him before he was thirty years of age. In 1851 his native county sent him to the State Legislature, and he thus served during the first session after the adoption of the new constitution and enjoyed many of the heaviest responsibilities and honors in connection with the program of legislation which was made necessary by the new constitution. He was nominated for speaker of the House, being defeated by nine votes by John W. Davis, a former speaker of the National House of Representatives and later a minister to China. In a short time a disagreement arose between the speaker and the House, resulting in the resignation of Mr. Davis, and Mr. English was chosen his successor. It is said that during the term of three months as speaker not a single appeal was taken from his decisions.

William H. English was elected to Congress from his Indiana district in October, 1852. Thus his service as a national legislator began with the administration of President Pierce. Of the Thirty-third Congress, which ended in 1854, Mr. English

was the last survivor of the two senators and eleven members of the House constituting the Indiana delegation. It was during that session that the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced into the House. Mr. English was a member of the committee on territories, to which this bill was referred. He drew up the minority report, and it is said that the amendments which he advocated led to important modifications of the bill as it was finally adopted. At that time Mr. English was a pronounced champion of the popular sovereignty idea, which has been so prominently associated with the name of Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. The issue of slavery was involved in practically every measure that came before Congress during that and following sessions. The position of Mr. English in this respect was marked by a studied conservatism, so that he probably found favor neither with the radical abolitionists nor with the fire eaters from the South. His attitude can best be expressed in his own words found in the Congressional Record of that period: "I am a native of a free state and have no love for the institution of slavery. Aside from the moral question involved I regard it as an injury to the state where it exists, and if it were proposed to introduce it where I reside I would resist it to the last extremity." Those familiar with the history of the period will recall the storm of abuse which fell upon the champions of the Kansas Nebraska bill. Mr. English was one of the three representatives from a free state who secured re-election as champions of that bill. Furthermore, at that time he was one of the most determined opponents of the Know Nothing issue and party in American politics, and is credited with having done as much as any other individual in the nation to bring about the downfall of that element or faction. At the close of his second term Mr. English did not become a candidate for re-nomination, but in the District Convention, after a long drawn-out contest, was given a unanimous nomination for a third term, and he was re-elected by a larger majority than ever before. At the beginning of his third term he was made chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads. During this term the Kansas question was the most acute interest before Congress, and here again Mr. English's attitude was that

of the moderate and conservative democrat. He consistently opposed the admission of Kansas under the LeCompton Constitution unless it were adopted by a fair and full vote of the people, as it had not been when first submitted. Mr. English was author of the bill known in Kansas and national history as the "English Bill," which provided for the resubmission of the LeCompton Constitution to a fair and full vote of the people of that territory. When that vote was taken under the law the constitution was decisively defeated.

Political careers were made and unmade with astonishing rapidity in the decade before the Civil war, and it is indicative of the confidence felt in Mr. English's character and abilities that he was re-elected for a fourth term, and was in continuous service from 1853 until practically the outbreak of the Civil war. He was also while at Washington a regent of the Smithsonian Institute for eight years, had much to do with controlling the finances of the institution, and rendered many other valuable services. President Buchanan also offered him high honors of appointive position, which he declined. Similar favors were also tendered him later by President Johnson and declined.

In 1860 Mr. English was a member of the National Campaign Committee of the democratic party. Though not a delegate, he attended the National Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, where he used every possible means at his command to reconcile the opposing elements of the North and South. Concerning this period of his career another biographer has said: "His efforts, however, as well as all efforts of all peacemakers in those troublous times were unavailing and the distinguished Indianan returned to Washington sadly depressed at heart. While in this state of feeling he made a memorable speech in Congress touching the existing state of affairs. In it he predicted that the rank and file of the democratic party would never forgive, and asserted that it ought never to forgive, those who had heedlessly precipitated that state of affairs upon the country. He denounced secession from the beginning and exerted every possible measure to induce Southern members to abandon it. Speaking for his own constituents in Indiana he asserted that they would 'march under the flag and keep step

to the music of the Union." Seeing only a bloody conflict ahead at this time, he determined to retire from active participation as an official, and in conformity with his expressed wishes his successor, who was a close personal friend, was chosen in his stead. He took no active part in the war, but was at all times a firm and consistent supporter of the Union cause. He was offered command of a regiment by Governor Morton, but declined. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1861. He supported Gen. George B. McClellan for president in 1864, and was one of the most powerful friends of Samuel J. Tilden in the presidential campaign of 1876. Later he served a term as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. In June, 1880, from what amounted to practically political retirement, Mr. English was called by his unanimous nomination for vice president of the United States. The official notification of his nomination was delivered to him at the home of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, the presidential nominee, on July 13, and on the 30th of the month he accepted the nomination in a vigorous letter that formed the keynote of the campaign. It was the combination of the names Hancock and English during the presidential campaign of that year that brought Mr. English his widest political fame outside of his native state.

Long before he undertook the responsibilities of this campaign Mr. English had become one of the foremost business men and financiers of Indianapolis. A capacity for the effective handling of business and financial affairs distinguished him from his early manhood forward. His business life was characterized by absolute standards of honesty, and he exacted from himself the same systematic and careful efficiency which he demanded of others. He was one of the men who brought about the organization and incorporation of the First National Bank of Indianapolis in 1863. Soon afterward his business interests caused him to remove from Scott County to Indianapolis. He was president of the First National Bank fourteen years, and during that time its capital stock was increased to a million dollars. He also served as president of the Indianapolis Clearing House Association and the Indianapolis Banking Association, and acquired a controlling interest in the local street railroad system.

On July 25, 1877, he resigned the presidency of the bank, sold his stock in the street railway, and at the time of his death did not own a dollar's worth of stock in any corporation. His fortune was represented by many judicious investments in real estate not only in Indianapolis but elsewhere. Mr. English rendered conspicuous service to his home city and the state at large when through his influence an amendment to the Constitution of Indiana was adopted restricting the indebtedness of municipalities to a 2% valuation.

In the evening of his life Mr. English took up literary work, and he filled his days with continuous and arduous devotion to the tasks of historical compilation. He wrote a comprehensive history of the conquest of the Northwest, and one of the best of the older histories of Indiana, characterized specially by its faithfulness to details, bears the name William H. English on its title page. These works were not completed according to his plans at the time of his death, as he contemplated additional volumes. He was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Indiana Historical Society, and was its president when he died, and by his will he left a substantial sum to carry on the society's work.

It was a career of such well rounded activities and interests that came to a close in the seventy-fourth year of his life, on February 7, 1896. The biography of such an eminent Indianan would be worthy of a volume at least, and obviously this sketch has had to be content with the briefest summary. Of the many estimates that appeared of his life and character only one can here be quoted, an editorial from the Indianapolis Sentinel.

"William H. English had in him the elements that make men successful in the highest degree. Pre-eminent among his qualities was that sound judgment which is ordinarily called common sense. He had the ability to grasp a fact and infer that practical significance with almost unerring certainty. He had much confidence in his own judgment, and so had others. Few men were more sought for counsel than he by those admitted to his favor, and the correctness of his opinions in practical matters was almost proverbial. His good judgment extended to men as well as measures. He had a keen insight into human nature, whether of men singly or in masses. For



these reasons he was a thoroughly practical man, self reliant, firm, resolute. To this was added the one thing necessary for the ideal business man—a scrupulous honesty in his dealings with his fellow men. His integrity was unquestioned.

“William H. English was a man of much greater talent and ability than he was supposed to have by those who did not know him well. This was true in the years preceding the Civil war, when he took a prominent part in politics and became known throughout the nation by his participation in the great political struggle of his time, but the last thirty-five years of his life was, from choice, largely passed in business and personal pursuits. The chief departure from this was when his party associates called him from retirement for the period of a presidential nomination. This was not of his seeking. The nomination for the vice presidency came through the efforts of party leaders who knew the man's sterling worth and ability. If circumstances had encouraged his continuance in public life he undoubtedly would have gained very high rank, but the disruption of his party and the new alignments produced by the Civil war caused him to prefer a business life.

“It was a natural result that a man of large means, who was subject to many appeals from undeserving purposes, should sometimes have his ‘rough side out,’ but Mr. English was neither unkindly nor illiberal. He was always ready to aid in works of charity and relief when they were administered through channels in which he had confidence, and his private benefactions were more extensive than even his intimate friends knew. He did not advertise them. He had a keen sympathy for suffering and misery, and an especially soft spot in his heart for the aged who were destitute. The gray hair and the bowed form were certificates of helplessness and desert that he never questioned.”

It is to the memory of this distinguished Indianan that a well known street—English Avenue—in Indianapolis was dedicated, and his name is also borne by the Town of English, the county seat of Crawford County. There are bronze statues of him at English and also at Scottsburg, the county seat of his native county. Many of the nation's greatest men, including President Grover Cleveland, paid their ex-

pressions of tribute and respect to his memory at the time of his death. His body, at the request of the governor, lay in state at the Indiana capital before being laid to rest beside the remains of his wife in Crown Hill cemetery. A few years before his death William H. English was made a Mason in Center Lodge No. 23, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. A distinctive feature of this initiation was the fact that his son William E. was master of the lodge and presided at the ceremonies of conferring the degrees upon his father. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1847, while serving as a clerk in the treasury department at Washington, Mr. English married Miss Emma Mardulia Jackson, of Virginia. She died in 1877. They had only two children, a son, William E., and a daughter, Rosalind. Rosalind became the wife of Dr. Willoughby Walling, a prominent physician and surgeon of Chicago, and at one time United States Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland. The two grandsons of William H. English, William English Walling and Willoughby George Walling, have attained no small measure of distinction, especially the former, a prominent settlement worker, a leader in the socialist party, and a student, writer and lecturer on many phases of sociology and of Russian affairs, in which country he spent a long period of residence. The other grandson, Willoughby G., is a Chicago banker and well known business man, and is one of the leading officials in the Red Cross organization of the United States.

**WILLIAM E. ENGLISH.** Born to wealth and high social position, William E. English has proved in every relationship of his career thoroughly worthy of his opportunities and honors. He inherits many of the enviable qualifications of his father, William H. English, especially in his mastery of business affairs and his distinguishing power as a leader among men.

Born at the old family home, Englishtown Park, in Scott County, Indiana, William Easton English lived there during his early boyhood years, attending in the meantime both private and public schools. After the family came to Indianapolis he completed his education in Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, and later graduated from the University Law School.

For five years he engaged in the private practice of law at Indianapolis under the firm name of English & Wilson, his partner being Hon. John R. Wilson, deceased. After giving up the law Mr. English spent about three years abroad, visiting every country in Europe, from Norway to Greece, and also extending his travels and observations around the Mediterranean, in the Holy Land, Egypt, and North Africa. He is one of the most widely traveled men in the State of Indiana. Out of his travels he has contributed to the local press many interesting letters and other writings.

As the only son of Hon. William H. English he has always had heavy business responsibilities in managing the large real estate holdings of the English family. He owns the English Block, one half built by his father years ago and the other half by himself in 1898, and one of the landmarks of the Indianapolis business district. The English Block includes both English's Opera House and the Hotel English.

Politics has afforded an outlet for some of the most intense activities of his career. He grew up with a firm allegiance to his father's party and was one of the prominent democrats of Indiana until the great division in that party in 1896. Since then his affiliations have been as a republican. He began doing political work even before reaching his majority. He acted in the early days as a member of the city, county and state committees, and in 1878 was chairman of both the Marion County and the Indianapolis Democratic Committees. In the same year he was nominated for the Legislature from Marion and Shelby counties, and succeeded in overcoming a strong opposition majority by more than 200 votes. During his service in the Legislature of 1879-80 he was the youngest member of the Lower House and represented what was then the largest district in the state. He was several times called upon to preside as speaker, and he showed much of the parliamentary ability which had distinguished his father. He was chairman of the standing committee on the affairs of the City of Indianapolis and a member of the reapportionment committee. He was author of the law for the limitation of the indebtedness of Marion County, also for the congressional reapportionment of the state, and a number of other important bills. He declined nomination to Congress in 1880

because his father was in that year democratic candidate for vice president on the ticket with General Hancock. In 1882, however, he accepted the nomination for Congress, and after one of the most turbulent campaigns known in the annals of the state overcame a large opposition majority and was elected. He was thus a member of the Forty-Eighth Congress from 1883 to 1885. Among the bills introduced by him were those providing for an international copyright law, the issuance of coin certificates of small denominations and the increase of pensions for crippled soldiers and sailors. He was also chairman and author of the report made by the Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Commission. He was the youngest member of the House of Representatives during that session. After the close of his term he declined re-nomination.

Mr. English was a delegate to the Chicago National Democratic Convention of 1892, and the Indiana delegation unanimously chose him to make the seconding speech favoring the nomination of Grover Cleveland for president. That speech in the opinion of the press and the other delegates was one of the happiest conceived and best received speeches of the convention. He was also chairman of the committee on rules and order of business in that convention, and during the following campaign was vice president of the National Association of Democratic clubs. In the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1896 he was again a delegate from the Seventh Indiana District, and was one of the managers of the campaign of Governor Claude Matthews, who was Indiana's favorite son for the presidential nomination that year. When William J. Bryan was acclaimed the leader of the democratic party Mr. English refused to support his platform on the free coinage issues, etc., and took no active part in the campaign that followed. In the McKinley and Roosevelt campaign of 1900 he was one of the most popular figures and speakers in all republican gatherings and exercised a great influence in behalf of those candidates throughout the State of Indiana. He accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on his tour of the state. Again in 1904 he canvassed Indiana from one end to the other in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt and his fellow townsmen and neighbor, Charles W. Fairbanks, again accompanying the vice

president's special train over the state. His services as a campaigner were again in demand during 1908, in which year he accompanied President Taft on his speaking tour of the state, and was also on the special train of Senator Beveridge and that of James E. Watson, the republican candidate for governor. Mr. English was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1912. Since 1900 he has also been a delegate to numerous city, county, district and state conventions of the party. In the city campaign of 1901 he was a member of the Republican Executive Committee, and after the election was appointed president of the Board of Safety, or police and fire commissioners, serving in 1901-02. He was president of the Board of Park Commissioners of Indianapolis in 1898-99. He was a member of the Marion County Republican Executive Committee in the campaigns of 1906 and 1908, was vice president of the Republican State Conventions of 1902 and 1918 and chairman of the committee on rules and order of business in the State Convention of 1904, chairman of the committee on credentials in the convention of 1906, and chairman of the Marion County Delegation in the State Conventions of 1910, 1912 and 1914. In 1908 he received 13,000 out of the 16,000 votes cast at the republican county primaries for the office of state senator, and at the general election ran far ahead of the defeated party ticket. In 1910, again a nominee of the unsuccessful party for state senator, he received the highest vote cast at the primary election of any candidate upon the entire republican ticket.

In 1916 he was again nominated unanimously as a candidate for state senator by the republicans of Marion, Hendricks and Hamilton counties. This was the largest district in the state, containing some 100,000 voters and near 400,000 inhabitants. After a strenuous speaking campaign he was elected by the overwhelming majority of 9,188 votes, being ahead of his general ticket in each of the three counties.

He was one of the recognized leaders of the Senate during the session of 1917, and was the author of numerous important measures introduced into that body or enacted into law at that session. He was especially recognized as an authority upon constitutional questions and was made chairman of the standing committee on con-

stitutional revision, to which all proposed amendments or changes in the constitution were referred.

He was the author of the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the extension of terms or increase of salaries during official terms, which passed both Houses of the Assembly and was signed by the governor. He was also the author of eight other important Constitutional amendments which passed the Senate practically unanimously. He also served on the important committees on judiciary, military affairs, rules, agriculture, rivers and waters and soldiers monuments. One of the most important laws enacted at this session of the Legislature was his bill providing for absent voting by soldiers; traveling men, railroad employes, etc.

Among various other important acts of which he was the author was the important law providing for the destruction of inferior court records against juvenile offenders who have reformed, the law providing an age limit for enforced jury service, changing the name of Monument Place to Monument Circle, etc.

Mr. English made a notable record in the Spanish-American war. Soon after the outbreak of that war, notwithstanding his large business interests and other home duties, he was offered appointment by President McKinley as paymaster in the army, with the rank of major, but he declined this in order that he might secure service at the front. May 17, 1898, President McKinley appointed him to the rank of captain of United States Volunteers in the quartermaster's department. Again he made an urgent personal request for service that would put him on the firing line, and on June 10, 1898, was assigned to duty as an aide upon the personal staff of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry division. In that capacity he served throughout the Santiago campaign. He was one of the first soldiers to embark for Cuba, and had the distinguished honor of being the only Indiana volunteer in General Shafter's entire army. In the bombardment of El Paso Hill during the battle of July 1st before Santiago he was disabled by his horse rearing and falling backward with and upon him as the result of a wound from a Spanish shrapnel shell. The horse's shoulder was wounded, several men were killed nearby, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt

sustained a slight wound from the same shell. Captain English was crushed beneath the falling horse and was found to be dangerously injured internally. Other complications developed, and the army surgeons soon ordered his immediate removal from Cuba. A short time before he left the island the home newspapers in Indianapolis bulletined his death. After several weeks of suffering and gradual recovery he returned to Indianapolis, where he was given a remarkable demonstration of welcome and personal esteem by various organizations, including the Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. One token which he especially appreciated was a jeweled officer's sword presented to him by his brethren of the Masonic order, with the words engraved upon it "As a token of his services to his country." As a result of his injury and continued illness Captain English was given an extended sick leave, and was granted his honorable discharge on December 31, 1898. He declined to accept any pay for his services from the government, and more than \$1,000 were returned to the Federal treasury. After retiring from the United States army he was honored by Governor Mount with the appointment as paymaster general on the staff of the governor, with the rank of colonel. In 1900 he was appointed inspector general, with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Durbin and later as aide de camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staffs of Governor Hanly and Governor Goodrich.

Captain English was one of the three founders of the national association of the United Spanish War Veterans, and was elected its first commander in chief. He gave to it the name which the association bears. He was the first department commander of Indiana of the association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and has been vice commander of Indiana Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and senior vice commander in chief and department commander of Indiana Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. He is a member of the Society of Veterans of Foreign Wars, whose membership is confined to soldiers who have personally served on foreign soil in time of war, and is a charter member of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, made up of soldiers who

served in the Santiago campaign. He also commanded the division of Spanish War Veterans in the inaugural parade when Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States and was on the staff of the chief marshal at the inauguration of President Taft. At the death of his old commander, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the latter's family selected Captain English as one of the pall bearers at the military funeral in Washington.

Captain English became interested in military affairs at an early age. He was one of the charter members of the Indianapolis Light Infantry and as a member of the State Militia, he did active service through the Coal Creek riots and on various other occasions. The "William E. English Guards," named in his honor, was organized and mustered into the state service May 16, 1886, and was the first colored company in the state to enter the Indiana National Guard. The William E. English Zouaves of Indianapolis was likewise named in his honor and for many years was one of the crack organizations of its kind in the Union. "Captain William E. English Camp" No. 64 of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans was also named for him.

Captain English is one of the most eminent Masons of Indiana, an authority on its history and has filled the highest office in the state, that of grand master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, from May 26, 1903, to May 24, 1904. He is a life member of Indiana Consistory of the Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, is a member of the Shrine, and has filled all the various chairs of presiding officer in the different Masonic bodies of the York Rite. He is also past grand exalted ruler of the Order of Elks of the United States, and was the first exalted ruler or presiding officer of Indianapolis Lodge. Captain English is author of the *History of Early Masonry in Indiana*, published in 1902. That work may possibly receive additions, but it constitutes an authority in the main which will never be supplanted.

Some of the many other interests that fill up the time of this busy Indianapolis citizen may be gathered from the following organizations of which he is a member: Indianapolis Commercial Club (Chamber of Commerce), of which he has served as

president; Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of which he is an ex-president; and an ex-vice president; ex-president of the Indiana Society of Colonial Wars; vice president of the Indiana Historical Society; vice president of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society; vice president of the Old Northwestern Genealogical Society; member of the Society of Cincinnati; Huguenot Society of America; Holland Society of America; Indiana Society of Chicago; Society of Indiana Pioneers; Western Writers Association; Indianapolis Bar Association; Indianapolis Art Association; Indianapolis Board of Trade; Indianapolis Gun Club; New York Lambs Club; Army and Navy Club of Washington; Indianapolis University Club, Columbia Club, Marion Club, Country Club, Woodstock Club and Canoe Club. He has also been made an honorary member of three labor unions, Local No. 3, Indianapolis Musicians Protective Association, Local No. 30, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Local No. 7, International Alliance of Bill Porters and Billers.

Captain English makes his permanent home and legal residence at the Hotel English, Indianapolis, where he resides in a handsome apartment of eleven rooms with his only child, his daughter Miss Rosalind English. They spend a great deal of time, however, at their beautiful country residence "Englishton Park," the ancestral home in Scott County, Indiana, which has successively sheltered five generations of the English family, and which comprises some 800 acres within its boundaries.

BERT MCBRIDE is a native son of the Hoosier state, and comes from sturdy Scotch ancestors, who immigrated from Scotland to this country in 1776 and settled on Fishing Creek in South Carolina in 1780. The battle between Colonel Tarleton, in command of the British, and General Gates, in command of the American troops, was fought on the land that they entered, and losing all their property during this battle they moved to Kentucky and later moved to Rush County, Indiana, where Mr. McBride was born.

The blood of his Scotch ancestry has evinced an unfailing initiative, independence, ability and determination which have brought him both practical leadership and

the confidence of his associates. He received his rudimentary education in the district schools and later continued his studies in the University of De Pauw at Greencastle, Indiana.

He was born on a farm in Rush County on the 20th day of February 1870, and is a son of William P. and Clarissa (Kirkpatrick) McBride, both being born in Rush County, Indiana, and both being of sterling pioneer families of Indiana. They now maintain their home in Knightstown, Indiana, where they live retired.

On June 9, 1892, Bert McBride was united in marriage to Mary Amelia Widau, who was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, her parents having moved to Rush County when she was a child. They have one child, Richard Eugene, born January 4, 1902.

Mr. McBride was for eighteen months after his marriage in charge of the operation of his father's farm in Rush County. He then moved to Knightstown, where he was engaged in the carriage and farm implement business as a wholesale and retail dealer. He continued in this business until 1900, in which year he sold his interest in Knightstown and moved to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the real estate business until the year 1905, at which time he took charge of the real estate and insurance department of the Security Trust Company. In 1906 he was elected secretary of the Trust Company and a year later elected to the presidency of the company, in which office he continued until 1916, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Continental National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of the state, and of which he is still president.

He is a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons and a member of several social organizations. He maintains his residence at 2012 North Delaware Street.

WILLIAM J. CLUNE is president of M. Clune & Company, furniture manufacturers, an old established industry that has been growing and prospering in Indianapolis for half a century and has been responsible for no small share of the credit and prestige of this city as a manufacturing center.

The founder of the business was the late Michael Clune, who was in fact one of the

pioneers to enter the field of manufacturing at Indianapolis. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, and all his people were of the farming class. When he was five years of age his parents came to the United States and located near Brownsville, Indiana, where he attended school and grew to manhood. In 1864 he came to Indianapolis and began the manufacture of mattresses. He had a very small shop, and his industry was not one calculated to attract much attention. Gradually he took up the upholstering of furniture, lounges, and davenports, and gradually developed a general furniture manufacturing establishment, the growth of which kept pace with the development of Indianapolis as a city. For many years the establishment has been located at 1402 South Meridian Street. Michael Clune seemed to have the faculty of making all his business affairs prosper. The surplus from his manufacturing he invested in real estate, and as a rule all his investments were made with a view to permanency, so that he could hardly be called a speculator. His business interests and his character made him a natural leader in public affairs and much concerned with everything that affected the welfare of his home community. For many years he was prominent in the democratic party. The old Twenty-Fourth Ward practically regarded his word as law and gospel for many years. When the democratic party went astray, as he believed during Brvan's time, he turned from his allegiance and was an equally fervid supporter of republican success after that. While he was a man of very positive character, he was regarded by all his friends as liberal in views and extremely generous and charitable. The death of this worthy old time citizen of Indianapolis occurred in June, 1914, when he was seventy-one years of age. He married Cecilia Curran, who was born in Ireland and is still living. The family were active members of Sts. Peter and Paul Cathedral. They were the parents of the following children: William J.; Anna, wife of John R. Walsh, of Detroit; Cecilia, wife of Martin McDermott, treasurer of M. Clune & Company; Mary, wife of Walter R. Shiel, of Indianapolis; Tim, who died in 1912, at the age of twenty-nine; Dan, living in New York; and Joseph, of Indianapolis.

William J. Clune was born at Indian-

Vol. V-17

apolis April 11, 1870, and finished his education at St. Viator's College at Kankakee, Illinois, graduating in 1887. He returned home to help his father in business and was actively associated with him until the close of his life. He learned furniture manufacturing in every detail, and was well qualified to succeed his father as president of M. Clune & Company. The output of this factory is distributed over many of the eastern states as well as throughout the Central West.

Mr. Clune is a democrat and he and his family are members of Sts. Peter and Paul's Cathedral. He married Miss Clare Langsencamp, daughter of William Langsencamp. To their marriage have been born four children: Elizabeth, Dorothy, Rose Mary and Clarence.

JOHN H. DELLINGER represents the sturdy and progressive agricultural element in Southern Indiana, his family were pioneers in Clark County, and he gave practically all his active years to farming until he was called to the duties and responsibilities of the office of sheriff of Clark County, a position in which he is now serving.

The Dellinger family originated in Germany, but were identified with some of the early emigrations from the German states to America. A number of generations ago the family located in North Carolina. Sheriff Dellinger's grandfather was Capt. John Dellinger, a native of North Carolina. He served with the rank of captain in the War of 1812. Later he joined the pioneer settlers near Utica in Clark County, Indiana, and followed farming there the rest of his life. He married Barbara Bolinger, who was also a native of North Carolina and died in Clark County, Indiana.

Henry Dellinger, father of the present sheriff, was born near Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1824. He spent all his life as a farmer, and died on his farm three miles east of Jeffersonville January 16, 1903. He became a republican in politics and was a member of the Baptist Church. Henry Dellinger married Claudine M. Clark, who was born at Fulton, Ohio, in 1843, and is now living with her son John. She was the mother of two sons, John H. and William. The latter was a farmer and merchant and died at Solon, Indiana.

John Henry Dellinger was born near

Jeffersonville December 29, 1861. He had a country school education, graduated from the Jeffersonville High School in 1884, attended Hanover College one year, and in 1886 took a business course at New Albany. He then took up the vocation to which he had been trained as a boy, and for thirty years was a practical farmer. He still owns the old homestead three miles east of Jeffersonville, comprising 155 acres, a well improved grain and stock farm.

Mr. Dellinger was elected sheriff of Clark County in 1916 and entered upon the duties of his office for a term of two years in 1918. He is a republican and was elected on that ticket, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with Utica Lodge No. 331, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for the past fifteen years has been clerk of Ivanhoe Camp No. 3951, Modern Woodmen of America, at Utica. He is also a member of the college fraternity Phi Delta Theta.

Mr. Dellinger married in Clark County in 1887 Miss Mary E. Lentz, daughter of Lewis Lentz. Her father was born at Utica in 1831, but spent most of his life in Kentucky as a farmer. He was also a local magistrate there twenty-five years and was president of a roads corporation. He died at St. Matthews, Kentucky, in 1893. Lewis Lentz married Mary E. Parks, who spent all her life at St. Matthews, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Dellinger are the parents of four children: Emily May is the wife of George Schlosser a farmer near Jeffersonville; John Sherman now manages the homestead farm; Clark and Mildred Leone are both at home, the former a sophomore and the latter a junior in the Jeffersonville High School.

**JAMES M. STODDARD, M. D.** For the past dozen years the City of Anderson has had no more capable and thoroughly qualified physician and surgeon than Dr. James M. Stoddard, and it was both with regret and patriotic pride that the community saw him leave his private practice to accept service with the United States government. On August 30, 1917, he was commissioned a captain in the medical section of the Officers Reserve Corps, and on January 2, 1918, he began a preliminary course of training in the treatment of infected wounds at the Rockefeller Institute at New York.

He is a native of Indiana, born at Linden, Montgomery County, May 6, 1878, son of Orren and Armenta (Montgomery) Stoddard. His father was also a physician, but prior to that time nearly all the generations of which there is record were substantial farming people. The Stoddards are English and the Montgomerys also, and it was for this branch of the Montgomery family that Montgomery County, Indiana, was named. Doctor Stoddard's great-grandfather in one of the lines was George Pogue, the first settler at Indianapolis, for whom the noted Pogue's Run was named, and a son of General Pogue, a leader and officer in the Revolutionary war. Doctor Stoddard has a most interesting memento of this pioneer Indiana ancestor in a pair of wrought iron scissors which were hammered out by the sturdy blacksmith Pogue in his own forge.

Doctor Stoddard grew up and received his early education at that picturesque town on the banks of the Wabash in Sullivan County, Merom, and in 1896 he graduated from the Union Christian College of that town. From there he entered Wabash College in the junior class, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1898. He spent a year in post-graduate work and in the preparatory medical course, and was Baldwin prize orator at Wabash. He was also assistant in the biological laboratory. In 1900 he entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he was graduated M. D. in 1902. He served one year as interne in the Protestant Deaconess Hospital, and for a year was also laboratory and surgical assistant to the noted Dr. W. W. Wishard of Indianapolis.

With the thorough training and qualifications implied in the above outlined preliminary work, Doctor Stoddard began private practice in 1903 at Kennard, Henry County, Indiana, but in 1905 removed to Anderson, where he soon built up a very gratifying general practice as a physician and surgeon. In 1912 he served as coroner of Madison County, having been appointed by the Board of Commissioners to succeed Dr. Charles Trueblood. Doctor Stoddard owns a farm of eighty acres in Sullivan County, Indiana, but has never been able to give it any of his personal supervision. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the Central Christian Church.

In 1904 he married Ruby E. Palmer, daughter of John M. and Addie M. (Jes-sup) Palmer. Her father for many years was an Anderson merchant. Doctor and Mrs. Stoddard have one child, Palmer, born in 1911.

HART F. FARWELL, president of the Citizens Independent Telephone Company of Terre Haute, is one of the most prominent men in the independent telephone movement of the United States today, and has been identified with that movement from its inception. An interesting bit of statistics regarding the telephone industry is afforded by Mr. Farwell's statement that when he undertook to organize his first independent telephone company in Illinois there were only 400,000 telephones in the United States, while today the number of instruments in use over the United States approximately is 13,000,000. One of the principal causes of that growth has of course been the normal development of the telephone industry, the appreciation of its indispensable services to business and social needs, and the increase in population, but aside from that those who have any first hand knowledge of the development of the telephone during the past twenty-five years appreciate that the biggest single stimulus was the so-called "independent movement" which shook the old established telephone interests out of their sloth and conservatism and actually made the telephone popular and a thing of the people instead of a rather exclusive adjunct of business and the densely populated cities.

Mr. Farwell, though a native of Illinois, and a resident of Terre Haute only since 1906, has an interesting connection with the city going back to pioneer times. His maternal grandfather, Hart Fellows, is said to have arrived in Terre Haute about the year 1823. Two sisters also came with him at the same time. Hart Fellows remained only a brief time in Terre Haute before he moved over the line into Illinois. Hart F. Farwell was born at Frederick, Illinois, March 17, 1861, a son of Maro and Ann (Fellows) Farwell, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Illinois. Hart F. Farwell was their only child. He spent his boyhood in his native village and attended grammar and high school at Farmer City, Illinois.

His father was a merchant and the boy

gained a thorough knowledge of merchandising by work in the store until he was about twenty years old. He then removed to Astoria, Illinois, where he engaged in the hardware business for himself and where he remained until 1895. It was in that year that he sold out his store and entered the independent telephone field, organizing a company at Astoria and extending the lines to Peoria, where he organized another company to put in a local exchange in that city. After that Mr. Farwell did a general telephone brokerage business. He then bought the independent telephone interests at Bloomington, Illinois, and with the growth and development of this company, which has since bought out several other companies, he is still identified and is vice president of the Bloomington corporation. In 1912 he became president of the Citizens Independent Telephone Company of Terre Haute. He is now one of the prominent officials in three of the larger independent telephone companies, the Wabash Valley Kinloch, the Bloomington and the Terre Haute. He is also a director in the United States Independent Telephone Association. As head of the Terre Haute company he has about 400 people directly under his management and supervision.

Mr. Farwell is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner, and is affiliated with Terre Haute Lodge No. 86 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1883 he married Miss Belle Bonnell, daughter of Henry Bonnell of Griggsville, Illinois. They have three children, Maro, Hubert and Kate.

HON. ARTHUR R. ROBINSON, prominent lawyer and present state senator at Indianapolis, has had that kind of career which is most significant of American manhood and virility, and is not only a credit to him but is a source of enlightened citizenship to the community and state.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Robinson was born in the Village of Pickerington, Fairfield County. His father, John F. Robinson, and his grandfather, Jacob Robinson, were blacksmiths by trade. Jacob Robinson fought as a soldier in the Mexican war.

Losing his father early in life, Arthur R. Robinson became the chief support of his widowed mother, who is still living in the house where Mr. Robinson was born.



He managed to attend the high school at Pickerington, but at the same time was working for a living by selling papers, clerking in a store and accepting every other employment that promised an honest dollar.

His proficiency and progress in his studies are amply testified to by the fact that at the age of fourteen he passed the examination for a teacher's certificate. At sixteen he was teaching a term of district school. Unable to see a future in teaching, he returned to clerking and was in a local store about four years. At the age of nineteen he entered the Ohio Normal, now the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, and a year later was granted the degree Bachelor of Commercial Science.

One of the important events of his life occurred at Ada, where he met Miss Frieda Elfers, also a student at the University. On December 27, 1901, when she was seventeen and he twenty, they were married.

After his marriage Mr. Robinson went to Columbus, Ohio, and was a resident of that city four years. Having considerable originality and a sense of practical artistry, he became a window decorator, and for the last two years of his stay at Columbus had charge of the advertising, show card writing and nearly all the management of one of the large stores of that city.

The direct outgrowth of his experience at Columbus was an opportunity to embark in general publicity work for an educational institution. His services were acquired by the International Textbook Company of Scranton. His work was so much appreciated that he was made division superintendent at Indianapolis, and was advanced in both a monetary and official way until when only twenty-five years of age he was being paid over \$5,000 a year.

It is impossible for a man like Senator Robinson to remain in the rut of routine performance. While working for the International Textbook Company he was studying law, and in 1908 entered the Indiana Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. and was valedictorian of his class in 1910. About the time of his graduation he was offered the position of assistant general manager of the company. To fill this place would have required his moving away from Indianapolis, but he had fully made up his mind to become a permanent resident of the capital City of Indiana. However, he

did accept conditionally the offer, but retained his home in Indianapolis. Meanwhile he was finishing a liberal education in the University of Chicago, from which he has the degree Ph. B. given in 1913.

In 1910 Mr. Robinson organized the law firm of Robinson, Symmes & Marsh at Indianapolis. Since 1915 this has been the firm of Robinson & Symmes, with a valuable share of the law practice of the capital city. Since 1913 Mr. Robinson has given his entire attention to the practice of law with the exception of the time spent in the World war. Those most familiar with him know Mr. Robinson as the liver of the strenuous life and a man who has never failed in any important undertaking. He enlisted in the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, May 10, 1917, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry August 15, 1917, assigned to the Three Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Infantry, Eighty-Fourth Division at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, August 27, 1917, was promoted to Captain of Infantry, December 31, 1917, and sailed for France via Southampton, England, September 1, 1918. He was transferred to the Thirty-Ninth Infantry, Fourth Division, November 10, 1918; joined the Thirty-Ninth Infantry at Commercy, France, and marched into the American Army of Occupation Area near Coblenz, Germany, with this organization. At present (May 1, 1919) he is a captain, commanding Headquarters Company, Thirty-Ninth Infantry, American Army of Occupation, stationed at Rolandseck on the Rhine, Germany.

In 1914 he was elected state senator on the republican ticket. His abilities brought him into prominence in the Senate, and he was floor leader during the sessions of 1914-15 and 1916-17. Senator Robinson has been continuously in demand as a public speaker. He has high and stimulating ideals of the responsibility of a capable citizen in political affairs, and feels that the great need of the times is an unselfish interest and working in politics. Senator Robinson is a Methodist, a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and various other fraternities. He belongs to the Columbia and Marion clubs and the Indianapolis and Indiana

Bar associations. Senator and Mrs. Robinson have three children, named Arthur Raymond, Willard Elfers and Catherine Caroline.

JAMES M. GOSSOM, present mayor of Terre Haute, has been active in business and politics in that city for a number of years. In politics he has never been a selfish seeker for the honors or rewards of office, and his work has been done largely to aid his friends and the cause of good government. Those who have known him longest and best speak of him as frank, fearless and ready to fight for any cause that he believes to be right and just.

Mayor Gossom was born in Edmonson County, Kentucky, July 24, 1875, a son of W. G. and Mary Emma (Jordan) Gossom. His father was a native of Warren County and his mother of Barren County, Kentucky, and both of them died in that state. Of their six children five grew to maturity, three daughters and two sons, James M. being the fifth in age.

Left an orphan at an early time, he received most of his education at the hands of Sisters of Charity in St. Columbia Academy. On March 17, 1898, he left Kentucky and the following day arrived at Paris, Illinois, where he secured a job as a farm hand at \$18 a month. In 1899 he returned to Kentucky and then for a year worked the old homestead, but soon returned to Paris and was again on a farm for several months. But farming did not offer advantages sufficient to keep him permanently in that business. For about five months he was employed by a wholesale notion house of Chicago, later became assistant manager of a business, and then entered the services of the Nelson Morris Packing Company of Chicago. For this firm he came to Terre Haute, and for seven years was their city salesman. Mr. Gossom next entered the employ of the Indiana Milling Company, where for about four years he was foreman. While there he lost his right hand in the mill machinery, and this compelled him to seek a different branch of business.

About that time he was elected county commissioner, but failed to qualify for the office. He was appointed to the office of city comptroller, and with the removal of Mayor Roberts from office he was appointed in his stead and has since had the execu-

tive direction of the municipal government of Terre Haute. In March, 1917, he was nominated for another term. He has always been a staunch and active democrat.

Mr. Gossom married in 1900 Jessie Saltee. They have five children, four daughters and one son: Allie Bell, Lita S., Lulu Muriel, Mary Emma and Don Roberts.

CHARLES ELMER GOODELL, a prominent educator, well known in Indiana and in other states, has his home at Franklin, and for a number of years was connected with Franklin College. He came to the city as a student of the college in 1885 and was graduated in the classical course with the degree of A. B., and also did post-graduate work. In 1889-90 he taught at Franklin College in the modern language department. Practically his entire life has been devoted to teaching and the broader phases of education.

Mr. Goodell was born at Washburn, Illinois, in 1862, son of Harrison and Mary (Taylor) Goodell. His father was a farmer near Peoria and died there in 1877, being a man of considerable prominence in his locality and holding several local positions. This is a branch of the Goodell family which has a number of prominent connections. Some of the notable men who claim kin with the original Goodell stock are former President Taft, Dr. Herbert Johnson, a prominent Baptist clergyman of Boston; Dr. C. L. Goodell, a well-known Methodist divine of Brooklyn, New York, and William Goodell Frost, President of Berea College in Kentucky.

Mary Taylor Goodell, mother of Doctor Goodell, was born in Kentucky in 1824, daughter of Thomas Taylor, a prominent Baptist clergyman in Illinois from 1830 to 1854. The Taylor family lived at Hartford, near Springfield, Illinois. She belonged to the Virginia family of Taylors, including President Zachary Taylor in its membership. Mary Taylor Goodell is still living, nearly ninety-five years old, at Bedford, Indiana.

Professor Goodell acquired his high school education at Mankato, Minnesota. After leaving Franklin College in 1890 he entered Cornell University and pursued post-graduate courses in history and political science in 1892, and acquired the degree of Master of Arts from Cornell. In May, 1918, Colgate University honored



*C. E. Goodell*

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Mr. and Mrs. Bacon had four children: Margaret, deceased; Albion, wife of George D. Smith; and Joy and Hilary, twins.

PUBLIC SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA is one of several prominent insurance organizations whose home is in Indiana. It has already developed an extensive business in ordinary and industrial insurance, and is the only company of its kind in Indiana covering these two lines.

It was organized January 1, 1910, starting out with a capital of \$100,000. In 1911 this was increased to \$289,010, which is its present paid up capital.

The first president of the company was H. Thomas Head, the first secretary-treasurer was Charles W. Folz, and the first vice president, Lawrence G. Cummins. The first medical director was Dr. M. C. Leeth. In 1917 Mr. Head retired as president and was succeeded by Dr. Carl G. Winter. In 1911 Mr. Cummins was succeeded by William F. Fox as vice president.

GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN, remembered by many of the citizens of Indiana, and particularly Indianapolis, was christened John Melchior Gustavus Schurmann. It is within the bonds of moderation to speak of him as one of the most eminent foreign born citizens who had their home at Indianapolis. He died in that city October 4, 1870. The impress of his life and works can be traced in Indianapolis commerce and real estate today.

America received a priceless gift of citizenship in the thousands of high spirited Germans who were driven out of their native country and came to this land of freedom during the late '40s. Among those who thoroughly represented the wealth and social station of the Fatherland Gustavus Schurmann was one. He was born at Eilpa, near Hagen in Westphalia, Germany, on Christmas day, 1811. His father was a well-to-do cloth manufacturer. Gustavus was liberally educated, and when a young man took up the manufacture of broadcloth at Aix-la-Chapelle, this being his father's occupation. Eventually he operated one of the largest establishments of its kind in Prussia, a factory that produced broadcloth and woollen blankets. His intellectual pursuits were varied. He mar-

ried in Germany and became the father of two children by this wife, who died in the old country.

It is highly significant that Gustavus Schurmann, though a man of considerable property, had an active sympathy with the movement toward democracy in the German provinces and staunchly aligned himself with those who brought this movement to the circle of the revolution in 1848. Many thousands of aspiring young Germans had expatriated themselves after the collapse of the revolution, but Gustavus Schurmann had to do even more, he had to sacrifice much of the wealth which he had accumulated. From Antwerp he took passage on a sailing vessel bound for America, landing in New York after seven stormy weeks. He went first to Washington and then to Virginia, and in this state he married Catharine Bengels, who had come to America on the same vessel that brought Mr. Schurmann.

The capital he had brought from the old country, made him a fortune. About 1850 he came west, locating in Louisville, Kentucky, where he soon acquired considerable property. One of his characteristics was his undaunted faith in American investments. At one time when Louisville citizens were offering their properties for sale at a sacrifice on the Court House steps, he invested freely and placed a large share of his surplus in local properties which subsequently redeemed themselves and proved the validity of his judgment. While at Louisville he also acquired interests in the Louisville & Nashville, the old J. M. & I. and the Little Miami and other railway properties.

He was a keen and eager student of American life and institutions. Indianapolis appeared to him as a city of commercial possibilities and as a home town, and later he bought the property at the northwest corner of New York and Meridian streets, on which stood one of the first brick dwelling houses in Indianapolis. During the early '50s he came to Indianapolis to make this his permanent home, and thereafter steadily devoted himself to his growing business interests. Gustavus Schurmann, as this record indicates, was a man of wonderful capacity and of varied knowledge and adaptability. He supplied much capital and also his individual

strength of judgment to many of the commercial enterprises at Indianapolis. He was also one of the founders of Oil City, Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was regarded as one of the largest real estate owners in this city.

With all his wealth he was extremely charitable. He contributed liberally of his means to the support of benevolent and charitable concerns. Especially during the Civil war his patriotism displayed itself in generous contributions to the Union. He was the largest individual contributor in Indianapolis of money and means to the cause. From first to last he had implicit faith in the North, in the justice of its stand and in the inevitable issue of the conflict. He was a Protestant in religion, and in politics had no active part so far as office holding was concerned. His wife died at Indianapolis April 11, 1858. Their four sons and one daughter were named Alphonso, Charles, Emma, Edward, and Henry. Charles died December 22, 1911. Alphonso, who married Emma Baunach, lived in New York and died May 11, 1919. He has two children surviving him, named Edward and Clifford. Charles married Maria H. Jones, who had been principal of the Sixth Ward School in Indianapolis, and of their two children, Howard and Helen, the latter is now deceased. Emma married Edward Schurmann, a cousin, and is now living near Dresden, Saxony. The son Henry was born April 7, 1858, was educated in this country and abroad, married Eva L. Smock January 12, 1881, and lives in Indianapolis.

Edward Schurmann was born at Indianapolis May 2, 1856. He received his first advantages in the local schools of this city, but at the age of fourteen was sent abroad to Germany, where he attended private school at Dresden, also Leipsic University, and coming back to his native land pursued special courses in chemistry and languages at Harvard University. Mr. Schurmann is a widely traveled citizen of Indianapolis. He has been abroad many times for pleasure, and he knows European life and conditions almost as well as those of his native country. After his education he engaged in the art glass business at Indianapolis. He has interested himself in many movements for civic improvement and betterment. He married Lida R. Heaton.

JOSEPH H. WEINSTEIN, M. D. Combining the services of father and son there has been a Weinstein engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Terre Haute for forty years. Both representatives of the name have gained distinction in the field of surgery, and Dr. Joseph H. Weinstein might be named with the ablest men in that branch of the profession in Indiana.

His father was the late Dr. Leo J. Weinstein, who died at Terre Haute in 1909. He was born at Covington, Kentucky, January 19, 1848. His father, Joseph Weinstein, was a native of Russia and his mother of Germany. Doctor Leo was six years old when his mother died and eleven at the death of his father, and was thus early thrown upon his own resources. Possessing rather more than average ability and ample courage and enterprise to adapt himself to circumstances, he managed to acquire considerable schooling in Cincinnati, Covington, Kentucky, and Dayton, Ohio, and all the time was working out the problems of his existence. Though very young at the time, he was handling a small clothing business at Pana, Illinois, while the Civil war was in progress. While at Pana he began the study of medicine under Doctor Huber, later studied under Dr. J. H. Leal at Bement, Illinois, and during 1867-68 was a student in Rush Medical College in Chicago. He began practice as an under graduate in Piatt County, Illinois. In 1874 he graduated M. D. from Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. Early in 1878 Dr. Leo Weinstein moved to Terre Haute, where his abilities and talents soon gained him recognition and brought him a large and profitable practice. In 1894 he went abroad, and was a student of the advanced methods and of some of the great physicians and surgeons of London and Edinburgh. Dr. Leo Weinstein as a specialist in gynecology was for a number of years on the medical staff of the Union Hospital at Terre Haute, which he with Doctor Young, and Doctor Swafford established. He retired several years before his death. He was a member and at one time president of the Aesculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley, and also a member of the Vigo County and Indiana State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He was also a figure in local politics as a republi-

can. In 1887-89 he represented his home ward in the City Council, became secretary of the Terre Haute Board of Health in 1884, and was secretary of the County Board of Health from 1887 to 1889. In 1902 he was elected a member of the Vigo County Council, and during his two terms of service was president of the council. The Wabash Bridge and the Glenn Orphan Home were built while he was president. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow and a member of the First Congregational Church of Terre Haute.

December 25, 1866, Dr. Leo Weinstein married Miss Thirza B. Hamilton, who was born in Vigo County, Indiana, and is still living at Terre Haute. Her father, Joshua B. Hamilton, was a pioneer physician of the county. Dr. Leo Weinstein and wife had three children: Carrie L., wife of John V. Barker; Alice E., wife of Alexander G. Cavins, of Indianapolis; and Joseph H.

Dr. Joseph H. Weinstein was born near Monticello, Piatt County, Illinois, July 16, 1876, and was two years of age when his parents moved to Terre Haute. In that city he acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools, afterwards for a time was a student of medicine and dentistry at Chicago, attending Rush Medical College, also studied privately under his father, and in 1897 graduated from his father's alma mater, Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. He became associated with his father in practice at Terre Haute, and gradually assumed practically all the business of the firm. After the death of his father he was associated with several men of his profession. Doctor Weinstein has accepted every opportunity to associate himself with the eminent men of his profession, went abroad in 1905, attending clinics and medical courses at Berlin, Vienna, and London, and before returning to Terre Haute was a resident student of the New York Polyclinic for a time. For a number of years he has been gynecologist of the Union Hospital staff at Terre Haute, and is a member of the Aesculapian Medical Society, the State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He also is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with Lodge No. 86 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In a business way he was vice president of the Fouts Hunter Manufacturing Company of Terre Haute.

In 1898 Doctor Weinstein married Anna M. Hunter, daughter of Col. W. R. and Callie Hunter, both now deceased. They have one daughter, Marion, who attended Goucher College at Baltimore for two years, after which she served in the medical department of the army, as laboratory technician, at Rockefeller Institute, New York City.

Dr. Joseph H. Weinstein was given a captaincy in the Medical Corps of the army, and assigned to duty for special course of instruction at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, May 4, 1918. From there he was sent to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, where he was transferred to and made chief of surgery in Base Hospital Eighty-Six, sailing September 1st, 1918, for France. This Base, located at Mesnes, is the largest hospital center of its kind in the world.

BURTIS PAUL THOMAS, City Engineer of LaPorte, has spent all his life in LaPorte County, is a practical civil engineer and surveyor, and his name and career serve to introduce a number of well known families of that part of the state.

Mr. Thomas was born in Scipio Township, a few miles south of LaPorte, June 29, 1874. His great-grandfather was a relative of the Daniel Boone family, and was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina. He moved across the mountains and became an early settler of Kentucky, where he married. Later he established a home in Jennings County, Indiana, and was there in time to live with and be acquainted with many of the Indians and Indian chiefs. He was a real frontiersman, and was completely at home in the wild life of that section. An expert hunter, he practically supplied his table with wild meat all the year. He also improved a good farm from the wilderness, and continued his residence there until his death.

His son, Elias C. Thomas, grandfather of the LaPorte civil engineer, was born in Jennings County and though his boyhood was spent in a time when schools were meagerly equipped, he made such good use of his opportunities that he was able to teach and conducted some of the pioneer subscription schools in the log cabins of his locality. He also became very proficient in using the old fashioned implement known as the frow in making shingles. After his marriage he moved to Jefferson

County, Indiana, renting land seven miles from Madison, and lived there until 1844. That was the year when the Thomas family became established in LaPorte County. From the southern part of the state they came north by wagon and teams, since there was practically no other method of transportation. They also brought along two cows. They were on the road sixteen days, and on arriving they found LaPorte a small village. The head of the family used his team to haul and transport goods and various commodities for a time, and later rented land in Kankakee Township and continued the life of a farmer until his death at the age of sixty-two. He married Caroline Patton. She was a native of North Carolina. Her father, Houston Patton, a native of the same state, came to Indiana as a pioneer in Jefferson County, improved a farm there, and in 1844 he also came to LaPorte County and bought land that is now included in the Fair Grounds. Houston Patton was an active farmer until after the death of his wife, when he retired to LaPorte and lived with his son, dying at the advanced age of eighty years. He married a Miss Cunningham. Caroline Patton Thomas died when about sixty years of age. Her nine children were Frank, Davidson, Joseph A., Thomas J., Andrew, Elizabeth, Lizzie, John M., and Silas A.

Joseph A. Thomas, father of Burtis Paul, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, October 12, 1842, and was in his second year when the family came to LaPorte County. He attended the pioneer schools here, and after reaching manhood became associated with his father and brother in farming. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company B of the One Hundred Thirty-Eighth Indiana Infantry for the 100 days' service. He was made corporal in his company, and was with his regiment in the South until honorably discharged September 20, 1864. He then resumed his place on the farm and after his marriage bought land in Scipio Township. This he occupied several years and then moved to the farm of his mother-in-law in Wills Township of LaPorte County. This farm subsequently was inherited by his wife, and they made that their home until 1918 and now live retired in LaPorte. In 1873 Joseph A. Thomas married Mary Ingram. She was

born in Wills Township of LaPorte County August 21, 1852. Her father, William Ingram, a native of the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland, and the son of a planter and slave holder in that state, grew up there and after a brief residence with an uncle in Ohio came to LaPorte County and bought land in Wills Township, becoming identified with the country in its pioneer area of development. A log cabin stood on the land, and in that cabin his daughter Mary was born. Later the logs were plastered inside and weather-boarded out, and with a frame addition it served as a comfortable residence until the death of William Ingram at the age of sixty-two. He married Sarah Wagner, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. Her father, David Wagner, was one of the first settlers in LaPorte County, securing land in Wills Township, which he occupied until his death. Mrs. Sarah Ingram survived her husband many years and passed away at the age of seventy-seven. Joseph A. Thomas and wife had two sons, Burtis P. and Benjamin J.

Burtis Paul Thomas attended the city schools of LaPorte. He was very fond of athletics and outdoor sports and while in high school was a member of the football team, and in one of the games was seriously injured, his hearing being impaired, and in consequence of this injury he did not remain to graduate and soon resumed his place on the farm. Later he took up the study of surveying and civil engineering, and has rendered a great deal of service in that capacity. In 1911 he was elected county surveyor and re-elected in 1913, serving two full terms. In January, 1918, he was appointed city engineer of LaPorte and is now giving to that position all his professional time and energies.

In 1909 he married Miss Ella C. Seidler. She was born at LaPorte, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Seidler. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have two children, Valerie and Delos. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of St. Paul Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with Excelsior Lodge No. 41, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, LaPorte Chapter No. 15, Royal Arch Masons, LaPorte Council No. 32, Royal and Select Masters, and he and his wife are members of LaPorte Chapter No. 280 of the Eastern Star. He is also affiliated with the Elks.

CLEMENS VONNEGUT. As was pointed out by Mr. Dunn in his History of Indianapolis, no single foreign nationality, as a nationality, had a greater influence in the development of the city than the German. The city owes a special debt to the Germans who came following the collapse of the revolutionary movement of 1848. In that struggle they had lost their fatherland, but they brought with them to the New World a vision and an impulse to intellectual and political betterment which meant much to the new nation, as a nation, and to countless communities throughout the Middle West. On the broad prairies and in the forests, in peace and in war, in every branch of human endeavor and human achievement, by brave and earnest service they made compensation to the land of their adoption. One of these at Indianapolis was the late Clemens Vonnegut.

At fifteen years of age Clemens Vonnegut, Sr., was apprenticed to a merchant banker in Muenster, Westphalia. Six years later he entered the business of a manufacturer of silk velvet ribbons at Crefeld, on the Holland border. He made rapid progress and after having covered France, Belgium, Holland, England, Austria, and the German countries as a commisvoyageur he was entrusted with the task of establishing an agency in America.

Mr. Vonnegut arrived in New York City in the summer of 1851, when twenty-seven years of age. He came, he saw, and he was conquered. The purpose in hand accomplished, he resigned his position, renounced allegiance to his erstwhile king, and became a citizen of the United States, in all that word implies.

Before we follow him out West let us speak of the personality of the man, who has now long been gathered unto his fathers. He had to quit school before graduating because of ill health and weak eyes. While he did not become robust, he built up his constitution through outdoor exercise and gymnastics, and was enabled to endure the hardships, first of a European apprenticeship and then that of the American small-town storekeeper in the days when business hours extended from the crow of the cock until late into the night.

When he left school he decided to improve his interrupted education after business hours, and while his colleagues lounged, he finished his school work, and

kept up his music and reading of English, French, and German classics and history. He was never interested in cards, hunting, or fishing, and that may account, in part, for his aversion to the handling of sporting goods, which in the early days consisted mainly of guns and tackle. Golf was not then in vogue. For sociable recreation he joined a singing society and a gymnastic association.

He was earnestly interested in public affairs, especially in educational matters. He was a republican in politics, independent, however, in local affairs, yet he was a member of the School Board for twenty-eight years and but for enfeebled health could have enjoyed the honor more years, though he never spent a minute nor a dollar at electioneering. He was willing to serve conscientiously, if called, but willing to retire if another should be found more desirable. It is very fitting and appropriate that one of the public schools of his city is named in his honor.

Before becoming so closely identified with the public schools he assisted in the founding of the German-English Independent Schools, which the German citizens of Indianapolis established in 1859 to supplement the rather meagre facilities afforded at that time by the common school system. For a dozen years following the Civil war it was one of the famous institutions of Indianapolis, and for over fifteen years Mr. Clemens Vonnegut was one of the most active members of the society supporting the school; in fact was its president most of the time.

Mr. Vonnegut was also a member of the Indianapolis Turngemeinde, from which was later developed the Social Turnverein of Indianapolis. This characteristic institution of German club life was established in 1851. The members of this organization were the pioneers in introducing physical education and manual training in the public schools. Clemens Vonnegut held a fifty-five years membership in the Turnverein, and his influence and co-operation were vital in the establishment and successful operation of the Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union, located in the Athenaeum.

It is worthy of note that in 1917 Governor Goodrich and Lieutenant Ord, of the United States Army, found the members of the college better qualified for drill mas-



ters than the members of any other local organization.

When in 1896, at seventy-two years of age, Mr. Vonnegut retired from business, he kept himself in good physical condition through gymnastics and long walks. He continued the study of music and wrote essays on education and moral philosophy, and translations into his native tongue from a favorite American author.

These pastimes were interspersed with help to his grandchildren in their studies of algebra, geometry, Latin, and French. Accustomed to close application to work during nearly two generations, he had to keep himself always busy.

Clemens Vonnegut was liberal in religion, but essentially religious in temperament and venerated all sacred things. He was humane, prudent, scrupulously honest, always willing to advise and to help any who had gained his confidence, and these qualities secured for him a host of friends who truly loved him. When he died in 1918 Indianapolis lost a worthy citizen, whose life the people should long cherish in memory.

Mr. Vonnegut came to Indianapolis in the year of his landing, 1851, on invitation of a schoolmate, Charles Volmer, who had preceded him a few years. He formed a partnership with his friend, a relationship that continued until 1858, when Mr. Vonnegut bought the interests of Mr. Volmer, who went to California, and from that time Mr. Vonnegut conducted the business alone until he associated his sons with him.

Successively, as they left school, the German-English School and the Indianapolis High School, they entered the store, beginning with broom and duster, and when they arrived at majority, respectively, they were admitted as partners.

The original venture was a general merchandise store. When Mr. Vonnegut took over the business alone he closed out the sundries and carried only hardware, tools, leather, and findings. In those days in order to get leather from the tanner the dealer had to furnish a reasonable quantity of hides, and these hides, bought from butcher friends (who made one understand that they were bestowing a favor) were trimmed, sorted, and bundled by candle light after the store closed. In 1867 he closed out the leather business and devoted himself to hardware and tools, factory,

foundry, mill, and machine shop supplies and kindred goods.

In 1898 the business was moved to its present location, 120 to 124 East Washington Street, and it was incorporated in 1908 as the Vonnegut Hardware Company. The officers are: Franklin Vonnegut, president; Clemens Vonnegut, vice president; George Vonnegut, secretary and treasurer.

Clemens Vonnegut on January 24, 1853, married Miss Catharine Blank, who died April 13, 1904. They were the parents of four sons, three of whom are still living.

The eldest, Clemens, Jr., born November 19, 1853, entered his father's establishment in 1869. After an intermission of twenty years, 1890 to 1910, during which he was manager of the Indianapolis Coffin Company and the National Casket Company, he returned to the hardware business. As a republican he represented Marion County in the State Legislature in 1895. He married Emma Schnull of Indianapolis. They have three children: Ella is the wife of W. K. Stewart, and they have one child, Susan. Anton married Ina Hollweg, and their three children are Louise, Richard, and Antonette. Walter married Margaret Potts. They have one daughter, Irma Ruth.

The second son was Bernard Vonnegut, who was born August 8, 1855, and died in August, 1908. After a short trial of the mercantile business he entered an architect's office, but after a year sought to restore his failing health by working as a carver with mallet and chisel in the Ittenbach Contracting Company's stone yard. Then after an apprenticeship with a manufacturer of mathematical instruments he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, of which he was a graduate, and took advanced work in the School of Technology in Hanover, Germany, and later in a similar institute in Berlin. On returning to Indianapolis he entered upon a long continued and successful career as an architect, establishing the firm of Vonnegut & Bohn. He married Nannie Schnull. They had three children: Kurt married Edith Lieber. They have two children, Bernard and Alice. Irma is unmarried. Alex married Ray Dryer.

Franklin Vonnegut, the third son of Clemens Vonnegut, was born October 20, 1856. He has been uninterruptably identified with the hardware business for for-

ty-six years. Mr. Franklin Vonnegut is a director and was president of the Citizens Gas Company during the first eight years of its existence. He is also president of the trustees of the Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union and president of the Patriotic Gardeners' Association during the recent campaign to urge all city people to produce sufficient war needs, having been chairman of the Vacant Lots Cultivation Committee. He succeeded his father as a member of the Board of School Commissioners, but after five years of service was obliged to resign in order to look after his private business affairs. He has served as president of the Commercial Club and as director of the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a republican.

Mr. Franklin Vonnegut married Pauline Von Hake, who died May 12, 1890. She was the mother of three children: Theodore F. married Lucy Lewis. They have one child, Pauline. Felix married Edna Goth. Arthur married Lillian Fauvre, they have two children, Franklin Fauvre and Virginia.

The fourth son, George Vonnegut, born October 22, 1860, has been connected with his father's business since 1876 except for a period of two years when he was a student in the Seminary of the North American Gymnastic Union, at that time located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For several years he taught gymnastics in the Athenaeum. He married Lillie Goeller, and their three children are Erwin, Ralph, and Carl. George Vonnegut is an active member and was for several years a director in the Commercial Club, president and director in the Merchants' Association, is active in other civic organizations and is a member of the Board of Directors of the North American Gymnastic Union.

PORTER HODGE LINTHICUM, M. D., is continuing the professional work which his honored father, the late Dr. Edward Linthicum, carried on for so many years at Evansville.

While he did not win the fame that has been bestowed upon many American physicians and surgeons, the late Dr. Edward Linthicum was in every sense of the term a great physician, great in point of abilities, in zeal, in power as a diagnostician and in that all-around service which the competent doctor can give a community.

He was born in the village of Rumsey, then in Muhlenburg, now McLean, County, Kentucky, May 3, 1844. His great-grandfather, Hezekiah Linthicum, was a native of Wales, where the family lived in a locality known as Linthicum. With two brothers, named John and Zachariah, he came to America in 1740 and located in Maryland. The place of settlement by these brothers subsequently became known as Linthicum Landing. John Linthicum, grandfather of Dr. Edward Linthicum, was born in Maryland and had three sons, named Edward, Otho and Rufus. The two former became wealthy and were the founders of the Linthicum Institute at Georgetown, District of Columbia.

Rufus Linthicum, father of Doctor Edward, was also a physician, so that for three consecutive generations the family has furnished able men to this profession. He was a native of Maryland, acquired a good education, and in the early days moved to Kentucky. When in Lexington he studied under Doctor Dudley and then settled in the village of Rumsey, then in Muhlenburg County. He practiced there several years, then bought a farm near Sacramento in the same county, but after a few years sold that property and removed to Henderson County, purchasing a farm near Robards Station, on the Knoblick road, twelve or fourteen miles from the Town of Henderson. In that community his service as a physician continued practically until his death.

Dr. Rufus Linthicum married Sarah Hicks. They reared ten children, named Sally, Betsey, Nora, Sue, Rufus, Daniel, William, Saunders, Otho and Edward. The sons all became physicians and all were very successful in their chosen profession. Daniel served as a surgeon in General Johnston's army in the Confederate cause. Otho was valedictorian of his graduating class. William and Saunders both died after a short but brilliant career as doctors. Rufus passed away in middle life.

Dr. Edward Linthicum attended school at Rumsey and Sacramento, Kentucky, and was about nineteen years old when his father died. He then engaged in tobacco culture on the home farm, and from work continued several years he made the money which paid for his medical education. He had commenced the study of medicine in the office of his father, and in 1865 went

to Cincinnati, attending the Cincinnati Medical College, and from there entered the Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1868. Returning to Kentucky and practicing three years, he moved to Roseville, Arkansas, and in 1873 began his long and eventful service in Evansville. His attainments and abilities were soon recognized and he was burdened with an extensive practice. His work was almost continuous for forty-five years at Evansville until his death on December 23, 1918. He married Atta Porter, and Porter Hodge Linthicum was their only child.

Dr. Edward Linthicum was a man of versatile gifts and these talents were improved by a life of study. He was a natural linguist and read French and German and spoke both languages fluently. He was always eager to keep abreast of the times, and he also acquired a wide range of knowledge on other subjects. While he was skillful in surgery and general medicine, he was especially esteemed in his private practice and by his fellow members of the profession for his searching powers of diagnosis. He also measured up to the highest standards imposed by the Hippocratic oath, and never at any time was known to deviate from the best ethics of the profession. He was a friend of the younger doctors struggling for a foothold, and did much to encourage younger men. His avocation, if he had one, was music. He encouraged every musical activity attempted in Evansville during his life, and was organizer and first president of the Evansville Lyric Society. He served as a member of the City Council of Evansville, and when elected led the entire ticket. He was a conservative democrat in politics. He was also a member and served as president of the Evansville Business Men's Association. With four other physicians he organized the City Hospital at Evansville, and was a third owner in that institution. In 1875 he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Evansville Medical College and in 1876 was made professor of urinary diseases and clinical surgery. In 1885 he made an extensive tour of the continent of Europe, studying in the hospitals of London, Berlin and Vienna. While abroad one of the Balkan wars broke out between Bulgaria and Serbia, and he offered his services to the Serbian government as a surgeon, and

as such served during that war. He was one of the organizers of the Deaconess Hospital at Evansville, a member of and at one time president of the surgical staff of that institution, a member of the medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital, a member of the Vanderburg County Medical Society, Indiana State and Mississippi Valley medical societies and the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Porter Hodge Linthicum, who was born at Evansville, attended the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky, graduating from high school there in 1895. His preparation for his chosen career was unusually long and thorough. After one year in the Indiana State University he entered Yale College, graduating A. B. in 1901. Preparatory to the study of medicine he took his scientific work in the University of Chicago, graduating with the degree Bachelor of Science in 1904 and then entered Rush Medical College, from which he received his M. D. degree in 1908. After a competitive examination he was awarded first honors in a large class competing for the coveted internships in St. Luke's Hospital at Chicago. After one year as interne he returned to Evansville and became actively associated with his father. Dr. Edward Linthicum is said to have fairly idolized his only son, and probably nothing afforded him greater satisfaction than to see him return thoroughly qualified and ready to take up the work which the senior Linthicum had carried on so long in Evansville. Doctor Linthicum, like his father, is fond of music and at the age of ten began the study of the violin and continued it until he began his professional career. While in Yale College he played the violin in the New Haven Symphony Orchestra. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and of the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. He is also a member of the various medical societies, including the American Medical Association, belongs to the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, the Crescent and Country clubs, is a member of the medical staff of the Deaconess Hospital, the Vanderburg County Tuberculosis Hospital, the Baby Milk Fund Clinic and Hospital, and has served as secretary of the Board of Health since 1914. He is also affiliated with Reed Lodge No. 316, Free and Accepted Masons.

WILLIAM S. BLISS is one of the group of men of great enterprise who undertook the drainage and development of the rich swamp and overflowed lands in the valley of the Kankakee River in Northwestern Indiana. Mr. Bliss still has large interests in that section, and for a number of years has been a well known resident of LaPorte.

He was born on a farm near Yates City in Knox County, Illinois. His father was Cyrus Bliss, who was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1834. The ancestors of the Bliss family settled around Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1634. The grandfather, Zenas Bliss, also a native of New York State, brought his family west to Illinois in 1836. He started from Chautauqua County, New York, and on reaching the headquarters of the Ohio built a raft, loaded it with lumber, constructed a cabin to accommodate the family, and floated the rude vessel down the Ohio to the junction of the Mississippi. There he sold the timber and lumber, and took a steamboat up the Illinois River to Peoria. He bought land in Peoria County and there improved a farm, and was a highly respected resident of the community until his death. Zenas Bliss married Mabel Gillett, who spent her last years in Peoria County.

Cyrus Bliss was only two years old when his parents moved to Illinois. He grew up in a pioneer community, made use of every opportunity to acquire an education, and when a young man removed to Knox County and bought a tract of land in Salem Township, part prairie and part timber. He became one of the prosperous farmers of that region and was also an extensive stock raiser. He married Angeline Smith, a native of Indiana, daughter of Elias and Susan (Brown) Smith, her father of Pennsylvania and her mother of Kentucky. Angeline Smith is now deceased.

William S. Bliss was one of six children. He first attended district schools, graduating from the Yates City High School and for several years was a teacher in Quincy schools and in Yates City. When not teaching he employed his time at farming, and at the time of his marriage bought 266 acres, a large farm lying in four different townships and three different counties, Knox, Fulton and Peoria counties. He used this land for general farming, and

also branched out extensively into the raising and fattening of livestock. In 1896 he sold this farm and used his capital to invest in Kankakee Valley lands in Indiana, and since that time in company with others drained many thousands of acres in that section, and made it one of the most productive regions of the entire state. Mr. Bliss lived near Hamlet in Starke County until 1908, and since then has been a resident of LaPorte, from which city he looks after his large land and business affairs.

In 1889 he married Miss Mary E. Shedd. She was born at Farmington, Peoria County, Illinois, daughter of Ezra and Lydia (Reed) Shedd. Both the Shedd and Reed families come of old New England stock. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have two children, Rolland R. and Gertrude. Rolland is a graduate of the LaPorte High School and of Purdue University with the degree Mechanical Engineer. During the great war he was a lieutenant in the chemical section of the United States Army. The daughter, Gertrude, graduated from the LaPorte High School, from Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and did post-graduate work at the Chicago University. She is now secretary to Dr. Morton A. Price at the National Dental Research Institute at Cleveland. Gertrude Bliss married George G. Geisler, who is a physician and held the rank of lieutenant in the medical corps of the United States Army, and when the armistice was signed was in charge of a convalescent hospital in Denver.

The parents of Mr. Bliss were Presbyterians and he and his wife are of the same faith. He has been a member of the official board of the church. He is a republican in politics and for the past five years has been a member of the City Council and during 1917 was president of the Local Exemption Board.

JOHN HENRY ZUVER. A lawyer by profession and a journalist by evolution, John Henry Zuver, editor of the South Bend News Times, has gained distinction as a newspaper man of ability and as a writer of note. He began his career with the practice of the law, but he was later attracted to journalistic work, by association and liking, a field in which he has obtained eminence and reputation. Mr. Zu-

ver was born at Amboy, Hillsdale County, Michigan, July 29, 1873, and is a son of Henry and Julia A. (Kuhns) Zuver.

The Zuver family originated in Holland, from which country came Henry Zuver, the great-great-grandfather of John H., who located in Pennsylvania and fought as a soldier during the Revolutionary war.

His grandson, also named Henry, was born in Pennsylvania, was an agriculturist and country storekeeper, and died at Burbank, Wayne County, Ohio. Henry Zuver, the third of the name, and the father of John H., was born July 24, 1826, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and was still a lad when taken by his pioneer parents to Wayne County, Ohio. There he was reared to manhood and married, and shortly thereafter moved to Amboy, Michigan, where for forty years he followed agricultural pursuits. About the year 1894 he retired from active labor and went to Pioneer, Williams County, Ohio, where his death occurred July 14, 1896. He was originally a republican, but some time after the close of the Civil war transferred his political allegiance to the democratic party. He belonged to the United Brethren Church. Mr. Zuver married Julia A. Kuhns, who was born March 10, 1830, in Germany, and died March 14, 1891, at Amboy, Michigan, and they became the parents of the following children: Liberty F. who is a retired farmer at Frontier, Michigan; Sophronia S., who is the wife of David D. Terrell, a retired farmer of Camden, Michigan; Elmer E., who is a farmer of Camden, Michigan; Mary C., the wife of Carl A. Southwell, a farmer of Montpelier, Ohio; Alta E., the wife of Frank Haskins, of Jackson, Michigan; Harriet S., the wife of Hiram H. Burdick, a farmer of Quincy, Michigan; Luella J., the wife of Henry Sprow, a retired farmer of Reading, Michigan; Lylla B. Tuttle, an artist, residing at Chicago, Illinois; and John Henry.

John H. Zuver attended the public schools of Amboy, Michigan, and passed from the high school at Pioneer, Ohio, in 1889 to Hillsdale (Michigan) College, then taking up the study of law at Detroit, Michigan, an institution from which he graduated in October, 1893. Being admitted to the bar at that time, he commenced the practice of his profession at Jackson,

Michigan, where he remained until 1901 as a practitioner. In the meantime he had had his attention drawn to the law publishing business, and from 1897 until 1905 was identified with a law publishing house at Jackson and Battle Creek. He was drawn from that into newspaper work, which naturally attracted him, and from 1905 until 1908 he was identified with the Battle Creek (Michigan) Moon. In the latter year he became editor of the Battle Creek Journal, and continued in that capacity until 1911, when he became special writer for the Grand Rapids Herald. In February, 1912, he transferred his services to the South Bend News-Times, in the same capacity, and in 1914 became editor of this publication, a position which he has since retained. Mr. Zuver is widely known among newspaper men. He is particularly well known as a writer upon political and legal subjects, and is the author of the John Jay tome of "The Earthly Pilgrimages of the Chief Justices of the United States," (1902), a work in which is reviewed the lives of Chief Justices Jay, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall, Taney, Chase, Waite, and Fuller. The series was well received by the press and public generally, but made a particular appeal to the legal fraternity. Mr. Zuver is also the author of several booklets, particularly one entitled, "Get Ready to Lead," and another, "The Spirit of Helpfulness," both dealing with the World War, which have had a large circulation. He has been a democrat since 1912, when he left the republican party with the progressive movement, and never went back. He is no politician, however, playing the role of teacher and educator, after an independent order, rather than a manipulator, and has no aspirations for public office. He belongs, with his family, to the Presbyterian Church.

On June 19, 1895, at Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Zuver was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Campbell, daughter of James and Barbara (McNeill) Campbell, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Zuver have two children: Leah Barbara, born February 7, 1898, who is attending De Pauw University as a member of the junior class; and John Henry, Jr., born May 22, 1903, a junior in the South Bend High School.

**JOSEPH M. STEPHENSON.** One of the recent additions to northern Indiana journalism is Joseph M. Stephenson, who in 1917 became publisher and manager of the South Bend News-Times, the official newspaper of Saint Joseph County and one of the leading publications of the northern part of the state. While Mr. Stephenson is still a young man, he has had much experience in other fields, and the manner in which he has conducted the News-Times since assuming its management presages well for its future development and success.

Mr. Stephenson was born June 22, 1892, at Rochester, Indiana, and is a son of R. C. and Ella J. (Maxwell) Stephenson. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having come at an early day to the colony of Virginia, while on his mother's side he is of English stock, the Maxwell's having been colonial settlers of the Old Dominion. R. C. Stephenson was born February 19, 1864, at Wabash, Indiana, and was there reared and educated, moving to Rochester in 1881. He followed the profession of law for a number of years and eventually turned his attention to banking, coming to South Bend in 1907, and being at this time president of the Saint Joseph County Loan and Trust Company. A republican in politics, he has been a leader of his party here, and in 1905 was state senator representing Wabash and Fulton counties. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In fraternal circles he is prominent, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons, and belonging to South Bend Blue Lodge; South Bend Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons; South Bend Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, and Indianapolis Consistory, thirty-second degree. Mr. Stephenson was married at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to Miss Ella J. Maxwell, who was born at that place, and they are the parents of two sons: Joseph M.; and Hugh R., who is a freshman at Purdue University.

After attending the public schools of Rochester, Indiana, Joseph M. Stephenson took a course at Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia, following which he entered the University of Indiana. While attending the university he belonged to the Delta Tau Delta Greek letter fraternity. He only finished his junior year at college, leaving in 1912 to accept a position as as-

sistant state bank examiner. After a short time spent in this work he became assistant cashier of the International Trust and Savings Bank of Gary, Indiana, and in 1914 was promoted to the cashiership, which he retained until 1917. In that year he came to South Bend to become publisher and manager of the News-Times. This paper was founded in 1883 as a democratic organ by J. B. Stoll, as the Times, and in 1904 was consolidated with the News, an evening paper. It is published daily and Sunday, and has a large circulation throughout northern Indiana and southern Michigan. It is considered an excellent advertising medium and a clean, reliable and thoroughly up-to-the-minute publication, presenting its readers with authentic and interesting general news matters, with special feature departments and timely editorials. Mr. Stephenson is a democrat, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a director and treasurer of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of America. He belongs also to the Country Club, the University Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce all of South Bend.

Mr. Stephenson was married November 28, 1914, at South Bend, to Miss Alice Summers, daughter of G. R. and Mercy (Longley) Summers. Mr. Summers, a resident of South Bend, was formerly a member of the State Senate from Saint Joseph County.

**EVAN J. MARTIN,** general manager of the Advance Company, manufacturers of sash operating devices and green house fittings, is one of the able, industrious young executives at Richmond, and only recently returned from a service of a year and a half with the American military forces.

Mr. Martin was born at Centerville, Indiana, in 1895, son of L. B. and Arminda (Black) Martin. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather Martin came from Ireland and settled near Boston. The grandfather, James B. Martin, came to Indiana in early days and settled northwest of Centerville. L. B. Martin was the second son and spent his life at Centerville, where he died in 1910. Evan J. Martin has three brothers and one sister. He attended the grammar schools and high school, and in 1913, at the age of seventeen, went to work with the Advance Company at Richmond, running a drill press. Six

months later he was made shipping clerk, six months after that, order clerk, and gradually other responsibilities were conferred upon him until he is now practically manager of all departments. The company employs thirty-five men and its output has a wide distribution over the United States and Canada and even to some foreign countries.

Mr. Martin is unmarried. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. On April 13, 1917, a few days after America entered the war against Germany, he enlisted and at Jefferson Barracks joined the infantry. He was soon sent west to the Benecia Arsenal in California and assigned to the ordnance department on September 12, 1917. On May 8, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, where he remained from May 12th to July 19th. He was then put in the chemical warfare service in the Englewood Arsenal in Maryland, and on November 1, 1918, was commissioned a second lieutenant. He received his honorable discharge December 21, 1918, after having performed a real working service to the Government throughout practically the entire period of the war.

WILLIAM MORELAND MCGUIRE. Since his admission to the bar in 1911 Mr. McGuire has gained the secure prestige of the able and competent attorney at Indianapolis, and all his affiliations and interests mark him out for continued distinction in the profession.

To his profession Mr. McGuire brought experience gained by a number of years of hard work and a service that made him familiar with more than one technical phase of commercial life. All of this has been exceedingly valuable to him in his profession.

Mr. McGuire was born at Indianapolis, a son of Charles E. and Rebecca O. (Crawford) McGuire. His father is still living at Indianapolis, while his mother died in 1903. There were three children: Charles Edward, who died in 1914; Shirley, widow of Burton N. Daniels; and William M.

Mr. McGuire finished his early education in the Indianapolis High School. Just when he determined to study law is not known, but in any case the necessity of looking out for himself would have interfered with a regular course of study in

preparation. For about two years he worked as a railroader, for two years was cashier of the Standard Oil Company at Indianapolis, was on the road for a time as traveling representative of the Underwood Typewriter Company, and for two years was bookkeeper with the Keyless Lock Company at Indianapolis. In the meantime he had completed a course in the Vories Business College. With the means accumulated by his varied business experiences he finally entered the American Central Law School, now known as the Ben Harrison Law School at Indianapolis, completed the course and received his degree in 1911. Since then he has given his best energies to the building up of a law practice, and has offices in the Occidental Building.

J. HENRY AMT. An Indianapolis business that has grown and prospered with passing years and has achieved a place of importance in the commercial affairs of the city, and which is also a reflection of the energy and ability largely of one man, is the food products house of J. Henry Amt Company at 1928-1934 Shelby Street.

This firm now enjoys a very extensive local business in food products, chiefly vinegar, pickles, kraut, mangoes, spices, extracts, etc., and in the sixteen years since it was started its growth and prosperity have been largely promoted by Mr. Amt, president and general manager of the company.

Mr. Amt has spent most of his active years in Indianapolis, and is extremely loyal to his home city and to the land of his adoption. He was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, June 18, 1862, son of George and Catherine Amt. His father was a contractor and builder. Both parents were members of the Reformed Church. The mother died when J. Henry was only eight years of age, and the father passed away three years later, but after a second marriage.

J. Henry Amt had the advantages of the German schools in his home town, but his early years were not altogether happy in the home surroundings. From school he went to work in cotton mills, and was thus employed until he was twenty-one years old.

Seeking better opportunities in the land of America, he then came to the United States, landing at Baltimore and proceed-

ing almost directly to Indianapolis. His uncle, Herman Amt, was living in this city, and with him the young man found employment. His uncle was a gardener and truck raiser. During the next six years he worked steadily, gained rapidly a knowledge of the English language and American business customs, and after this period of preparation he entered the service of W. D. Huffman & Company, well known manufacturers of food products. He went into this business not only to earn a living but also with his eyes open to opportunity, and he constantly studied every detail of the business in which he was employed. Equipped by experience and with a modest amount of capital, in January, 1901, he and his cousin, B. Amt, formed a partnership and set themselves up in business. This partnership continued until 1908, when it was dissolved. In November of the same year the firm located where it is today. The business was incorporated in January, 1911, under the name J. Henry Amt Company.

Mr. Amt married in 1893 Miss Johanna Leupen. They have one son, George H., who was born March 31, 1894, and is now associated with his father in business. He married Miss Annabel Roempke, of Indianapolis, and they have one child, Georgianna. The family are members of the Reformed Church, and Mr. Amt is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN HAYES JAMES, M. D., D. C. The subject of this sketch was born October 17, 1851, a mile west of Yorktown, Delaware County, Indiana. His parents were Jehu W. and Mary B. (Hayes) James. The former's father was the son of Evan and Rebecca (Pickering) James, who had come to Indiana in 1824 and settled on land near Greensboro, Henry County, Indiana. Here they cleared their farm in the dense forest and raised a family of twelve children, as was the custom in those days. The youngest child of this family, Jehu W. James, was born June 24, 1829, and lived on his father's farm until after the death of his parents. He then removed to Madison County, and here became acquainted with Mary B. Hayes, whom he married January 16, 1851. Soon after their marriage they settled on a farm west of Yorktown, Indiana, and it was here on the 17th of Octo-

ber, of that year, that the subject of this sketch, John Hayes James, was born.

The James ancestors came to America from Wales soon after William Penn had established his colony in Pennsylvania. There were three brothers who came to this colony, but of these three only one remained there, the others locating in Virginia and Eastern Tennessee. The brother who lived in Philadelphia was Evan James, and he purchased a tract of land near the city, and on a hill, which was known for many years as James' Hill, built his home. With the extension of the city's boundaries this was finally included within the City of Philadelphia. A son of this family, Samuel James, when grown settled in the western part of Pennsylvania, on a farm bordering on the Monongahela River. He had a son, Evan James, who located in what is now the northern part of West Virginia and became a miller. Here he met the Pickering families and married a daughter, Rebecca Pickering. After a short time in Ohio they moved to Indiana in 1824.

The Pickering families came from England. Both the Pickering and James families were identified with the Society of Friends or Quakers, some being in the Orthodox branch and some in the Hicksite.

Mary B. Hayes, second daughter of Silas and Hannah (Vernon) Hayes and mother of John H. James, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana with her parents at the age of six years. While living on a farm in Spring Valley, east of Pendleton, which is a Hicksite locality, she became acquainted with and married Jehu W. James.

The Hayes ancestors also came from England and become prominent in the affairs of the colony established by William Penn, as did the Vernons likewise.

John Hayes James was brought upon a farm in the Spring Valley neighborhood east of Pendleton. He grasped every opportunity offered to attend school in this place, and worked on the farm the rest of the time. Every book which he could procure he read. At the age of twenty-one he applied for a license to teach school, and spent the winter months in so doing. During the spring and summer he attended school, going to the Pendleton High School, the Joseph Franklin Normal at Anderson and the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute.



In the spring of 1878 he began the study of medicine in an office in Pendleton, and continued to teach and study in this way until the fall of 1879, when he entered the Physio-Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis. From this school he was graduated February 26, 1881, and located in Carmel, Indiana. A few months later, October 4, 1881, he married Mary J. Leeson, eldest daughter of James and Isabel (Bradbury) Leeson, and to this union were born one son and two daughters. Later they moved to Middletown, Indiana, and after a period of two years he gave up the practice of medicine and returned to teaching and clerical work. In 1890 he took his family to Anderson, where he has resided ever since, except for a short time that he lived in Indianapolis.

It was in Anderson that he became partially paralyzed and consulted Dr. F. L. Carey, a chiropractor, from whose treatments he gained relief from a number of ailments in addition to the paralysis. In a short time he assisted Doctor Carey in establishing his school, which was known as the Indiana School of Chiropractic, and formed a partnership in his practice as well. It was at this time that he opened their Indianapolis office and resided there. This association lasted for a number of years, but later Doctor James returned to Anderson and established his own practice. He now has Dr. A. J. Spaulding associated with him and this partnership is known as Doctors James & Spaulding.

THOMAS R. LEWIS, president of the Lewis Forbes Lumber Company of Indianapolis, has more than a local prominence in the lumber industry. His activities have made him well known among lumbermen throughout several of the Central States, and he has been connected with the manufacturing and distributing end of the business in both the hard wood and the pine areas of the Southwest and the Central West.

Mr. Lewis was born in the hard wood timber districts of Wayne County, Michigan, March 25, 1860, and comes of a rugged pioneer class of people whose honesty of purpose and integrity of character were never for a moment to be questioned. His father, Rev. W. R. Lewis, was a native of Canada and of French and English ancestry. Some years before the birth of

Thomas R. Lewis the parents moved to Wayne, Michigan, and Rev. W. R. Lewis for a number of years followed farming and also the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died on his ninetyeth birthday in 1909. He and an older son, Albert, were soldiers in a Michigan regiment during the Civil war. This son lost his life on Southern battlefields.

At the age of fourteen Thomas R. Lewis left public school and for several years supported himself as a farm hand in Michigan. He also worked on a farm in Kansas. Since the age of seventeen he has been connected with some phase or operation of the lumber industry, whether operating in the timber or handling lumber and building supplies as a commercial commodity. His earlier experiences were with the woods and mills of Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Texas, and in 1884 he entered the employ of the G. B. Shaw Lumber Company at Kansas City. Later he was made manager of the lumber yard at Wellington, Kansas, for the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which is today the greatest lumber corporation in the Central West. The Long-Bell Company subsequently made him purchasing agent at Texarkana, Arkansas. Coming to Indiana, Mr. Lewis had a lumber yard at Summitville and then removed to Indianapolis and in 1895 organized the firm of the Burnet-Lewis Lumber Company at Fountain Square. This corporation was dissolved in 1916, and Mr. Lewis with his present associates, under the name Lewis-Forbes Lumber Company, took over the old established plant of the Burnet-Lewis Lumber Company and yards at Shelby Street and the Belt Line Railway, which was established in 1901. The firm established a branch yard and mill at Thirtieth Street and Canal in 1908. The products of those yards and mills are general construction building material and high grade finish. The firm is classed as one of the leading ones of Indianapolis. They do business both wholesale and retail.

In 1885 Mr. Lewis married Miss Mary Bays, who was born in Lake County, Indiana, daughter of Charles Bays. Mrs. Lewis died leaving one daughter, Lillian, now the wife of W. W. Fulton, special state agent of the Western Adjustment Company. In 1890 Mr. Lewis married Harriet Bays. They have four children:

Fern, wife of W. W. Timmerman, a resident of Cincinnati and sales manager for a large music house of that city; Lucian W., vice president of the Lewis-Forbes Lumber Company; Burnet B. and Dorothy M., both at home.

Mr. Lewis has always been a republican. He and his wife are members of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is on the official board of the church. Externally he is affiliated with Land Mark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

**JOHN WEBER.** Public attention to and interest in a business increase in proportion as its service is of vital importance to the daily and regular needs and necessities of mankind. In Indianapolis there is a phrase that means much in both a business and domestic way. This phrase is "Weber Milk," which signifies not only high standards of quality and purity but also the economy which in these days of high costs of living is especially appreciated.

The founder of this business and the man who built it up from a beginning where he supplied hardly more than half a dozen customers is Mr. John Weber, president of the Weber Milk Company. Mr. Weber was born in Germany sixty-nine years ago. He came in boyhood to America, having no means and only an ambition to make the best of his opportunities and to learn and adapt himself to American ways and the freedom of American life. After three years spent at Rochester, New York, he came on to Indianapolis. Here his first employment was as a cement worker. Later he went into the Vandalia Railroad round house and put in seven years there.

In the meantime he had married, and while still earning his living in other employments he started in 1884 a dairy business with only two cows. He found it a business of possibilities and profit and one for which his special talent made him a master of its complicated technique. Consequently the Weber milk business has grown and expanded, and in 1912 the Weber Milk Company was incorporated. A number of years ago Mr. Weber bought ninety acres of land at the edge of Indianapolis as the home of his dairy, and that

land is now within the city limits. Mr. Weber is president of the company, and the other active officials are his sons, John J., vice president, George H., secretary and treasurer, and Peter J., superintendent of the plant.

The equipment of this plant leaves nothing to be desired in the way of the highest class and most modern and sanitary appliances for the perfect refrigeration and distribution of milk from the point of production to the consumer. The business represents a large investment and requires the daily service of a considerable force of men. In the way of material appliances in distribution there are large motor trucks used in conveying the milk from the dairy barns to the distributing stations, and from there seventeen wagons take the bottles to the back doors of a large list of consumers.

The business with its present standing and facilities represents the growth of years and is the result of a remarkable degree of family unity and family co-operation. As already noted, John Weber when he started the business had only two cows, and it was only incidental to his other work. He kept it growing, but always so that he could give every detail his closest supervision, and as his sons came of age he made a place for each of them and encouraged them to seek their opportunities at home rather than outside.

Mr. Weber married Martinna Schwenzer. She was born in Germany and when a young lady of eighteen came to this country with her sister. She was living at Rochester, New York, when she and John Weber met and formed the acquaintance which culminated in their marriage at Indianapolis. Mrs. Weber was a splendid housewife and mother and was greatly missed when she passed away in 1902, at the age of fifty-two. She was the mother of nine children. Three are now deceased, one in infancy. Elizabeth died after her marriage to John Schmitz, leaving two children. William died at the age of four years. A brief record of the living children is: Catherine, wife of Charles Braun, a printer living at Indianapolis; Amelia, wife of George Derleth, a grocery merchant at Indianapolis; John J., thirty-seven years old and vice president of the Weber Milk Company; George H., aged thirty-four, secretary and treasurer of the com-

pany; Peter J., aged thirty, superintendent; and Anna, the youngest, at home with her father. The family are all members of St. Catherine's Catholic Church.

ANNIE FELLOWS JOHNSTON. The following article, telling more than any formal biography could tell of the distinguished author and former Indianan, was written for the Book News Monthly of November, 1916, by her sister, Albion Fellows Bacon of Evansville:

"May-Dew charm and the luck of May's emerald, fairy gifts of flower and thorn, were the birth portion of my sister Annie. The love of many it has brought her, travel and fame and rich fullness of life. It has brought her heavy cares and sorrows, too, but with the power to give consolation to a great number of hearts.

"She is known to many through her books, which are most self-revealing. Yet, much as they teach and tell, their lessons would have far more value if their readers knew that they are full of bits of the author's own girl life.

"Only those who grew up with her know the fountain sources of her inspiration, and of the beauty that fills both her prose and poetry. We recognize the 'lilac plumes, nodding welcome at the door'—it was Grandfather's door. The 'fields of ripened wheat,' where the 'Bob White' whistled—those were Uncle James' fields, down by the 'lower barn.' The ferns of the homestead woodlands, the flowers of old neighbors' gardens, have been transplanted to her pages, and through them all blows the country air of our hill-top home. The country folk we lived among, and their quaint, wholesome sayings, live, too, in her books.

"It was a bit of Arcady, a real Golden Age, that childhood of ours. The glamour of those idyllic years gives a charm to all of her story scenes, and it was in them that she gathered up sunshine and rainbows that in after years have not only transformed her own troubles, but have taught scores of her readers the same sweet alchemy.

"Here among the hills of southern Indiana we lived, three sisters, with a widowed mother. Lura, the eldest, was with us only on college vacations. Annie and I played together, dreamed, sang, wrote verses, and 'made up' fairy tales together.

We shared the household tasks, making them lighter, but longer, by chanting verses, or acting dramatic parts, with tea-towel or broom suspended. We tripped down the road to the country school together, breaking the tinkling ice in the ruts, or pulling clovers, as the months varied. The brown lunch basket we carried between us—I can smell it yet—sometimes held turn-overs or cookies of Annie's making.

"She was a favorite at school, with her blithesome manner and quick Irish repartee, and known as the 'Prettiest Little Girl in the County—O.' While she did excellent class work, she was most noted for her reading. In fact, one class poet on 'Exhibition Day,' declared: 'To hear Annie read I would walk half a mile. Her voice is so clear and so natural her style.'

"Naturalness, normalness and simple unaffectedness were part of her charm then, as they have always been. The greatness of the humble appealed to her, even in childhood, and she was the darling of the old country settlers, whose cabins she visited, whose lore she learned, and whose old fables and proverbs she collected.

"A large store of these she drank in from our grandfather, John Erskine, from County Antrim, Ireland, as she followed him about his great garden and orchard. His quaint saws and sayings are sown thickly in her books.

"But if we take to tracing back the sources of her inspiration we must stop at our mother, 'The MacGregor' of our family. She was a rare spirit, Spartan, Puritan, yet full of idealism, romance and fire—and had the most common sense of any one I ever knew. How much we owe to the up-buildings and down-settings of her firm but loving hand we shall never be able to tell. She revered an idea, and when Annie had an inspiration—as she often had—I can hear mother say 'Drop everything now, fly upstairs and write. I'll finish your work.' As callow as Annie's early genius was, it was precious and sacred in Mother's sight, and she fanned the flame of inspiration with tireless zeal. She held up before us the ideals of our New England minister-father, and what ideals she gave us of her own! Her aspirations—wings that she had not been able to soar with—she fastened to our little shoulders and bade us speed skyward and sing. She

held us to reading until we could not be driven from books, and were fain to dig into the dry sands of our father's theological library for wells to refresh us. Dry digging, indeed, and scanty the store of fiction that ever came our way! But the stately poets were ours, and fairy tales, recited to us by simple folk who half believed them, and ghost stories, told by 'help' who candidly shivered at them, so we got our share of mental salad along with the dry roots and savory herbs. Songs we gathered, out of the air—it was full of them, and we breathed them in—old ballads, war songs, hymns—they became a part of our souls. But with creative magic Annie wove romance into all the everyday life of school and farm, writing it out in verses or stories that thrilled us to hear.

"'Aren't you proud of her?' friends asked us, after she had become famous.

"'No more than we always were,' we answered. 'We knew it was in her.'

"Children ask me about her wherever I go. 'What is she like?' And they touch with childish awe my hands that have held hers. If they could only have known her and played with her as a child, I think, and I try to paint portraits of her, as she was then and is now.

"One picture shows her as a child, with round face, dark bobbed hair, brown eyes full of laughter, red lips and pearly teeth—romping, racing, teasing, ready for any adventure—the best of 'good scouts,' yet always loving to be neat and dainty. In fact, dress was her one weakness, and I can see her big round tears splashing down when she was not allowed to wear her pale-green shoes or her party dress to the little country church. I can see her, daring and wilful, climbing the cherry trees, sliding down the hay, swinging on the 'big gate.' Again, in gentle, helpful mood, she is picking strawberries for Grandfather, helping Aunt Sallie to set the table for the threshers, or taking care of the baby for Aunt Lou.

"I can see her at the 'Literary' declaiming with the patriotic fervor that flashes through her books, while her cheeks glow and her eyes are like stars.

"Again, in a picture of later girlhood, she is sitting, with unwonted meekness, while I tire her hair in a sleek and shining 'French twist,' which she could not achieve

herself. These were the times of my triumph, for she was wont to rule me with a high hand, claiming the superior wisdom of her two years of seniority—'for your own good,' she would say, with a prim set of the mouth, but a laugh in her eye.

"The last picture of her days in Arcady is that of a young girl, dressed in soft white, standing in the shady lane, gathering the wild roses that trailed over the low, lichened rail fence. There is the delicate flush of the wild rose on her face, and she fastens one in her dark hair. Her brown eyes are full of dreams, as she looks away across the valley to the blue rim of the distant hills.

"'The glamour closed about her' then—after that reality began. She taught a country school at seventeen, attended the University of Iowa the next year, taught some more in the Evansville schools, took up clerical work for a while in a cousin's office, and later married William L. Johnston. We had a double wedding, just after a wonderful visit to Europe together. Soon afterwards we published a book of poems together.

"After three years of married life her husband died, and she was left with three step-children, a boy of ten and two older girls. Up to that time she had written only poems and short stories. The following year she published her first book, 'Big Brother.'

"Never was there a more loving and devoted mother, and her devotion was tested to the utmost by the death of the younger daughter and the failing health of the son. She traveled all about the country with him, seeking health. In Arizona they lived on the desert, in tents, where 'The Desert of Waiting' gave up its story to her, to comfort hundreds of hopeless hearts. Then they tried San Antonio, Texas, moving later to the hill country of Texas, where they bought a home which they called 'Penacres.'

"After the son's death six years ago she and her daughter went to Pewee Valley, Kentucky, the Lloydsboro Valley of the 'Little Colonel' stories. There she bought the Lawton place, known as 'The Beeches' in her stories, the Mecca of loving pilgrims from all parts of the country.

"It is a beautiful place, with a tangle-wood back of it, an old-fashioned garden at the side of it, with lilies and hollyhocks

and peonies. All about the lawn stand the great beeches, with branches sweeping to their feet, and squirrels whisking among them.

"Pewee Valley is a typical story-book place, but only a few of the people of her tales move about there now in real life. Aunt Allison is still there, in a lovely home just across the avenue, and Mom Beck, in her eighties, is still interesting and talkative. But time has wrought many changes, and the principal characters no longer live there.

"It is just an hour's trolley ride from Louisville, and a short distance from Anchorage, and in these places live other members of her Authors ('lub—the creators of 'Emmy Lou,' of 'Mrs. Wiggs,' of the 'Lady of the Decoration,' and others.

"In that happy valley's festivities and frolics my sister cannot take the same share that she did in our country parties. Such a planner of parts, such a designer of costumes, such a decorator of gala scenes as she has been! The business of being an author does not allow much of it now, but she enjoys it as hugely as ever, when she has time to participate.

"Never was a more delightful aunt or cousin. No birthday is forgotten, no special occasion left neglected. Her Christmas box is the plum of the whole pie, for no one selects, wraps, ties, nor packs just as she does, with such verses and greetings.

"Is that enough of a picture? If not, let me say, in desperation of making a portrait, she is the thoughtfulest, most unselfish, considerate, dependable person one could know. Since childhood she has been at the top of my brief list of those who could be absolutely trusted to keep a secret, and to say just what she thinks if you ask her to.

"It would not be fair to her not to show a later portrait, since she has lived, traveled and experienced so much. 'Don't leave out the lines,' she always insists. There are lines of care about her eyes, and there are shadows in them, but there are also the lines of mirth about her mouth, and the mouth and eyes are not long without a smile.

"One trait, as yet unmentioned, speaks through all her stories: Her deep religious faith, which has permeated her life and kept optimism alive in the darkest days.

"Her books have been blessed, indeed,

to judge by the letters that come to her from those who have learned patience and resignation, purity, service, courage and sacrifice, from her 'Little Colonel' and other stories.

"It would be interesting to know how often the legends and motto lines of her books have furnished themes for papers, names and motifs for clubs; how many boys wear the 'white flower' to remind them to 'keep the tryst,' how many girls string rosaries in token that little duties well done are like pearls, or wear Tusitala rings to remind them of the 'Road of the Loving Heart,' 'Orders of Hildegard' are formed, 'The Princess Winsom' is played, favorite characters of her stories are copied, on the stage or in young lives.

"In twenty-three years my sister has written twenty-seven books, and fathers and mothers as well as children steadily ask for 'more.' When the 'Little Colonel' married, and 'Mary Ware' followed suit, she determined to let them live, always young in the 'Never-Never Land,' and not pursue them to the time of wrinkles and chimney corners. To take their place she has given us an entirely new and delightful child 'Georgina of the Rainbows.' The sea comes into this story and the quaint old fishing town at the tip of Cape Cod, where the Pilgrims first landed. But there are Kentucky people in it too, so the traditions of the South mingle with the traditions of New England in 'Georgina's' upbringing, and both play a part in all her sayings and doings. The old town-crier in the story gives 'Georgina' a 'line to live by,' from one of Milton's sonnets—'Still bear up and steer right onward.' It is a story of hope, and its message is 'As long as a man keeps hope at the prow he keeps afloat.' 'Georgina's Service Stars' has been written since this article."

JOSEPH A. WERWINSKI. In the career of Joseph A. Werwinski there is to be found material for the writing of a story regarding a young man who may be called not inaccurately a city builder. Only a few years have passed since he entered upon active participation in the affairs of South Bend, but already he is generally recognized as one of his community's most useful and capable citizens, and has attained a powerful place in the confidence of the people of the Polish race here. Mr.

Werwinski was born at South Bend, Indiana, January 14, 1882. His father, Michael Werwinski, was born in Poland, and came from that country to America because, like most immigrants, he was a man of vision, thrift and enterprise who sought larger opportunities that seemed to lie open to him in his native land, a captive country of an intensely liberty-loving people. Wedged in between three powerful neighbors, Poland could only dream of her past glories. From this unfortunate and romantic country came Michael Werwinski, still a young man. He became a pioneer merchant, and not long after his arrival met and married Amelia Kaiser, who was born at Otis, Indiana, and so the first important fact to be noted about Joseph A. Werwinski is that he is well born, in the great free country where his father had settled, from a race which had known persecution and privation and which had borne these things with fortitude. The spirit of adventure and enterprise which has characterized the young man's career was inherited from his father. Both found the freedom here which was denied to the Polish people at home.

The elder Werwinski cast his fortunes with the city of South Bend, reared his children to be loyal Americans, passed his life in merchandising, and died in 1891. He and his wife, who still survives and resides at South Bend, had two children: Joseph A. and Ignatius K., the latter a resident of South Bend, connected with the United States quartermaster's department. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Werwinski married Antone Beczkiewicz, a South Bend merchant, who retired from active pursuits some years before his death in 1912. They had three children: Stanislaus, aged twenty-two years, a student of music of great future promise, living at South Bend; Peter, born in 1899, attending the South Bend High School; and Sadie, born in 1901, attending Saint Joseph's Academy.

After thoroughly grounding himself in the principles of education by attending the public schools of South Bend Joseph A. Werwinski allowed himself to follow his inclinations toward a business career, and for two years attended a business college. After this he went to the normal school at Valparaiso, and following this had a short experience as an educator, teaching in the

schools of Olive Township, Saint Joseph County. Two years of teaching completed his experience in this line, and in the meantime he had been appointed deputy trustee of Portage Township, the duties of which he discharged in a capable and trustworthy manner. In 1907 Mr. Werwinski entered upon the course which has since made him one of the most energetic, prominent and substantially situated citizens of South Bend. During the first three years he worked industriously as clerk in a real estate office. Then, having gained what he considered sufficient experience, and being possessed of ample self-confidence, he embarked upon a career of his own and soon became known as a capable and reliable operator in realty.

Mr. Werwinski's first enterprise of appreciable proportions was the opening up of a large tract of land on which were erected modest homes for the factory workers of various nationalities. This difficult proposition he handled so successfully that he at once rose to a recognized position in the real estate fraternity of the city, and from that time to the present he has been one of the most active dealers and handlers of large properties here. In all, he has built more than 300 houses, which he has sold to workingmen, thereby bringing contentment and comfort to hundreds of people and elevating the physical value of the city in a considerable degree. Mr. Werwinski is identified with a number of prominent concerns, business and civic. He is president of the Smogor Lumber Company. He was one of the seven organizers of the Morris Plan Bank, which practically drove the "loan sharks" out of South Bend, and thus gave the man with a small income a chance to borrow necessary sums at small rates. He is one of the directors of this bank as well as a member of its finance committee. Mr. Werwinski has held several offices of a political character and at this time is vice censor of the Polish National Alliance of America, a fraternal institution with net assets of over \$3,000,000. Possessed of strong public spirit, he has rendered practical aid to the playground movement, to civic center enterprises, to the movements making for advancement of the community welfare and to business enterprises. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a member, and popular with his fellow-mem-

bers in the South Bend Country Club. His career is indicative of the spirit of enterprise so noticeable among a certain class of young men of the twentieth century, and illustrates clearly what may be accomplished if the spirit is willing and the mind is capable.

ROBERT S. MCKEE was for nearly half a century one of the most conspicuous actors in the commercial life of Indiana. His interests and activities were widespread, but during the last thirty years of his life they were largely concentrated at Indianapolis. It is for the purpose of recalling some of his services as a business man and citizen and also as a record of other members of a family that has long been distinguished in the state that the following paragraphs are written.

The McKees were Scotch Covenanters, and when driven out of Scotland settled in Ireland. One of the family was Sir Patrick McKee, who had a fine landed estate in the Province of Ulster. James McKee, father of Robert S., was born in Ireland May 23, 1793. December 6, 1813, he married Agnes McMullan, who was born November 14, 1793, and died in Ireland October 5, 1837. James McKee died at Wheeling, West Virginia, in August, 1863. The names of their children were: James M., born November 4, 1817; William H., born August 10, 1819, and died November 24, 1867, after a long and prominent military career; Robert S.; Eliza Ann, born April 29, 1824; Margaret, born September 18, 1825; and Sophie, born August 3, 1828.

Robert S. McKee was born in Tullycavy, Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland, January 8, 1823. He had meager educational advantages, but his early environment did not serve to stifle his ambitious and enterprising nature. At the age of thirteen he left Ireland to join his brother William, who had settled in Philadelphia. There he went to work as clerk for a company engaged in transporting goods over the mountains between Baltimore and Wheeling. That experience he subsequently utilized to engage in business for himself. In 1847 he floated down the Ohio River on a flatboat and located at Madison, Indiana. There with Josiah S. Weyer he engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the name Weyer & McKee. This subsequently became R. S. McKee & Company, and the

house became well known all over the country. Before the Civil war its business attained to large proportions. From this his interests spread, and he was a factor in the management of the National Branch Bank at Madison with the Madison Fire and Insurance Company. In 1865, removing to Louisville, Kentucky, he founded the wholesale grocery house of McKee, Cunningham & Company. The trade of this concern covered the entire south. Mr. McKee during his residence at Louisville was also a member of the first board of directors of the Citizens National Bank, and there, as at Indianapolis, later became connected with every movement for the upbuilding of the city.

In 1872 Robert S. McKee removed to Indianapolis. Here his business success overshadowed all his earlier achievements. He organized the wholesale boot and shoe house of McKee and Branham. Later this was incorporated as the McKee Shoe Company. Robert S. McKee filled the office of president of the corporation until his death. Under his guidance the company became foremost among the shoe houses of the country.

Though he started in life with no material advantages, he demonstrated the fact that ability and strength of will are superior weapons with which to fight the battle of life. His mental faculties were clear, his mind active and receptive, and his intelligence keen and broad. He became noted for his intellectual acquirements and remarkable fund of information. His qualities as a leader were unquestioned and he became one of the foremost figures in commercial and financial circles in Indianapolis. He was a director of the Indiana National Bank, was the first secretary of the Belt Railroad and Stockyards Company, and during his later years owned a large amount of local real estate.

The veteran Indianapolis banker, Volney T. Malott, once said of Robert S. McKee that he "was one of our best citizens, a man of sterling worth, possessed of the highest honor, a merchant of the old school, thoroughly and carefully trained, exact with himself and others in all business transactions. He took a large interest in civic affairs. He was liberal in his contributions to his church and various charitable institutions. As a bank director in Madison, Indiana, Louisville, Kentucky,

and Indianapolis, covering a period of more than fifty years, he was always prompt and regular in attendance and was a valuable member of the Board, his business training and large experience rendering him conservatively progressive and, together with his closely analytical mind, making him a valuable counsellor on any board."

Of a most positive character, Robert S. McKee exemplified that force of personality which is associated with the Scotch-Irishman. Perhaps his most notable trend was his abhorrence of debt. His nature was strong and true, and knowing men at their real value had no toleration of deceit or meanness in any of the relations of life. He did not come so largely into the attention of the public eye as did many of his contemporaries who accomplished less and who did less for the world, but he felt the responsibilities which success imposes and ever endeavored to live up to these responsibilities in the straightforward, undemonstrative way characteristic of the man. He served for many years as an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis and was a stanch republican, though his name was probably never associated with any public office, an honor for which he had no ambition. His death, which occurred June 9, 1903, removed from Indianapolis one who had done much to promote its best interests and to bring it to a position among the leading business centers of the United States.

A man of great prominence himself, Robert S. McKee by marriage became allied with some of the historic names in Indiana. In 1850 he married Miss Celine Elizabeth Lodge, a native of this state. She died in 1861, and in 1866 he married her sister Mary Louise Lodge. They were daughters of William Johnston and Mary Grant (Lemon) Lodge. They were descendants of Christopher Clark, and in the maternal line were connected with the Boone, Grant and Morgan families. William Johnston Lodge's mother was a Johnston, a direct descendant of Christopher Clark, who came to America in 1625 and took a grant of land from the English king. His daughter, Agnes Clark, married Lord Robert Johnston, younger son of the Earl of Shaftsbury. A great-grandfather of Mrs. McKee was Capt. William Grant, who was born February 22, 1726. He married

Elizabeth Boone, who was born February 5, 1733, a daughter of Squire and Sarah (Morgan) Boone and a sister of Daniel Boone. In their large family of children the youngest was Rebecca Boone, who was born June 4, 1774, and married John Lemon.

Concerning Capt. William Grant there is a record that he was a man of good education for the time in which he flourished, had substantial standing as an extensive land owner, and was a stanch patriot during the Revolution, being a trusted member of the Committee of Safety in North Carolina. He also gave active service in that struggle. Later, in company with his brother-in-law, Daniel Boone, he was among those who defended the frontier, and was one of the few who escaped with Boone at the battle of the Blue Lick in Kentucky. The story of Bryan's Station in Kentucky sets forth that it was founded by those North Carolinians William, Morgan, James and Joseph Bryan, of whom the first named was the leading spirit. With them was William Grant, whose wife, like that of William Bryan, was a sister of Daniel Boone. At the battle of Elkhorn William Grant was wounded and his brother-in-law, William Bryan, was killed. Two of William Grant's sons, Samuel and Moses, were killed by the Indians. They had come over to Indiana from Kentucky with Colonel Johnston on an expedition to punish thieving Indians, and with others were ambushed, a number being killed, among them one of the Grants. The other brother went back to look for him in company with a relative who volunteered to assist him, and they too were slain. Grant County, Indiana, is named in their honor. William Grant lived to a good old age, and to the close of his life was respected as a superior character—a typical gentleman of the old school, dignified, honorable and worthy of the regard in which he was held. He left property including slaves, and many of his descendants still reside in Indiana and Kentucky.

Robert S. McKee was the father of six children, four by his first marriage and two by the second. The oldest is William J. McKee of Indianapolis, who served as a brigadier general of Indiana volunteers in the Spanish-American war. The second is Edward L., noted on other pages. James Robert has attained a high executive posi-



tion in the General Electric Company, and married Miss Mary S. Harrison, daughter of the late President Benjamin Harrison. Frank Latham, the fourth child, is a New York business man. Richard Boone died at Indianapolis in 1907. Celine Lodge married Charles W. Merrill, of the Bobbs Merrill Company, publishers of Indianapolis.

EDWARD L. MCKEE, a son of the late Robert S. McKee, has for many years been one of the fortunate and valued citizens of Indianapolis. He was fortunate in coming of a family of such worthy associations with the city and state and also fortunate in his choice of a business environment in which his talents have brought him signal success.

He was born while his parents lived at Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, March 13, 1856. He began his education in the public schools of that town and at the age of nine removed with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued to attend public school and later was again in high school at Madison. Sixteen years old when the family came to Indianapolis, he began work with a wholesale shoe house, and that one line of business has been followed by him, though not without numerous other interests, to the present time. In 1879, at the age of twenty-three, he became associated with his brother James McKee and Aquilla Jones in founding the wholesale shoe company of Jones, McKee & Company. The founders of this business were all well known and enterprising men, and built up the prestige of their house beyond the borders of Indiana. In 1896 it was reorganized as the McKee Shoe Company, with Edward L. McKee as vice president. During the past twenty years Mr. McKee's business associations and interests have been constantly broadening. In 1896 he was elected vice president of the Indiana National Bank, but resigned that executive office in 1904, though remaining a director. He also served as a director of the Union Trust Company, vice president of the retail dry goods house of H. P. Wasson & Company, and president of the Atlanta Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Company. Perhaps the business with which his name is chiefly identified is the Merchant's Heat and Light Company, of which he was one of the organizers and operators and of which he became president in 1904. Mr. McKee's

success in business has been of a most substantial character. He undoubtedly inherited many of his father's splendid qualities, and also had the advantage of careful training under that veteran merchant and business man.

Mr. McKee during the last forty years has been a factor in every prominent movement undertaken to broaden the power and responsibilities of Indianapolis and improve local conditions. However, he has not been in politics beyond exercising his personal influence in behalf of a worthy municipal program. He is a republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and his wife belongs to the Second Church of Christ, Scientist. February 21, 1900, Mr. McKee married Miss Grace Wasson. Her father was Hiram P. Wasson, another prominent Indianapolis merchant. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have two children, Edward L., Jr., a captain in the United States Army, and Hiram Wasson.

**JOHN COOPER PROPS.** The City of Muncie has no more public-spirited citizen than John Cooper Props, who has been identified with that community successively as newspaper man, farmer and lawyer, but chiefly as one of the leading distributors of automobiles. Mr. Props is secretary and general manager of the Props-Dunn Motor Company, which is the oldest automobile concern in Delaware County and through which and Mr. Props' personal influence over a thousand Ford cars have been sold in Delaware County alone. The Props-Dunn Motor Company is counted as one of the model Ford agencies in Indiana, and the success and prosperity of the business is largely attributed by Mr. Props to the fact that he has always endeavored to follow the policies outlined by Henry Ford.

Furthermore, Mr. Props represents a family of historical interest in this section of the state. Particularly in the Mississinewa Valley do the annals of the Props family go back for several generations to the very pioneer and frontier period.

John Props, founder of the family in Delaware County, was member of a large group of Virginia settlers who went there and founded homes at a time when every homemaker was a pioneer in the western advancement of the nation. John Props was born May 13, 1808, in Rockbridge County, near the Natural Bridge, was of

German descent, learned the trade of blacksmith, and as a young man was employed in the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. On coming to Indiana he did work for the contractors building the Wabash Canal. At Pendleton, in Madison County, marriage linked him with another pioneer family, when Eliza Janes became his wife on June 12, 1838. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 26, 1820, and died on her birthday in 1846. Her father, Zachariah Janes, was a soldier of the War of 1812 and a pioneer in Madison County, settling near Pendleton while the Indians were there and building a log cabin with a dirt floor. That was his home until the latter '50s, when he moved to the vicinity of Lexington, Missouri, and died there in 1867. By his wife, Nany George, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1796 and died in Madison County in 1834, his children were Mrs. John Props, Mrs. Nancy Davis, Mrs. Mary Ann Hardman, Sarah Cravens, Mrs. Lucinda Maull and Mrs. Susanna Miller. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John Props were: John A., William Henry, James Madison and Lemuel Theodore. All these sons were soldiers in the Civil war and John A. died in the service. It is said that John Props built the first blacksmith shop in Marion, Grant County. He died in 1859.

William Henry Props, son of John Props, was born at Marion, Indiana, June 18, 1841. He was five years old when his mother died and he was cared for in the home of Burtney Ruley, and when seven years old went to live with Joel W. Long, who cared for him as his own child until he was grown to manhood. In the home of Mr. Long he was well trained for a life of usefulness. The first school he attended was kept in a log cabin on a corner of the home farm, and later he was pupil in a school located where the town of Eaton in Delaware County now stands. October 5, 1862, when a little past his majority, he enlisted at Muncie in Company B of the Sixty-Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years' service. His first battle was at Richmond, Kentucky, on August 30th of the same year. He was shot through the right lung, was reported as dead by his captain and comrades, but had, in fact, been carried off the field by the nephews of James Yates, a slaveholder of the neighborhood, who disappeared on the approach

of the Union army. Some negroes also assisted in the rescue and the wounded man was carefully cared for in a negro cabin nearby until he was able to return home. He came as a joyful surprise to his friends, who had mourned him as dead and were even then arranging a memorial service. He was honorably discharged from the army on account of disability November 25, 1862.

For all the suffering he endured because of his service in the army, he was for many years successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, and was one of the intelligent farmers who were leaders in the agricultural development of Delaware County. His fine farm of 195 acres near Eaton is still considered a valuable property there. A republican, his early interest in politics recalls the incident that when he was only fifteen he and two other boy companions, John and Robert L. Brandt, cut, hauled and assisted in raising the flagpole for the first republican campaign when Fremont was candidate for President. He supported Lincoln and Grant by his early votes, then turned a greenbacker, voting for Peter Cooper and Weaver, became identified with the later organization of the people's party, and finally became a firm supporter of William J. Bryan. He was a charter member of John Brandt Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eaton, named to commemorate the services of his old comrade, John Brandt, who died as a result of wounds at Chickamauga. The sum of his life was one of well-spent activity, honorable actions and relations in every sphere, and he died June 8, 1907, respected and esteemed by family and friends alike. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church, lived and practiced Christianity as part of their daily life, where charitable to a fault and were constant and instant in acts of kindness. His good wife died July 3, 1902.

William H. Props married September 7, 1865, Sarah Lewis, who was born May 26, 1845, in Niles Township of Delaware County, daughter of John and Mary (Babb) Lewis. Her father was one of the original land entrants of Niles Township. The children of William H. Props and wife were: Mrs. Mary McFee, deceased; Rachel Louella, whose first husband was Reuben Estep, and her second George Pickerill; Joel W., who died June 21, 1905, at the age of thirty-six, leaving a small son, Emil



Evansville, and in 1874, at the age of eighteen, went to work as a reporter with the Evansville Courier. He remained with that journal as reporter and editor until 1880. He prepared for his chosen calling in St. Meinrad's College and Seminary in Spencer County, Indiana, where he completed both the classical and theological courses. In the Abbey Church at St. Meinrad's May 30, 1885, he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. F. S. Chatard, Bishop of Indianapolis. In 1914 the University of Notre Dame conferred upon Father Gavisk the honorary degree LL. D.

One of the notable facts connected with his long service as a priest is that all the time he has been identified with St. John's Church at Indianapolis, recognized as the largest church of that denomination in the state. He was appointed assistant rector on June 20, 1885, and since 1890 has been rector, and in that capacity has had the active administration and has promoted in numberless ways the growth and prosperity of this splendid congregation. Since 1899 Father Gavisk has been chancellor of the Diocese of Indianapolis.

Outside of the honors and dignities conferred upon him by his church Father Gavisk is a member and from 1910 to 1915 was vice president and in 1915-16 president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Since 1907, by appointment from the governor, he has been a member of the Board of State Charities in Indiana and is a director of the Charity Organization Society of Indianapolis, and in November, 1915, the governor appointed him chairman of the Commission of Indiana to study questions of mental defectives. He is also a trustee of the Indianapolis Foundation, a member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Indianapolis Art Association and the Indianapolis Literary Club. He has also been active in the American Red Cross, as member of the Executive Committee of Indiana, and has served on the Citizens Library Committee of the Indianapolis Public Library.

JOHN HENRY LENSMANN is a veteran merchant in Indianapolis. It would not be too much to claim for him that he has been identified with the grocery trade on the south side of the city for a longer period than any other of his contempo-

aries. As far back as May, 1865, fifty-three years ago, he did his first work in a south side grocery store, and for the greater part of the subsequent period has been an independent merchant. He has been steadily in his present place of business at 2022 Shelby Street since May 2, 1874. Mr. Lensmann is proprietor of a large hardware and grocery establishment, and has served more than a generation of customers in that locality. His store is in fact a landmark on the south side, one of the most familiar locations to all the people in that section.

Mr. Lensmann was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 4, 1846, son of Herman Henry and Katherine (Kranke) Lensmann. His parents spent all their lives in Germany. His father was an educator and for a period of fifty-eight years was connected with the German public institutions of education. In addition he also had the active supervision of a large government farm. His parents were members of the Lutheran Church. Of their children three are still living: Catherine, unmarried, and living in Germany; Mrs. William Maschmeyer, of Indianapolis; and John Henry.

John Henry Lensmann was chiefly educated in the schools taught by his father. When a youth he left his native land to seek the opportunities of the New World. He arrived in March, 1865, just about the close of the Civil war. What induced him to come to Indianapolis was the presence in this city of a friend named Herman Rosebruck, who at that time was a grocery merchant at East Street and Virginia Avenue. Mr. Lensmann first went to work for a local merchant named John Helm at Davidson and Michigan streets. Three months later he was working in the store of Henry Rodewald, where he remained fifteen months, and then took a new place with Fred Rosebruck at Bradshaw and Virginia Avenue. Four years later he was admitted to partnership, and they were in business together for two years. The firm was closed out during the panic of 1873, and Mr. Lensmann had to begin all over again. He worked for a new start with John Koehler, but soon was in business again for himself at Prospect and Spruce streets, and, as already noted, in 1874 moved to his present location.

His has been a business career worthy of

note in Indianapolis. He has succeeded by constant and straightforward effort, and has always done his best to avail himself of the opportunities to do well for himself and furnish a reliable service to the community. After coming to the United States Mr. Lensmann in order the better to equip himself as an American business man attended a business college in Indianapolis and took a course in bookkeeping. This old business school was located just in the rear of the old Indianapolis postoffice. Soon after coming to Indianapolis Mr. Lensmann united with Zion's Evangelical Church and was one of the trustees of that church for twelve years. He and his family are now members of St. John's Evangelical Church, and for the past three years he has been church treasurer.

In 1865, the same year he came to Indianapolis, Mr. Lensmann married Fredericka Rogge, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of sixteen. They have one son and one daughter, Henry and Louise. Henry is a carpenter and builder at Indianapolis. Louise is now organist for St. John's Evangelical Church.

**WILLIAM RATHERT** is an Indianapolis business man and citizen whose record is one of business accomplishment and clear and straightforward citizenship throughout the more than forty years he has lived here. He is head of William Rathert & Sons and is president of the Sanitary Milk Products Company.

Mr. Rathert was born in Germany May 14, 1852, son of Christian and Eleanor (Prange) Rathert. His father was a farmer and land owner in Germany, and both parents spent all their lives there. Strange to say, Mr. Rathert never returned to his native land.

Reared and educated in Germany, William Rathert was a boy of fifteen when in company with Frederick J. Meyer and others he started for America. He had relatives in this country, including his uncle, Fred Prange, a well known early contractor of Indianapolis, and had another relative living near Cumberland, Indiana. The journey to America was an eventful one. Storms beset the vessel and kept it back from its course, and even when the boat was going into port danger was not

over, since the signal gun exploded and killed a number of passengers grouped nearby.

William Rathert had little knowledge of American life and ways, had practically no capital, but had all the energy necessary to put him ahead in whatever line of work he chose. His first employment was with his uncle, Fred Prange, as an apprentice in the building trades. His wages the first year were \$7 a month and the next year \$12 a month. He thus acquired an expert knowledge of the carpenter's trade, and while working during the day he supplemented his education by attending night school. He finally acquired a partnership with his uncle.

From the building business Mr. Rathert in 1875 became associated with his wife's father as a grocery merchant. They began selling goods at the same place where the William Rathert & Sons establishment now is, 749-751 South Meridian Street. It is probable that only one other merchant on the south side of Indianapolis has been doing business longer than Mr. Rathert. This old timer is Mr. Schrader on Virginia Avenue. Mr. Rathert's early partner in the grocery business was Charles Schwomeyer. After his death Mr. Rathert conducted the business alone until his sons, William F. and Paul E., reached an age where they were admitted to partnership.

As a successful merchant Mr. Rathert's interests and co-operation have been sought in other business affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Grocers Baking Company, was a member of its Building Committee, and was also one of the organizers and on the Building Committee of the Sanitary Milk Products Company, now one of the flourishing concerns of the city.

On coming to Indianapolis he became identified with Zion's Evangelical Church, served it as a member of its Board of Trustees and as treasurer, and six years ago, when Friedens Church was organized, he became a charter member, and has since been active in all its affairs. He was a member of the Building Committee, and was formerly treasurer and is now secretary of the church. He has been a member of the Protestant Orphans Society since 1878, and for a number of years has belonged to the Deacons Society. He was a member of the Building Committee of the

Independent Turnverein. In earlier years he usually voted the democratic ticket but latterly has been independent.

In 1875 Mr. Rathert married Louisa Schwomeyer, daughter of Charles Schwomeyer. Mrs. Rathert was born only a block from her present home. Of the four children born to them, Carl died at the age of nineteen and Clara in early childhood. The two surviving sons are William F. and Paul E., both capable business men and associated with their father in the William Rathert & Sons Store.

CHARLES D. LEGG, sole proprietor of one of the leading grocery establishments of Anderson, is the type of American citizen who makes his own opportunities in life and has a sound foundation in experience and ability for every promotion and increase in his prosperity.

He was born in Benton Township of Pike County, Ohio, in 1875, son of Edward Allen and Elizabeth (Day) Legg. His English ancestors settled in Virginia during colonial times, and some members of the family fought as soldiers in the Revolution.

The early experiences of life came to Charles D. Legg on his father's farm in Pike County, Ohio. He had a public school education and also acknowledges the valuable training received during his work in the county treasurer's office for a time. After coming to Indiana he worked on a farm two years at monthly wages. He farmed in White County from 1909 to 1915, and arrived in Anderson in October of that year. He soon formed a partnership with his brother Christopher E., and the firm of Legg Brothers soon made a substantial showing among the mercantile houses of Anderson, both being men of great energy and extending the facilities of their firm to a large proportion of the homes of the city. In November, 1918, Mr. Legg bought out his brother and has since been sole proprietor, and has continued the business under equally prosperous auspices.

In 1905 he married Miss Dora Anderson. They have two bright young children, Donald A. and Lucile. Mr. Legg is a thoroughly public spirited citizen, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Merchants Association, and has wielded considerable influence in local politics as a

democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

JAMES S. CRUSE has achieved almost the dignity of being the dean of the real estate profession in Indianapolis, and he acquired his early knowledge of real estate values when Indianapolis was a comparatively small city and has been in business for himself fully thirty years. Mr. Cruse is essentially a business man, though he also finds time to lend a hand in the various public movements in which Indianapolis has a part.

He was born at New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana, July 16, 1858, son of John P. and Annie M. (Dudley) Cruse, the former a native of Philadelphia and the latter of Virginia. His parents married at New Albany, and in 1862 removed to Indianapolis, where they spent the rest of their days. The father was formerly a contractor and builder, but his later years were spent as a brick manufacturer and dealer. James S. Cruse was the only son, and his sister, Mary, became the wife of Henry J. Wiethe of Indianapolis.

From the age of four years James S. Cruse has lived in Indianapolis. He was educated in the public schools, and his first regular work was done in his father's brick yard. He did some of the heavy manual toil as well as looking after books and accounts. His life work was opened to him during his employment as clerk in the abstract office of John H. Batty. After the death of Mr. Batty he remained with the successor of the business, and the experience gave him a thorough knowledge of real estate values in this part of the state. Later he was connected with the real estate rental agency of Giles S. Bradley, later with Dain & McCullough and subsequently with Mr. Dain alone. On the death of this real estate man Mr. Cruse bought the business and has conducted it successfully now for over thirty years. December 19, 1908, it was incorporated as the J. S. Cruse Realty Company, with Mr. Cruse as president. It is one of the larger real estate firms of the city and has a number of departments with facilities and organizations furnishing a perfect service as a renting agency in the general handling and care of large properties and also for the

execution of real estate transactions involving outside suburban and farm property.

Mr. Cruse is also president of the Marion Tile Guarantee Company of Indianapolis. He is a republican voter and a member of the Columbia, Commercial and Marion Clubs, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. In 1896 he married Miss Fannie Jones, daughter of the late William H. Jones of Indianapolis.

T. TALMADGE CULVER is proprietor of the Culver Dairy Creamery at Richmond, a business he established a few years ago and has built up to successful proportions. Mr. Culver, a man of versatile talents, and who has appeared on the stage from coast to coast as reader and singer, has found both a congenial and satisfying business in supplying the finest grades of pure milk and cream to this Indiana community.

He was born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1892, son of A. L. and Minnie Josephine (Beeryhill) Culver. The Culvers are an old English family, long established in America. His father is now an orange grower at Boynton, Florida.

T. Talmadge Culver attended the common schools and worked his way to pay for his expenses while in high school and college. He graduated from high school in 1910 and in 1913 entered the Northwestern University at Chicago, graduating in 1915 from the School of Oratory and taking post-graduate work in both music and oratory. For three years Mr. Culver was with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau on the Chautauqua Circuit as a reader. While in university he was a member of the Glee Club as reader and tenor, and traveled from coast to coast and also visited the Panama Canal zone.

Mr. Culver married Miss Laura Brooks, daughter of Joseph and Pauline Brooks of Wisconsin. She was a graduate of Northwestern University. They have one daughter, Dorothy May, born August 16, 1917.

For four months Mr. Culver helped his father on the orange grove in Florida and in September, 1916, came to Richmond and opened his present creamery business. He manufactures butter, buttermilk and cottage cheese, and supplies a large retail

trade. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Richmond, is a member of the First Christian Church, and in politics is independent.

JAMES YORK WELBORN, M. D., who has earned special distinction as a surgeon, has for twenty years been associated with Dr. Edwin Walker of Evansville in the Walker Hospital, and is now the head surgeon of that noted institution.

Doctor Welborn represents one of the oldest families of Southern Indiana, and also an American ancestry that goes back to the founding of Virginia. He was born at Stewartsville in Posey County. He is a lineal descendant in the tenth generation from John Welborn, who settled at Jamestown May 24, 1610. The heads of the successive generations in the American ancestry are as follows: John, Jonathan, Captain Thomas, Samuel, John, Jesse York, William Wallace, Dr. George Walker and James York.

Doctor Welborn's great-grandfather, Jesse York Welborn, a native of North Carolina, moved to Kentucky and thence to the Territory of Indiana prior to 1810. He had lived here half a dozen years before Indiana became a state. Locating at Mount Vernon, he was a man of prominence in that locality for many years, serving as postmaster. He wore the tall silk hat then the fashion, and the story goes that he carried the few letters constituting the mail for Mount Vernon in this headgear and handed them out to the addressees as he met them. He was also a member of the first State Legislature.

The medical profession is a tradition in the Welborn family. Doctor Welborn's grandfather, Dr. William W. Welborn, who was born at Mount Vernon, Indiana, graduated from the Evansville Medical College and after a brief practice in that city removed to Stewartsville in Posey County and continued his professional work until his death at the age of fifty-six. He married Hannah Walker, a sister of Dr. George B. Walker, of Evansville, dean of the Evansville Medical College. She survived her husband several years and died at Evansville at the age of seventy-eight.

Dr. George W. Welborn, father of James York Welborn, was born at Mount Vernon in 1843, attended old Asbury College, at Greencastle, Indiana, and soon after the

breaking out of the Civil war entered the Union army, and on account of his medical knowledge was assigned to hospital duty. He was in the army until the close of hostilities, and returning home soon engaged in the mercantile business at Evansville. Later he took the full course of the Evansville Medical College, graduating in 1877, and began practice in his father's home town, Stewartsville, and continued his labors until his death at the age of sixty-one. He married Martha Stinnette, who was born in Elkton, Kentucky, daughter of Whiting and Nettie (Britton) Stinnette. They had four children, named William, Annie, James York and Helen.

James York Welborn acquired his early education in the public schools of Stewartsville, also attended his father's alma mater, DePauw University, and from there entered the Marion Simms Medical School in St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1899. In the same year he came to Evansville and became associated with his cousin, Dr. Edwin Walker in the Walker Hospital. Doctor Welborn has always been a close student of his profession, has taken numerous post-graduate courses and is a member of the American College of Surgeons as well as of the County and State Medical societies and the Ohio Valley Medical Association.

In 1902 he married Mamie Begley, daughter of Dr. Baxter Begley of Inglefield, Indiana. They have three children, Susanna Jane, James York, Jr., and Mary Aline. Doctor and Mrs. Welborn are members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the official board. He has served as city health officer of Evansville, and during the war accepted an appointment as consulting surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Evansville, serving without pay. Fraternally he is affiliated with Evansville Lodge No. 64, Free and Accepted Masons; Evansville Consistory of the Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Evansville Lodge No. 143, Knights of Pythias; Lodge No. 214, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Evansville Lodge of Elks. He is also a member of the Country Club.

Doctor Welborn is an enthusiastic hunter and has visited the canebrakes of Louisiana, the tangled jungles of Missouri and the forest fastnesses of the State of Maine in search of big game. He humorously

states that most of the big game was alive at last accounts, and while this is no discredit to his marksmanship, it is evident that Doctor Welborn is more a hunter for the sake of outdoor life than for the trophies of the chase. At home he has evinced a fondness for the pursuit of horticulture, particularly the growing of peaches. He developed an orchard of 100 acres in Georgia, and now has seventy-five acres of fine fruit in Vanderburg County.

The patriotic services rendered during the war by Dr. J. Y. Welborn of the Walker Hospital as consulting surgeon at the Marine Hospital, serving without pay, have brought him recognition and honor. He has been issued a commission as surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, carrying the rank of major. His term will be for five years.

Doctor Welborn offered the Walker Hospital and the services of its staff of physicians and nurses to the government when the amended physical qualification ruling was adopted, placing registrants with minor defects in a remedial group to be accepted when cured. The Walker staff assisted in examining registrants of the First Division and tendered their services in caring for the families of soldiers.

WILLIAM CALVERT WELBORN, one of the able members of the Evansville bar, was born on a farm near Cynthiana in Posey county, son of Joseph R. and Rebecca (Calvert) Welborn, a grandson of Samuel Welborn and lineally descended in the ninth generation from John Welborn, who arrived in Jamestown, Virginia, in May, 1610. Of the family James Welborn, representing the fifth generation in America, served as a Revolutionary soldier. His son, Moses Welborn, emigrated from North Carolina and settled in Posey County, Indiana, improving a farm there. Samuel Welborn, grandfather of William C. Welborn, was born near Guilford Court House, in North Carolina, and as young man went to Gibson County, Indiana, and while working on a farm met his future wife, Mary Waters. He remained in Gibson County and became a successful farmer and quite active in public affairs, serving four years as county treasurer.

Joseph R. Welborn was reared and educated in Gibson County, later moved to Posey County, and for many years has been





November 23, 1881, he married Mary Claypool, daughter of Benjamin F. Claypool. She died October 16, 1894. On January 4, 1905, Mr. Roberts married Henrietta West Stevens, daughter of John West of Reading, Pennsylvania, and widow of George E. Stevens.

**ALEXANDER HERON.** The services by which Alexander Heron became a figure in Indiana affairs were rendered during his many years of incumbency as secretary of the Board of Agriculture. He was a sterling figure among Indiana farmers, a leader and educator in the best sense of the term, and he did much that may properly be remembered and given a place in these records.

He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 2, 1827, and died in Indianapolis May 29, 1900. His parents were James and Barbara Heron. James Heron with his family came in early days from Baltimore to Connersville, Indiana. Both he and his wife died in Fayette County, and of their six children two are living.

Alexander Heron received most of his education in Connersville, and after his father's death he remained at home tending the farm for his mother. In 1873 he came to Indianapolis as secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and he held that office continuously until a few months before his death.

In politics he was a democrat, but had strong independent leanings. January 14, 1864, he married at Brookville, Indiana, Miss Helen Roberts, daughter of John and Mary M. (Templeton) Roberts. Mrs. Heron survives her honored husband, residing at 1827 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis. She is the mother of two children: Mary R., Mrs. J. J. Garver; and Charles A., who is a farmer in Tipton County.

Mrs. Heron's parents spent practically all their lives in Indiana. Her father was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and came to Brookville, Indiana, at the age of nineteen. He acquired several farms and various business interests, and both he and his wife died at Indianapolis. In politics he was a republican. Mrs. Heron was one of eight children, and three are still living, her sister being Mrs. Nannie R. Shirk of Tipton, and her brother, James E. Roberts of Indianapolis.

**WILLIAM C. OSBORNE** is president of the First National Bank of Danville and secretary of the Danville Trust Company. Hendricks County's financial history largely revolves around the First National Bank of Danville. It was founded in 1863, the same year that the National Bank Act was passed, and one of the men interested in its establishment was the grandfather of the present president. It is an institution reflecting credit upon the personnel of its officers and directors and of unquestionable resources and strength. The bank has resources of over \$900,000, while its affiliated organization, the Danville Trust Company, has resources of \$120,000.

Mr. Osborne was born in Howard County, Indiana, June 16, 1865, about two years after the First National Bank of Danville was founded. His parents were Edmund and Martha (Cook) Osborne, and he is of an English Quaker family. His great-great-grandfather, Matthew Osborne, settled in North Carolina at an early day. Mr. Osborne's grandfather, Henry Osborne, came from North Carolina to Indiana in 1820 and located on a farm in the southern part of the state, near Paoli, where for a time he engaged in wagon making. In 1835 he again pioneered, this time locating on a farm in Howard County. He was a devout Quaker and a man of exemplary life and principles. In 1875 he moved to Hendricks County, having previously been interested in the establishment of the bank at Danville. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter.

Edmund Osborne was the oldest child. He spent most of his life in Howard County, where he became an extensive land owner, and much of that property is still held by his descendants. He died in 1907.

William C. Osborne is the oldest of the three living children of his parents. He had a common school education, also attended West Town Academy in Pennsylvania, and for several years taught school, his teaching experience being in the states of Pennsylvania, Florida and Iowa. Until about thirty years of age he spent most of his time on his father's farm and had an active share in the farm management. In 1895 he located at Danville, becoming bookkeeper in a local bank and serving as cashier four years. Since 1906 he has been

president of the First National Bank. Mr. Osborne is also one of the wealthy farmers of Hendricks County, having three well improved farms in that county and 220 acres in Howard County. He is a republican voter and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He retains the faith of his forefathers, that of the Quaker Church, and for a number of years has been a trustee of Earlham College at Richmond. His wife has served several years on the Educational Committee of that college.

Mr. Osborne married, October 24, 1899, Miss Christina Rogers, of Georgia. They have five children: Annie Martha, Florence, Elizabeth, Miriam and Edmund R.

STERLING R. HOLT came to Indianapolis in 1869. He was then nineteen years of age, and several years passed before his work and abilities attracted attention beyond his immediate employers. Through sheer force of will and the exercise of good common sense and industry Mr. Holt has come to attain a prominent position in business affairs, and twenty years ago was a recognized leader in the democratic party of the State of Indiana.

Mr. Holt was born in Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, March 26, 1850, son of Seymour P. and Nancy A. Holt. His parents were both natives of North Carolina and spent their lives there. Like other Southern families they suffered from the ravages of the Civil war, and as Sterling R. Holt was at that time of school age he was deprived of many of the advantages which in a peaceful condition of the country he might have secured.

He had been on his own resources and making his own way for several years before he came to Indianapolis. Here he worked at whatever employment was offered, and at the same time he prepared himself for a business career by completing a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College.

In 1872 he began work as a clerk in the retail dry goods firm of Muir & Foley, with whom he remained three years. He practiced the strictest economy while there, and on leaving the house used his limited capital to establish a drug store at 164 West Washington Street, having as a partner a practical pharmacist. This busi-

ness grew and prospered for seven years, until Mr. Holt sold his interests.

In the meantime for four years he had been in the ice business and in 1880, after selling his drug store, he became associated with other parties in the organization of the Indianapolis Ice Company. In 1888 a division was made of this business, Mr. Holt retaining the wholesale department. For many years his fundamental interests in a business way at Indianapolis have been as an ice manufacturer and dealer. He acquired interests in ice companies and firms in various cities and towns of the state, and the Indianapolis enterprise conducted under his own name is the largest of the kind in the city.

Mr. Holt in politics has been a steadfast but broadminded and when occasion requires an independent worker in the democratic party. Under Mayor Sullivan he was president of the Board of Public Safety for Indianapolis, in 1890 was elected chairman of the Marion County Democratic Central Committee, and in 1892 was elected to the office of county treasurer. He filled that office one term, not being a candidate for re-election. In 1895 Mr. Holt became chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana. After the National Convention of 1896 he resigned, since he was unable to support the free silver candidacy of William J. Bryan.

Mr. Holt is an active member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, is a Knight of Pythias and prominent in both the York and Scottish Rites of Masonry. He is affiliated with the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery, with the Indiana Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and with Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. September 18, 1874, five years after he came to Indianapolis, Mr. Holt married Miss Mary Gregg. She is a native of Indiana, and her father, Martin Gregg, was at one time a successful business man of Danville.

ALVAN C. STEELE represents one of the old and substantial families of St. Joseph County, was himself a successful teacher for a number of years, but since 1910 has concentrated his duties as cashier of the North Liberty State Bank. Mr. Steele was one of the organizers of that bank and deserves some of the credit for its growth and

flourishing condition today. The bank has a capital of \$25,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$15,000, and its deposits are more than \$200,000, reflecting the prosperity of that rich and attractive country surrounding the Town of North Liberty. The president of the bank, Isaac Reamer, died recently, and at this writing the vice president, J. L. Weaver, is acting president, while most of the executive administration of the bank and its affairs devolves upon the cashier, Mr. Steele.

Mr. Steele was born at North Liberty, Indiana, April 16, 1877. His grandfather, Elias Steele, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and at an early age was thrown upon his own responsibilities by the death of his father. He came to manhood in Ohio, and in 1865 moved with his family to Plymouth, Indiana, and from there in 1867 to Liberty Township of St. Joseph County, where he bought 120 acres of land only partly cleared. He finally became proprietor of what has long been known as the old Steele homestead, about 200 acres in Liberty Township. In his time he was undoubtedly one of the largest land owners in St. Joseph County, having about 1,800 acres. He was not only successful in a business way but gave much of his time to the unremunerated duties as minister of the German Baptist Church. He was a notable figure in the life of St. Joseph County, and died on his farm at North Liberty in 1877. He voted as a whig and later as a republican. He married Elizabeth Bickel, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and died at North Liberty, Indiana, in her eighty-second year. They were the parents of a large family of eight children, six sons and two daughters.

John Steele, father of Alvah C., was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1847, was reared and educated there, and was twenty years of age when the family moved to Liberty Township of St. Joseph County. There he became extensively engaged in the buying and shipping of stock, accumulated a fine farm of 260 acres, and was long regarded as one of the county's most substantial citizens. He died at his old home in Liberty Township in 1890. He was a member of the Church of the Brethren and a republican in politics. John Steele married Emeline Houser, who is still living at North Liberty. She was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, December 12, 1844, daughter

of George and Lucy (Long) Houser, being one of eleven children. George Houser was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and lived to be seventy-one years of age. He grew up in Ohio from the age of eleven and about 1856 brought his family to St. Joseph County, Indiana, where he followed farming for many years. His wife was born in Pennsylvania in 1817 and died at the age of seventy-eight.

John Steele and Emeline Houser were married March 9, 1876, and they were the parents of four children. The oldest is Alvah C. The second is Maude E., who graduated from the Walkerton High School in 1899, taught school for a number of years, part of the time at Mishawaka, and is now the wife of J. F. Price, a hardware merchant at North Liberty. The younger daughter, Beatrice M., finished the common school work in 1896, at the age of twelve years, graduated from the Walkerton High School in 1902, and later received her degree A. B. from Indiana State University, where she made her major study history. She has done much useful work as a teacher and is now principal of the high school of Tyner, Indiana. The fourth and youngest child is John R., who graduated from the North Liberty High School and also from the Walkerton High School, and is now cashier of the Union Bank at Lakeville, Indiana.

Alvah C. Steele grew up on his father's farm in St. Joseph County, finished the course of the rural schools in 1894, and later was a student in Valparaiso University. He began teaching in young manhood, taught in St. Joseph and Elkhart counties, and for one year was connected with the schools of Henryetta, Oklahoma. Mr. Steele put in an aggregate of fifteen years in school work, and during that time was superintendent of the city schools at Wakarusa, Indiana, and also of the public schools of Tyner and Larwill, Indiana.

Mr. Steele is treasurer of the Heim Cement Products Company and is a director of the Union Bank of Lakeville, Indiana. He is a republican voter and has always taken a keen interest in everything that affects the welfare of his home community. He owns his residence on Maple Street in North Liberty.

November 26, 1903, at Walkerton, Indiana, he married Miss Maude Rensberger, daughter of Elias and Anna (Inman)

Rensberger. Her parents reside at Walkerton, her father being a retired merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Steele have two children: Max E., born May 15, 1909, and Robert A., born July 20, 1912.

**WILLIAM OTIS ROCKWOOD.** Of the Rockwood family which for so many years has been prominently identified with the business and industrial fortunes of Indiana, William Otis Rockwood was head of the first generation in this state. The name today is most familiarly associated with a large manufacturing concern at Indianapolis, but through the three generations of the family it has numerous connections with railroad building, manufacturing, banking and other interests not only in Indiana but in other states.

The Rockwoods are of stanch old New England ancestry. The father of William O. Rockwood was Rev. Dr. Elisha Rockwood, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1802, and for twenty-seven years was a minister of Westboro parish in Massachusetts. He married Susanna Brigham Parkman, daughter of Breck Parkman and a granddaughter of Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, who was the first minister at Westboro.

Of this parentage William Otis Rockwood was born at Westboro, Massachusetts, February 12, 1814. He was liberally educated, being a student in the academies of Leicester and Amherst and completing his classical course in Yale College. His boyish passion for adventure led him to try the sea, where in a short time he experienced the wide gulf that separates reality from romance. Subsequently he clerked in a store and taught school.

In 1836, at the age of twenty-two, he went west to Illinois, and married in that state Helen Mar Moore. In 1837 they settled on a small farm near Madison, Indiana. From there William O. Rockwood moved to Shelbyville, where he engaged in the milling business. He also became superintendent of the Shelbyville Lateral Branch Railroad. It was through railroading that he first came into prominence among the builders of the new state. On moving to Indianapolis he became treasurer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railway, and filled that office thirteen years, until he resigned in 1868. He was one of the prominent railroad men of his day in Indiana.

Other interests rapidly accumulated. The Town of Rockwood, Tennessee was named in his honor. There, with his son William E., he founded the Roane Iron Company, an industry in which his grandsons still have an interest. He also established a rolling mill at Chattanooga. William O. Rockwood held many official positions in the commercial development of Indiana, and but few of the large undertakings launched at Indianapolis in his day did not have him as a director or participant. His activities covered such varied fields as banking, railroads, insurance, mining and iron manufacture. He was a man of utmost probity of character and his death, which occurred at Indianapolis November 13, 1879, was regarded not only as a loss to the citizenship of his home community but to the state at large. He and his wife were the parents of three children, Helen Mar, who became the wife of Rev. Hanford A. Edson; William E.; and Charles B.

The late William E. Rockwood, son of William O., was founder of the Rockwood Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis. He was born at Madison, Indiana, October 23, 1847, and lived there until about 1859, when the family came to Indianapolis. He was not yet fourteen years of age when the Civil war broke out. Some of the same enthusiasm that had caused his father to go to sea no doubt urged the boy to an active share in the patriotic activities which then claimed the attention of the larger part of the citizens both north and south. In July, 1861, he was first granted the privilege of association with men older than himself in the army. At the very beginning of the war he was at Franklin, Louisiana, where, though very young, he felt and appreciated the animosity held by the southern people toward the Federal Government. Then and there he made up his mind to do all in his power for the Union. In July, 1862, he was refused permission to join the Seventy-First Indiana Volunteer Infantry, then in camp at Indianapolis, on account of his youth. However, he insisted so strongly that he was permitted to go to the front as servant to Capt. A. Dyer of Company F, with the understanding that he could enlist when he was old enough. His first engagement was at Richmond, Kentucky, where the Union troops were captured by the Confederates under General Kirby Smith. In this en-

gagement he received a wound in the foot. As this wound was given no medical or surgical care, it brought upon him untold suffering at the time, and was a source of trouble to him all the rest of his life. With other prisoners he was granted a parole, but endured almost incredible hardships in getting back to the Federal lines. A part of the way he was carried on the backs of his comrades. At Cynthiana he was left in order that the others might more rapidly reach the Ohio River. He suffered so much from his wound that at one time it seemed that the foot would have to be amputated. In the meantime his father, having learned of his predicament and location, went after him and brought him back to Indianapolis. He remained there recuperating until May, 1863, when he went to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and was employed as an assistant by the train forage master. As such he made one trip to Knoxville to the relief of General Burnside, and another to Cumberland Gap. The latter journey was one of great hardship on account of the weather. For this work, covering a period of seven months, he was given \$15. On March 15, 1864, with his father's consent, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was detailed as an orderly to Gen. John T. Wilder. An unusual feature of Mr. Rockwood's military service did not come to light until after the war was over. His father had given consent to his enlistment, taking it for granted that the boy would soon tire of the service and be ready to quit. For this reason his name was erased from the muster rolls and notwithstanding his arduous service the records of the United States Government are silent as to his patriotic loyalty. But all the facts given herein are fully substantiated, and the record of no soldier of the Civil war might more fittingly find a place in the rolls of the war department. He continued to serve as orderly to General Wilder until November, 1864, when he was brought back to Indianapolis and placed in school.

After the war William E. Rockwood became associated with his father and with General Wilder at Chattanooga, Tennessee. They built a pig iron furnace at Rockwood, and subsequently a flour mill at Chattanooga. William E. Rockwood spent considerable time at Rockwood and at Chattanooga, and had charge of all the

work of improvements on the Cumberland River under the Rivers and Harbors Commission of the United States Government from 1879 to 1881. Under his supervision this river was made navigable from Carthage down to the mouth.

Returning to Indianapolis in 1881, primarily to give his children better educational advantages, he became local representative for the Roane Iron Company in handling the product of the furnace at Rockwood. At Indianapolis he spent the rest of his years. Along with ability as executive and administrator he also showed originality in the field of invention. He invented and patented the paper pulley, now in general use. In 1884 William E. Rockwood built a factory on South Pennsylvania Street, but in 1900 erected a new plant at 1801-2001 English Avenue. This industry was begun on a small scale, but through the different years has grown and prospered until it is one of Indianapolis' most substantial industries. After 1893 his sons George O. and William M. were actively associated with him.

William E. Rockwood was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a republican in politics. His later life was spent largely in retirement, owing to the sufferings entailed by his injury while a soldier. While he directed large and important interests he was naturally modest and many lesser men were more widely known in his home city and state. His intimate friends were confined to a comparatively small circle, but the friends he did have were bound to him by ties of affection and respect that more than compensated for a larger list.

William E. Rockwood died December 28, 1908. October 23, 1871, he married Miss Margaret A. Anderson, daughter of William Anderson, whose home was near Greensburg, Indiana. Six children were born to their marriage: George O.; William M.; Charles P.; Helen M.; Mary A., who died at the age of four years; and Margaret A., now Mrs. John Goodwin.

The Rockwood Manufacturing Company founded by William E. Rockwood is now conducted by his sons George O. and William M. The plant covers two city blocks and its importance as a local industry is indicated by the fact that about 325 people find employment within its walls.

The president of the company, George O. Rockwood, was born at Chattanooga,

Tennessee, August 7, 1872. He received his early education in the public schools of Indianapolis, and for three years attended Purdue University at Lafayette. Since coming of age he has been steadily interested in the business founded by his father. He is a republican, a member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, the University and Country clubs, and has varied associations with the social and civic affairs of his home city. On May 1, 1907, he married Mrs. Marie Rich Sayles, daughter of W. S. Rich of Brooklyn, Massachusetts. By her marriage to Herman Sayles she is the mother of one son, Sheldon B. Sayles, now a second lieutenant of field artillery in the National Army. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwood have one daughter, Diana.

VICTOR H. ROTHLEY is a prominent Indianapolis business man, and for many years has been a manufacturer of office and bank fixtures. He is president of the Aetna Cabinet Company, one of the largest firms of its kind in the state.

This business was originally established about 1893, being a small plant, the moving spirit of which was Ed Seikler. At that time the output was chiefly the product of hand labor. In 1895 another group of men took over the business and established the Aetna Cabinet Company. Those who have furnished their personal energy, their capital and enthusiasm to the growth of this business have been Mr. Rothley, now president of the corporation, Ed S. Dittrich, vice president and secretary, George F. Seibert, who is treasurer, and Charles N. Shockley and Harry Miller. Twenty-three years ago when this business was organized its capital stock was \$3,000, and at the present time the company is operating on \$25,000 of capital. Until 1898 the plant was at 312 West Georgia Street, and then moved to the present location, 321-329 West Maryland Street. This ground was for a time leased from Albert Metzger, but was afterward purchased and many improvements have been made on the land and the buildings. The company now specializes in office and bank fixtures and has filled many important contracts all over the state of Indiana and even in other states.

Victor H. Rothley was born in Tell City, Perry County, Indiana, June 12, 1864, son of Philip C. and Mary Kasser Rothley.

His father was one of those aspiring and liberty-loving Germans who left their country at the climax of the revolutionary troubles of 1848 and sought homes and opportunities in the New World. He was a compatriot of Carl Schurz. Coming to America Philip Rothley landed at New York, and worked at the cabinet maker's trade and after a time moved to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he married Mary Kasser. She was a native of Switzerland and had come to this country with her people when a young woman.

After his marriage Philip C. Rothley with a relative named Braun opened a grocery store, but soon left the counter and his business at the behest of a strong patriotism and enlisted at the first call for troops to put down the rebellion. He served with Company A, commanded by Captain Robinson, in the Fifty-First Ohio Volunteers throughout the three months' period and then re-enlisted in the same command. He was at the battle of Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and followed Sherman on the march to the sea. While he was in the army his family moved to Tell City, Indiana, and there he rejoined them after his honorable discharge from the ranks. At Tell City he resumed his business as a cabinet-maker. He lived a long and useful career, and passed away in 1910, at the age of eighty-three. His wife died at seventy-three, and they had the satisfaction of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. They were active members of the Lutheran Church and Philip Rothley was a republican voter. Of their nine children Victor was one of the oldest.

Mr. Victor Rothley was educated in the public schools of his native town and in his early youth had some experience working on a machine in a cabinet making shop. Then in 1887 he came to Indianapolis and for a brief time was employed in the Moore desk factory. From here he went back to Tell City and afterward was employed at his trade in Chicago. In 1895 he engaged in business for himself, and since then has been largely responsible for the success and upbuilding of the Aetna Cabinet Company.

In 1895, the same year he entered business for himself, Mr. Rothley married Cynthia Dunlap, who was born in Tippecanoe

County, Indiana, fifty-three years ago, daughter of James Moore. Mrs. Rothley died November 20, 1917, leaving no children. Mr. Rothley had always been true to the religion in which he was reared, that of the Lutheran Church. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 13, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Columbia Club, is a republican voter, and is active in the Manufacturers' Association and the Contractors' Association of Indianapolis.

THOMAS C. DAY. Those familiar with the career of Thomas C. Day during his forty years residence in Indianapolis say that no man has done more for the establishment and extension of practical Christianity and morality in the city. By the hardest kind of work he achieved success in a business way a number of years ago, and has made his means an influence to promote several good and wholesome institutions in which he has been especially interested.

Mr. Day is a native of England, born February 28, 1844, but has lived in the United States since early childhood. He is of Devonshire ancestry, and many of the name were identified with manufacturing in that portion of Southern England, being owners of the stoke mills. His parents were Thomas and Mary A. (Gould) Day. Thomas Day was for twelve years connected with the grocery house of H. H. and S. Budgett & Company of Bristol and London, rising from an inferior position to the head of the spice department.

In 1848 he brought his family to the United States, settling near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Subsequently he abandoned all business and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Wisconsin Conference. He was a very successful church builder and organizer and did not retire from the active ministry until overtaken by old age. He died at Indianapolis at the age of ninety-three.

Thomas C. Day spent much of his early youth and manhood in the far Northwest when it was a pioneer country, especially in Minnesota. He finished his education in Hamline University, then located at Redwing, Minnesota. As a result of the financial panic which began in 1857 and which swept away his father's modest fortune, the youth was compelled to become

self supporting. Thereafter he taught school and attended college, as opportunity offered until completing his freshman year. At that time the Civil war was in progress and his only brother had enlisted, Thomas desiring to follow him into the service, but on account of delicate health was dissuaded from that course by his parents. But in 1863, when the Sioux rebellion began in Minnesota, he joined the United States Cavalry and was on duty until the Indian troubles were over.

At the age of eighteen Thomas C. Day went to England, representing a publishing house of Hartford, Connecticut. After a year he returned to the United States and took up life insurance, a business to which he devoted many years of his active career. He became state agent for Minnesota and Northern Iowa of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and subsequently he and his brothers formed a partnership as general agents for Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Iowa. In 1872 Thomas C. Day was given charge of the Chicago office of the Aetna Company, his territory including the northern half of Indiana.

While living in Minnesota he had induced the Aetna Life Insurance Company to make certain loans upon farm lands. These investments had such fortunate results that Mr. Day was gradually transferred from the department of securing policies for the insurance company to handling and loaning its assets for investment purposes. He placed large sums of insurance money in the State of Indiana and in 1877 removed to Indianapolis in order the better to look after his business. Since then his work has largely been the loaning of money upon agricultural lands and city properties in various states. In 1882 he formed a partnership with William C. Griffith, and the firm of Thomas C. Day & Company was continued until the death of Mr. Griffith in January, 1892. The company title was continued with George W. Wishard and William E. Day, a son of Thomas C., as associates of the senior member. One of Mr. Day's chief services in broader community affairs has been his effective leadership in the Y. M. C. A. at Indianapolis. For three years he was president of the local association, was for two years at the head of the Boy's Club, and has given unreservedly of his time and means to the upbuilding of this splendid



institution. For years he has been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. He was a vigorous advocate of a compulsory educational law, and was a member of a committee having charge of a bill for that purpose which was advocated before the General Assembly of 1896-97. Mr. Day was equally ardent in his advocacy of a juvenile court for Marion County, and deserves a large share of the credit for the passage of the bill establishing such a court in 1902-03. He was chairman of the general committee which prepared the modern school law of Indianapolis. Mr. Day is a charter member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, being one of its organizers, also a member of the Columbia Club since its organization in 1888, and has long been a director and member of the executive committee of the Union Trust Company.

February 10, 1873, he married Miss Katharine Huntington. Her father was the late Rev. William P. Huntington. Mr. and Mrs. Day's five children are Florence, Dwight Huntington, William Edward, Frederick Huntington and Helen Huntington. These children reside in Indianapolis, New York and Hartford, Connecticut.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SWITZER, D. D. Few men have it in them to sustain so many important interests and responsibilities in so broad a field as Dr. George W. Switzer of Lafayette has carried throughout a period of over thirty years. Doctor Switzer is one of the prominent members of the Northwest Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and while the church and the welfare of humanity have had the first claim upon his talents he has also become a highly successful business man, and his abilities as an executive and administrator have of course distinguished him especially in the field of religious organization.

Doctor Switzer has been a permanent resident of Lafayette for a long period of years and in that city he is close to the home where he was born in Tippecanoe County, November 2, 1854. He is a son of Peter and Catherine Shambaugh Switzer. His paternal great-grandfather and grandfather were both natives of Virginia, while the father was a native of Ohio. The Shambaughs came originally from Ger-

many, and the date of their landing in Philadelphia was September 9, 1749. Thus on both sides Doctor Switzer is of old colonial ancestry. The Switzer and Shambaugh families came to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in 1828, when much of the wilderness still remained in its primeval condition. These families lived on adjoining farms.

George W. Switzer, seventh child of his parents, grew up on his father's farm, and aside from home his early associations were chiefly with the country school and church. In 1875 he entered Asbury, now DePauw University at Greencastle, and from that fine old Methodist institution he received the degree A. B. in 1881, that of A. M. in 1884, while in 1900 his alma mater honored him with the degree Doctor of Divinity.

The summer after his graduation he and Professor John BaDe Motte visited Europe, Mr. Switzer going as a delegate to the World's International Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, which met in the month of July at Exeter Hall, London. On his return to the United States Mr. Switzer married on September 20, 1881, Lida Westfall, daughter of Hon. Harvey Westfall.

In 1880 he entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in the Northwest Indiana Conference, and his active duties as a pastor began in 1881 at Plainfield, Indiana, where he remained three years. During his college work at DePauw he had served two years in ministerial duties. From 1884 to 1887 he was stationed at Shawnee Mound, where he had charge of the churches of that circuit for three years. He was then appointed to the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Crawfordsville, where he served a pastorate of five years, from 1887 to 1892. Among the members of his congregation was General Lew Wallace, who was a regular attendant. An intimate friendship sprang up between this great military and literary figure of Indiana and the then youthful pastor. From Crawfordsville Mr. Switzer went to Brazil, Indiana, where he remained from 1892 to 1895, and was not only in charge of the city church but of four mission churches and a Sunday School held in a school house. This was one of his most strenuous positions, and it brought him in touch with a

variety of people in all walks of life, miners, workers in shops and mills, as well as proprietors and business men.

In 1895 Mr. Switzer was appointed to the West Lafayette Church. The appointment was made in view of the ability he had shown as an organizer and the special purpose was to promote a new church building suitable for the accommodation of the membership and students who desired to worship with them. During his six years there, from 1895 to 1901, he more than justified all expectations entertained, not only in the building of the church but in the increase of its membership. The West Lafayette Church today, equipped with a pipe organ, mechanical ventilation, large provisions for the Sunday School and all social work, stands as a tribute to this pastorate.

In 1901 Doctor Switzer was appointed to the First Methodist Episcopal Church at LaPorte. His stay there was for two years only, but in that time the church was rebuilt, decorated, beautiful cathedral glass windows placed in the auditorium and a plan formulated for the rebuilding of the parsonage.

At the Conference held in South Bend in September, 1903, presided over by Bishop I. W. Joyce, Doctor Switzer was selected for a district superintendent, or, as it was then known, presiding elder. Bishop Joyce gave him choice of three districts, and he chose the Lafayette district, returning to Tippecanoe County. For the six years ending in 1909 Doctor Switzer gave untiring service to his duties as superintendent. In 1908 he was a member of the General Conference of the church which met at Baltimore.

While at Lafayette Doctor Switzer had assumed business responsibilities in addition to his many other ties and associations with that city, and at the close of his district superintendency he requested the presiding bishop to let him have lighter work and allow him to remain in Lafayette. For a time he served as the general secretary of the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis. He also assisted on other special occasions without any fixed salary. Subsequently Bishop McDowell appointed him to take charge of the Jasper H. Stidham gift and endowment for a Methodist Church at Taylor's Station. For several years services were held in the Consolidated School House

of Union Township. When the church building was completed he had charge of the little congregation that worshipped in this unique chapel, and was appointed trustee of the Endowment Fund of the same. No happier people, or pastor, meet for worship than does those of the community where the Jasper H. Stidham people congregate. All are invited, for the good of the community, as well as personal good, and every worthy cause has free consideration. This pastorate has continued for nearly six years.

From the time of his attendance at the World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, Doctor Switzer has believed in the utility and power of this world wide organization of men for religious life and work. Twice he has been the president of the state organization and several times the vice president. For a number of years he has been an advisory member of the Board of Directors and more recently he took an active part in the war work of the Young Men's Christian Association and helped in the drive to raise Indiana's share. For almost ten years he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Lafayette and served as such during the time of the building of the new home. He was a leader in the campaign for the lifting of the debt and contributed more than any other individual to see that obligation wiped out.

For twenty-seven years Doctor Switzer has been a member of the Battle Ground Camp Meeting Association, serving as its secretary fourteen years and for ten years as president. He has always kept in close touch with his alma mater, DePauw University and for a number of years served as a member of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors and was a substantial helper in increasing the endowment of the university.

Doctor Switzer has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Home Hospital at Lafayette, giving fine and faithful service in that capacity, and is a member of the Board of Organized Charities of Lafayette. He is a member of the Board of the Woman's Christian Home, a member of the Preachers Aid Society, and is the ministerial member of the Investing Committee of its large endowment. Doctor Switzer is interested in the welfare of the entire County of Tippecanoe, and often

serves as supply for other churches than those of his own denomination.

His business responsibilities have for many years kept him in close touch with the financial community of Lafayette. For over twenty-five years he has been a director of the Baker-Vawter Company, the widely known firm of stationery manufacturers, whose head offices are now at Benton Harbor, Michigan. In 1917 he became chairman of the Board of Directors of this company.

Doctor Switzer is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, is a Knights Templar Mason, and an independent republican in politics.

Two children have blessed his home. The daughter, a graduate of DePauw University and with post-graduate work to her credit in Purdue University and Oberlin College, is the wife of Professor Glenn A. Shook, Ph. D., now a member of the faculty of Wheaton College of Norton, Massachusetts. Doctor and Mrs. Shook have one daughter, Elizabeth Louise Shook, who is the special pride of her grandfather. The son, Vincent Westfall Switzer, a graduate of Illinois State University, is connected with the Baker-Vawter Company of Benton Harbor, Michigan, and is also a member of its Board of Directors, and treasurer.

In October, 1918, Doctor Switzer and his wife moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, for temporary residence. Doctor Switzer is still a member of the Northwest Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has a pastorate in South Bend, being the pastor of the Epworth Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in South Bend, Indiana. He is a director in the First Merchants National Bank of Lafayette, Indiana, the largest bank of that city. He was a director of the American National Bank and its vice president. The American National Bank with two others liquidated and the First Merchants National Bank was organized. He attends the meetings of the bank, looks after the interest of the farm in Tippecanoe County, and other business interests the first week of each month, and is thus still related to Indiana.

As this brief outline has shown, Doctor Switzer's life interests have been by no means narrow. He is a very human man, with sympathies for all, with an optimism generated from actual experience and close

touch with all classes of people. He is a friend to those needing friends, is a helper of the helpless, and uncomplainingly has made sacrifices for the sake of persons and interests especially dear to him.

ADA L. (STUBBS) BERNHARDT since February, 1903, has been librarian of the Morrisson-Reeves Library, of Richmond, and during that time has made this institution of constantly broadening value and service to the entire community.

Mrs. Bernhardt was born in Richmond, a daughter of Lewis D. and Emily (Mendenhall) Stubbs. Her ancestors were English people who came in colonial times to New England and Pennsylvania, and a later branch of the family were pioneers in Preble County, Ohio.

Mrs. Bernhardt graduated from the public schools of Richmond and took her A. B. degree from Earlham College in 1879. In 1884 she married William C. Bernhardt, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who died in 1889. Mr. Bernhardt was a lawyer. They had one son, Carl Bernhardt, who was a former editorial writer with the Richmond Palladium and the Indianapolis Sun, and is now a resident of New York. He was educated in Earlham College and later at Johns Hopkins University.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Bernhardt in 1889 became private secretary to William Dudley Foulke, and continued in that service until she turned to her present duties as librarian.

JOHN W. MOORE has long been prominent as a railroad and latterly as a consulting and constructional engineer. His present headquarters are in Indianapolis. Mr. Moore is a native of Indiana, son of the late Dr. Henry Moore, one of the prominent physicians and business men of the state.

Dr. Henry Moore was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, son of John Moore, a native of North Carolina. John Moore with his young wife crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains on horseback, and after a brief sojourn in Ohio moved to Hamilton County, Indiana, in pioneer times. He was a farmer there and became a man of influence in his community. He reared a large family. He was a strong republican, a supporter and admirer of Governor Morton, Indiana's war governor, and he took

an active part in bringing to justice the anti-war conspirators of that time.

Dr. Henry Moore lived at home to the age of seventeen and then enlisted in the Twenty-Fifth Illinois Infantry. Soon after his enlistment he was transferred to the Medical Corps and during the last two years of his service had charge of the Government Hospital at New Albany. He was in the service four years and was promoted to the rank of surgeon. He was in the heat of the battle of Missionary Ridge and other important engagements. His early education was acquired in the public schools and later he graduated from the Indianapolis Medical College. He began practice at Milwood in Hamilton County and had a busy career as a country physician for twenty-five years. He built the first house at Milwood and later was instrumental in having the name of the village changed to Sheridan in honor of the great Civil war general. He was a man of keen business vision and of great enterprise and worked for the welfare of the state. He was instrumental in securing the construction of a railroad from Frankfort, Indiana, to Indianapolis, by securing the right of way for that line. He was active in building the First Methodist Church at Sheridan, and was affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Deming, Indiana. He was an ardent republican. Besides his medical practice at Sheridan he conducted a fine farm two and a half miles east of the town, and became an extensive land owner. He was a father of a family of six children, John W. being the oldest.

John W. Moore was born in New Albany, Indiana, January 18, 1865. His mother's maiden name was Catherine R. Paget. In 1880 the family removed to Indianapolis, locating at Irvington, where Dr. Henry Moore spent the rest of his life. At Indianapolis he became extensively identified with railroad promotion and operation and was general manager of the Central Indiana Railroad. Governor Durbin appointed him to investigate and recommend a location for the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Indiana, and it was upon his recommendation largely that the institution was established. Later he was similarly employed to investigate and recommend the location for the present Tuberculosis Hospital near Rockville in Parke County and had charge of the construction of the hos-

pital building. His death came suddenly. He dropped dead in the State House at Indianapolis December 2, 1912. At that time he was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Tuberculosis Hospital.

John W. Moore acquired his early education in the common schools of Sheridan and the Union High School at Westfield, Indiana. After the family moved to Indianapolis he attended Butler College and took a special engineering course for four years. He was employed as the civil and locating engineer for several railroad companies and for ten years was chief engineer in charge of construction of the Central Indiana Railroad. In 1903 he resigned that position to become chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Company, and held that post eight years. Since then he has been engaged in private practice as a consulting and construction engineer. He has made something of a specialty of furnishing plans and specifications for increasing water supply for cities and large enterprises, planning sanitary systems and air lift pumping systems. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Indiana Engineering Society, and of the Indiana Sanitary and W. S. A. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Rotary Club and is a republican in politics.

MOSES ROSENTHAL was one of the remarkable characters of Central Indiana during his life time, and was one of the few men whose influence was wholly for good. The pages of this publication can hardly contain the record of any man whose life work was more completely an expression of unselfish devotion and labor in behalf of those he loved, whether family or intimate friends.

He was born February 2, 1844, at Naglesburg in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, of Hebrew parentage. He was the oldest of ten children, including three half brothers. As a boy he had good advantages, but was left an orphan at thirteen and from that time forward was compelled to do for himself. Realizing the limited opportunities in the old country, he determined to seek his home and fortune in America. Soon after the death of his father and while still at an age when the average boy is within the sheltering protection of parents he crossed the At-

lantic Ocean to America. His first employment in this country was in an abbatoir at Buffalo. One of his chief characteristics was an intelligence and energy that enabled him to master any undertaking in an incredibly short time. As a result of the exercise of this intelligence he came when a beardless boy to Indiana as a buyer of cattle. He was thrifty, and shortly before the beginning of the Civil war located at Indianapolis as a member of the wholesale and retail clothing establishment of Hays & Rosenthal.

By the time he was nineteen years of age Moses Rosenthal had brought his nine brothers and sisters to this country, and later most of them were married from his home. At the age of twenty-one he himself married Frances Hays, daughter of his former partner. It will indicate the tremendous energy of his nature and his exceptional business ability to state that at the time of his marriage, aside from his numerous family charities, he had accumulated \$11,000 in cash, a store in Kokomo and had no debts.

His generosity and public spirit were signally manifested during the period of the Civil war. When Morgan threatened to devastate the central portion of the state he closed his store, volunteered his services to Governor Morton, and served ninety days as a member of the state troops. This was not his only sacrifice in behalf of the Union. He was owner of a stove and heading factory at Kokomo. Thousands of dollars worth of valuable material in this plant were consumed by the Union troops for fuel, and he never received a cent of payment for this property. He also owned a flax mill at Logansport, but after the death of one of his employes and the injury of a number of others through a boiler explosion he could no longer live there and he accordingly razed the property and moved to Peru. From the latter place he again returned to Indianapolis, and for a time operated a shoe store in the Bates House and a furnishing store at 37 East Washington Street.

Unlike many of his race Mr. Rosenthal had no particular desire for riches beyond what would suffice for the comforts his accumulations would procure to those near and dear to him. Undoubtedly had he exercised his business talents to their full bent he might have become one of the

wealthiest men of Indiana. First and last, however, he was swayed by a broad sense of duty to humanity, and like the philosopher of old could exclaim that humanity's every interest was his own. Scores of needy individuals were made happier and better for his benefactions, and many of these still living recall his memory with loving words of praise.

His life was made the more notable for the strong friendships he formed and kept to the end of his days. The making of friends was not a studied effort with him, but was merely a natural consequence upon the attributes of his character already described. He was on terms of intimacy with most of the noted men of his day. There is no question that the death of his warm and personal friend Thomas A. Hendricks hastened his own end. Mr. Rosenthal was exceedingly democratic, approachable, agreeable, charitable in his views and acts, and as nearly as is humanly possible his life was a complete expression of the best ideals of charity.

The names of his children were: Max M., of Davenport, Iowa; Delia R., Mrs. Norbert Gunzberger, of New York; Walter M., of New York; Eugene M., of Detroit; Albert M.; Edwin M., of Toledo, Ohio; and Irma H., Mrs. Emile Despres.

Albert M. Rosenthal, the only one of the children of the late Moses Rosenthal still living in Indiana, was born at Kokomo, October 17, 1876. He acquired his education chiefly in what is now the Shortridge High School in Indianapolis. He was nine years of age when his father died, and he soon afterward began earning his own living. He early took up real estate and insurance and subsequently traveled as a salesman for a wholesale paper establishment. Inheriting much of the quick intelligence of his father, he rapidly mastered all the details of the paper business and in 1903 founded the Standard Paper Company of Indianapolis, of which he has since been president. This is one of the larger commercial enterprises of the capital city. Mr. Rosenthal is an able business man and widely known over his native state.

He married Miss Gertrude Kirshbaum, daughter of Raphael Kirshbaum, who died in 1916. Their two daughters are named Flora Margaret and Janet Susanne.

PAUL OSCAR TAUER, one of the leading business men of Lebanon, has been identi-

fied with that city since 1900, and is the present mayor of that hustling little city.

Mr. Tauer, who has a military record as a soldier of the Spanish-American war, was born at Amsterdam, New York, September 21, 1871. His parents, Oscar and Josephine (Nichols) Tauer, were both natives of Germany. His father was born October 17, 1836, and came to America after his marriage, at the age of twenty-one. He was a college graduate and an expert piano maker by trade. He finally located at Richmond, Indiana, and began the manufacture of the Star pianos, and has built up one of the largest industries of its kind in Indiana, his products going all over the world. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, is a Knight of Pythias and Mason and one of the best known citizens of Lebanon. His wife was born in Germany in 1840 and died at Richmond in 1889. She was very devout in her attendance and work in the German Lutheran Church. Of their six children five are still living: Adaline, unmarried and living at Detroit, Michigan; Oscar, with his father in business; Paul O.; Emil, a florist at Richmond; Anna, wife of John Sickman, an overall manufacturer at Richmond; and Henrietta, deceased.

Mr. Paul O. Tauer was educated in the Richmond public schools. In 1898 he enlisted in Company F of the One Hundred Sixty-First Indiana Infantry. He went with his regiment to Cuba, served as a private and later as a sergeant, and his regiment was commanded by Colonel Winfield T. Durbin, afterward governor of Indiana. Mr. Tauer is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans Association, being affiliated with Eli Clappitt Camp No. 49 at Lebanon, and is a past commander.

Mr. Tauer came to Lebanon in 1900 and engaged in the floral business, in which he had considerable previous training. He bought an old and run down plant, and has developed a large and prosperous enterprise, the only business of its kind in Boone County. His plant is situated on the south side of the city, and he has three acres of ground at the disposal of his business. He also has one of the modern homes of Lebanon.

Mr. Tauer was elected a member of the Lebanon City Council in 1910, serving a term of four years, and in 1918 was elected mayor for a term of four years. He is a progressive in everything that concerns the

welfare of the community as well as in his own business. Mr. Tauer is a republican, is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. January 11, 1899, he married Miss Minnie Brooks, a native of Peru, Indiana. She died October 13, 1901, the mother of one child, Myron B., now a student in the public schools. October 23, 1902, Mr. Tauer married Miss Ione McCaslin, a native of Lebanon and a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Campbell) McCaslin. Mr. and Mrs. Tauer have three children: Mary Ann, Lowell Robert, and Paul, Jr.

EARL A. THOMAS. While his early experiences were with industrial and manufacturing plants, Earl A. Thomas has shown signal ability in handling mercantile enterprises, and as manager and stockholder in the Rapp Cut Price Company at Richmond he has made the record of practically doubling the volume of business transacted by that store every year since he took charge in 1915. The Rapp Cut Price Company is incorporated for \$160,000, and is one of the largest mercantile corporations of Indiana, operating seven branches, handling men and women's ready to wear clothing, shoes and other goods. The Richmond store commands a trade over a radius of twenty-five miles around the city.

Mr. Thomas was born on a farm near Jonesboro in Grant County, Indiana, in 1885, son of A. B. and Sarah A. (White) Thomas. He is of Welsh ancestry and his people have been in this country for many generations. His father was born in Indiana and his mother was sixteen years old when she came from Virginia with her parents.

Earl A. Thomas grew up on a farm, attended district schools and helped with the work of the farm until he was eighteen. At Kokomo he worked for a year and a half as a polisher in the Rockford Bit Works, then two years with the Haynes Automobile Works as helper in the case hardening department. An opportunity more in accord with his abilities and ambitions came as salesman in the general store of the C. M. Levitt Cut Price Company at Kokomo. He spent two years there and was then with the T. C. Rapp Company at Kokomo as clerk in the general store in

1912. He was advanced rapidly, and in 1915 was made manager of the Richmond store and given an opportunity to acquire stock in the corporation.

Mr. Thomas married, May 1, 1912, Martha Oram, a daughter of James P. and Nancy Oram of Kokomo. They have one son, Richard Oram Thomas, born in 1915. Mr. Thomas has interested himself in a public spirited manner with the affairs of Richmond, is independent in politics, and is a member of the Friends Church.

HUGH THOMAS MONTGOMERY, M. D. One of the best known names in scientific and medical circles in Northern Indiana is that of Dr. Hugh Thomas Montgomery, who began the practice of medicine over forty years ago and for more than thirty-five years has been a resident of South Bend.

Doctor Montgomery was born at Brownsville in Southwestern Pennsylvania December 10, 1849, but has lived since childhood in Indiana. The Montgomery family in England dates back by well authenticated records to the time of William the Conqueror. The British Encyclopedia states that Roger de Montgomery (1030-1094) was a counsellor of William, Duke of Normandy, before the latter made his invasion of England. He was probably entrusted by William with the government of Normandy during the expedition of 1066. Roger came to England the following year and received extensive grants of land in different parts of the Kingdom. He became the Earl of Arundel. In 1071 the greater part of the County of Shropshire was granted to him, carrying with it the Earl of Shropshire, though from his principal residence at the Castle of Shrewsbury he like his successors was generally styled Earl of Shrewsbury.

It is a well established fact that three brothers named William, Robert, and Hugh Montgomery came to America in early colonial times and settled at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1666. It is said that Hugh returned to England and died unmarried. However, the name Hugh has appeared in almost every generation, and many, of the Montgomery name and bearing the Christian name Hugh, have lived in nearly every state of the Union.

Doctor Montgomery's grandfather was named Hugh. He was a boat builder with yards on the Monongehela River at

Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He built many boats for the river traffic before the era of railroads. He lived there until his death.

Riland Montgomery, father of Doctor Montgomery, was apprenticed to a tailor. Not liking his employer he ran away at the age of sixteen and went to Georgia, where he followed his trade a few years. He then returned to Brownsville, making it his home until 1850, when he removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana, and engaged in business as a merchant tailor for two years. He then turned his attention to the grain and produce business. In 1854 he and seven men started down the river with two boats loaded with grain and produce. None of the eight men were ever heard from and it is supposed they were victims of river pirates.

Riland Montgomery married Caroline Jane Poland. She was born in or near Hagerstown, Maryland, May 31, 1826, daughter of Thomas and Ellenora (Duncan) Poland. When she was fourteen years old she lost her mother, and being the oldest child she cared for and tenderly reared and disciplined her younger brothers and sisters. She did not accompany her husband to Mount Vernon but joined him a few weeks later, making the journey by boat down the Monongehela and Ohio rivers. After she had become convinced of the death of her husband she went to Ohio and lived with some of her relatives near Columbus, but in the fall of 1855 came to South Bend. Soon afterwards she married Abner Tibbets, a farmer. They lived successively at Lakeville, then at Warsaw, afterward at Bourbon and finally at Plymouth, where Mr. Tibbets died. Doctor Montgomery's mother survived her second husband many years and for fifteen years lived with her son Hugh. She died in her ninety-second year and was both physically and mentally strong to the last.

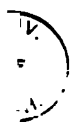
Dr. Hugh Thomas Montgomery was about six years old when his mother came to South Bend. He received most of his early education in the schools of Warsaw and began the study of medicine with Dr. A. C. Matchett at Bourbon. After eighteen months in the Chicago Medical College, now the Medical Department of Northwestern University, he was graduated March 16, 1875, and in June of the same







*Chester R. Montgomery*



But, as "the tumult and the shouting dies" we have time to look about and give thought to those soldiers of peace who "carried on" while the more obvious heroes fought in Flanders Fields. Each city of them all claims—and with right—that it helped to win the war, but though the final verdict is not yet—it will take the mellowing hand of time to judge—Chicago's part is undisputed.

And, always, the spirit of any city is the spirit of a man! Some one shall always dominate; the place of leadership shall always be filled. It was Ole Hanson who by his brave stand against the Bolshevik tendencies of the Industrial Workers of the World made Seattle famous; it was Mitchel, mayor of New York, who, flying to his heroic death, placed that metropolis on the map of the Great War. It was William H. Rankin and his "Chicago Plan" that placed Chicago in the forefront of American cities that did their noble part in making the world safe for democracy.

By now everybody knows him—William H. Rankin, the auburn-haired boy of New Albany, Indiana. His intimates call him "The Lamplighter" after the famous novel of our boyhood days, for he began his career by lighting the street lamps of his home, Hoosier, town; and like so many Hoosiers he has been spreading the gospel of light ever since.

You can't beat them, these Hoosiers; they are all of the same fighting and writing stock. There was James Whitcomb Riley, who began life as a sign-painter and who cavorted like a clown with an Indian-medicine show, to end the great poet of his times and honored of all men. There is Meredith Nicholson, who began as a police reporter to arrive at the status of the popular novelist of his day. There was Lew Wallace, whom they shipped to Constantinople only to have him come back with "Ben Hur," the greatest religious story of the ages. There are hundreds of others, but these stand out, and prominent in the galaxy of efficient Hoosiers stands the name of William H. Rankin.

When the war broke out Rankin had already risen to a foremost place among the advertising experts of America. He had won it by hard-won knowledge and efficiency. He had handled millions of dollars, spent under his direction for advertising space, and he was a firm believer in the

all-American doctrine of "It pays to advertise."

So it was that when in the confusion of the early days of the war there had to be co-ordination of effort to help the government, it was William H. Rankin who evolved the ideas that saved the day. It was he who taught the government and the nation to advertise. It was the steady and persistent and well-placed advertising that made the people see and realize just what the nation required if the war was to be speedily and efficiently won.

It was in connection with securing members for the Red Cross and the sale of Liberty Bonds that Mr. Rankin came forward first with what he modestly called "The Chicago Plan" of advertising, but which was—as all are willing to concede now—really the Rankin Plan. He was one of the body of advertising men who called on Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and assured him that the advertising men of America were behind him to a man. Congress when it provided for the issue of Liberty Bonds made no provision for advertising the sale of these bonds, and William H. Rankin was keen enough to see that no such tremendous proposition involving billions of dollars could hope to be successful without advertising. As the government had no money with which to pay for the advertising some way had to be found. That was Rankin's way.

The business men of the country were asked to contribute millions of dollars in cash and part of their advertising space already contracted for; to donate it to the service of the nation. The first page of copy was written by Mr. Rankin's partner, our own Wilbur D. Nesbit, and was inserted in the Chicago Tribune May 2, 1917; it was paid for by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson and Company. This was an advertisement calling for help for the Red Cross and it was answered by nearly 20,000 people, each of whom contributed from \$1 to \$100. Forty-five other Chicago business men followed Mr. Wilson's example, with the result that subscriptions came in for \$650,000 in cash and 416,000 new members were enrolled.

This wonderful success in Chicago stimulated the rest of the country. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in convention in St. Louis adopted "The Chicago Plan," with the result that the Gov-

ernment organized a Division of Advertising patterned after the Rankin idea of getting the patriotic business men of the country to volunteer advertising space, or else pay for additional space to aid the Government in winning the war.

The plan created nearly \$10,000,000 worth of newspaper, magazine, bill board, painted sign and trade paper advertising for the Government. As "The Fourth Estate" so aptly summed up this work: "The publishers and advertisers of the country owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Rankin for this. It is a national object lesson, the effect of this will be felt in all lines of business." And it has been!

In scores of governmental campaigns the influence of Mr. Rankin was felt. The pioneer work he did in the Red Cross and early Liberty Loan campaigns was felt through all that followed. It was the Rankin idea that put over the "Smileage Books" that brought delight and happiness to our fighting men even within reach of the shot and shell of the enemy. It was the Rankin idea that aided Provost Marshal General Crowder to get together the needed number of fighting men under the Selective Service Law, so that Carl Byoir, of the Committee on Public Information in Washington wrote:

"Only one man with an irresistible and confident optimism maintained against all objection that the thing could be done. It will be part of the everlasting glory of the advertising profession in America that the thing was done—that the greatest advertising campaign of the war was the campaign for registration under the second Selective Service Law, and that instead of a deficit of names at the close of the campaign there were over 400,000 more men who had signified their willingness to serve their country under arms than the most optimistic estimate of the Provost Marshal General had called for.

"If I were asked to name the men who without title of honor or distinction devoted himself most completely to the service of war time advertising I could not honestly mention any other name than that of William H. Rankin."

So, there can be no doubt but that another Hoosier has climbed the pinnacle to distinction.

Of course this does not tell the whole

story, for Rankin's activities in patriotic advertising touched practically every important development of war times. Mr. Rankin prepared advertising under his "idea" for the War Savings Stamps; he designed and prepared advertising to aid in Hoover's campaign for conserving wheat; he made the great financiers, the largest advertising merchants, the leaders of the great industries see what wonders could be wrought by advertising courage. His own unalterable belief and bravery in the face of grim discouragements heartened up the entire business world and forced it to take a finer outlook and more courageous view.

And high as William H. Rankin stands in the business world of Chicago, it is still a young man who has won such success for himself and for his city. He has only just celebrated his forty-first birthday—the celebration was held in his native town of New Albany, and telegrams from all the world arrived there to do him honor on the occasion. As has been said, he began to earn money by lighting the street lamps of New Albany, then he sold newspapers; then he drove a grocery wagon for \$2 a week. Then he became a stenographer, but not a very good one; that is perhaps why he is, with the firm of Rankin and Company, of which he is president, employing about 100 good stenographers. Next he tried to be a railroad man, and here he came into contact with the Young Men's Christian Association, for which, since, he has done so much. It was in handling the Young Men's Christian Association exhibitions that he first realized that the only way to get people to support a cause was through advertising and he published a paper, "The Young Men," in which he always insisted on giving the advertiser full value for his money.

This minor newspaper experience led him to Indianapolis and the Star League of newspapers, which he left to become advertising manager for the Bobbs-Merrill Company, the publishers of all of James Whitcomb Riley's works. His debut in Chicago was made two years later when he became western manager of the Street Railways Advertising Company. It was in 1908 that he was made vice president of the Mahin Advertising Company, and when John Lee Mahin wanted to move to New York Mr. Rankin with his associates,

Wilbur D. Nesbit, H. A. Groth, and Robert E. Rinehart, bought the Mahin business and it turned into the William H. Rankin Company, now one of the staunchest advertising companies in America.

But it is not alone in the measure of his own success that William H. Rankin counts; the work he has done counts as a success for Chicago; it is his individuality backing up his creative "ideas" that entitles Chicago to so large a credit in its work of winning the war.

And the gain that has been made to Chicago through the work of Mr. Rankin is all the finer because it has always been a gain of high and lofty ideals. He might take for his motto that line of Robert Louis Stevenson: "The salary in any business under heaven is not the only nor, indeed, the first question. But that your business should be first honest and, second, useful, are points in which honor and morality are concerned."

Mr. Rankin is a member of Chicago Athletic, Midway, Chicago Yacht Club, Chicago Advertising Association, Skokie, Evanston and Olympia Fields Country Club; also the Manhattan Club of New York and Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

He is happily married, the proud father of three boys and two girls. His residence is 1100 Judson Avenue, Evanston; business addresses, 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, 50 Madison Avenue, New York, and 610 Riggs Building, Washington.

F. H. BADET. There was a time, undoubtedly now past, when the bulk of all the toys that make a happy make-believe world for American children of all ranks were manufactured in European countries. The industry was neglected in the United States because the cheapness of foreign labor halted competition, rather than a lack of native inventive and executive talent. New England, however, finally led the way into toy manufacturing, and an extensive business along this line is now being done, being greatly accelerated in the past few years. South Bend can claim one of the largest factories in this industry in the United States, operating under the name of the South Bend Toy Manufacturing Company, of which F. H. Badet is president.

F. H. Badet is of New England birth

and of French ancestry. His great-grandfather, Capt. Pierre Badet, was the commander of a French merchantman when his vessel was captured off the New England coast by an English man-of-war near the close of the Revolutionary war. Captain Badet was released at New London, Connecticut, and finding his surroundings agreeable, decided to establish his permanent home there, where he subsequently married and became a man of consequence. He was the founder of a family that has been honorably represented here ever since.

F. H. Badet was born at New London, Connecticut, August 30, 1848. His parents were Henry S. and Elizabeth H. (Parmelee) Badet. Henry S. Badet was born at New London in 1819, and died there in March, 1905. He was a son of Thomas S. and Harriet (Butler) Badet, both natives of Connecticut, dying at New London about 1855. Henry S. Badet spent his entire life in his native place and there engaged in the grocery business. In his political life he was a republican and fraternally he was a Mason. He was a man of sterling character, honest and upright, and was a member of the First Congregational Church. He married Elizabeth H. Parmelee, who was born at Durham, Connecticut, in July, 1822, and died at South Bend, Indiana, in 1909. They had the following children: F. H.; Evelyn, the wife of W. A. Bugbee, who conducts an abstract and title business at South Bend; Caroline, who died at New London; Jennie, the widow of J. Vanden Bosch, who was a manufacturer of furniture at South Bend; and Alice W., who resides at South Bend.

F. H. Badet was about sixteen years old when he left the New London High School to go into his father's grocery store, and he remained in that connection for nine years. In 1874 he came to South Bend and with J. W. Teel embarked in the business of manufacturing croquet sets and baseball bats. The venture proved very successful and soon their helping force of one employe grew to eight and then to ten, and in 1883 the business was incorporated as the South Bend Toy Manufacturing Company to cover the widened field of their products. In addition to their first manufactured articles the factory now turns out boys' wagons, shoe-fly horses, children's tables and chairs and doll carriages and numerous other toys for which



House of Representatives in the session of 1905. He continued to be active in politics and in 1906 was elected county clerk of Clark County. His term of office began February 24, 1908. He was re-elected in 1910, and held the office eight years, until February, 1916.

On August 21, 1916, Mr. Ballard bought the Evening News and National Democrat of Jeffersonville, and has been publisher and proprietor of these well known and staunch old democratic organs ever since. The Evening News was established March 1, 1872, and the National Democrat in 1871. Both are democratic papers, the former being a daily paper and the latter a weekly. They serve as official papers in Clark County and have a large influence in molding public opinion all over Southern Indiana. Mr. Ballard owns the building, plant and offices at 25 Spring Street.

He is also a large property owner, owning a farm in Scott County, built one of the best private residences in Jeffersonville in 1913, and is owner of five other dwelling houses which he rents. Mr. Ballard is a member of the Methodist Church, is affiliated with Jeffersonville Lodge No. 362, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Clark Lodge No. 140, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Jeffersonville Lodge No. 268, Improved Order of Red Men. He is a past sachem of the Red Men and was a delegate to the National Conventions of the Order in 1913, 1914, and 1915.

July 15, 1911, at Indianapolis Mr. Ballard married Miss Fannie L. Williamson, daughter of John and Virginia (Quinkard) Williamson. Her father was a merchant and died at Louisville, Kentucky, where her mother is still living. Mrs. Ballard died at Jeffersonville November 12, 1918.

**RICHARD LIEBER.** At no time in half a century have such rigorous tasks been applied to the quality and efficiency of American citizenship. Citizenship formerly was largely a privilege, today it is a duty and responsibility. To be diligent in business, faithful in family and personal relationships, straightforward in action and purpose is not quite enough to expect of a loyal American. The admirable virtues of normal times must be supplemented by a positiveness in spirit, and a sacrifice of many other interests in behalf of the one

great and supreme need of the Government.

While Indiana has thousands of such self-sacrificing citizens there is much inspiration and encouragement afforded by the case of Mr. Richard Lieber of Indianapolis. Mr. Lieber is a native of Germany and represented one of the old families of Rhineland, and his father stood high in the confidence of both military and civil authorities in the Fatherland. No country in the world afforded more special advantages and training to its selected class of youths, of which Richard Lieber was a privileged member. But he had a passion for individual development and expression of character, and from an early age could not be in sympathy with a system, however wonderful in its results, which superimposed regulation of private life and conduct from above.

As a boy Richard Lieber rebelled at the restrictions laid down for his guidance. He could not be restful under a system which planned the actions of his life in advance for him. Even at school he got into trouble with the authorities because he had ideas of his own which he dared divulge, and only the influence of his father saved him from punishment. As he grew up his views became more pronounced. He found it difficult to breathe freely under the environment. He therefore went to England to pursue the English language and acquire a knowledge of the Government and social theories of that country. For a similar reason he came on to America. After due deliberation he decided that he had more talent as a "citizen than as a subject." He therefore took out naturalization papers and foreswore his allegiance to the Kaiser. In America he found independence of thought and action that had been denied him as a boy. Possessed of a keen mind and indomitable energy, it was not long until he had become actively identified with bettering the conditions of his adopted country. It has not been characteristic of Mr. Lieber as an Indianapolis citizen to adopt or be patient with half-way measures. He has given the full force of his energy to everything he has undertaken, and his career has been a most beneficial one to city and state.

His father, Otto Lieber, was born in Duesseldorf, Germany, March 24, 1825. He

was reared and educated there, but completed his higher training in Berlin. He was trained for the profession of surveyor and architect, and in that capacity, having entered government service, had the direction of the building of roads, waterways, restoration of historic buildings and the general development of the country. In younger days he built the Saar Railway from Treves into Lorraine. While stationed at St. Jean-Saarbruecken he was associated with French officials in building the Rhine-Marne canal. He was a man of distinction in the matter of education, attainments, and culture. In civil capacity he was privy counsellor to the interior government. He made only one visit to the United States, when he attended the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. His notes taken at the time are a classic on his observations of the United States. While stationed on the Moselle he met at Muelheim Maria Richter, whom he married in 1868. They had three children: Richard, Maria, and Hedwig. The two daughters and their mother still reside in Germany. Privy Counsellor Otto Lieber died in Germany August 8, 1897.

Richard Lieber was born at St. Jean-Saarbruecken, Germany, September 5, 1869. Much of his early education was under the direction of private tutors. As already indicated, this period of his life was a rather stormy one and he was more or less constantly in conflict with those in authority around him. In 1890, having reached the age of twenty-one, he went to England to live, but in 1891 came to the United States. During his stay in England his studies were directed toward acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English language and theory of government. Mr. Lieber came direct to Indianapolis in February, 1891, and here for a time he was employed by the hardware firm of Francke & Schindler. Later he became interested in the development of coal tar products, and helped organize the Western Chemical Company. Possessed of a fine critical and literary ability, he also engaged in newspaper work and was city editor of the Indianapolis Tribune four years. His father-in-law, Philip Rappaport, was sole owner of that paper. Mr. Lieber was connected with the Tribune from 1893 to 1896. In the latter year he founded the firm of Richard Lieber & Company, importer of

wines and artificial mineral waters. In the fall of 1905 this firm was merged with that of James R. Ross & Company, with which Mr. Lieber continued his active business connection until 1918.

As city editor of the Tribune Mr. Lieber made much of the May Music Festival, which gave a new and distinct impetus to the social life of Indianapolis. He was musical and at one time dramatic critic of the Indianapolis Journal in the days when what that paper said meant much in music circles. He also made many trips abroad and acted as foreign correspondent. As such he was the first to tell of the relief of Ladysmith during the Boer war. When Mayor Shank created an advisory commission for the purpose of keeping the public and the mayor informed on the needs of the city, Mr. Lieber was a member of the commission, part of the time as secretary and chairman of the committee on public service. The result of his intelligent work brought about a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the fire insurance bill of Indianapolis. This was attained largely through his efforts to create the Merchants and Manufacturers Bureau of Indianapolis, founded for the purpose of assuring equitable rates for policy holders and see that fire protection was thorough and adequate in the city. During his service Mr. Lieber succeeded in having motor vehicles introduced for the drawing of fire apparatus, and also led the movement for the establishment of the Salvage Corps. Many of his constructive plans have been the permanent model for subsequent municipal activity. For three years he served as president of the old Indianapolis Trade Association, which later was merged with the Chamber of Commerce. He also served as executive member for the state on the currency commission. The value of his fight against national waste and his great interest in the commission of natural resources was acknowledged by his election as chairman of the local board of governors of the Fourth National Conservation Congress held in this city in 1912.

Mr. Lieber is a member of the National Executive Board of the North American Gymnastic Union, an organization that has accomplished a splendid work in educating American citizenship.

Governor Goodrich, the present Indiana executive, appointed Mr. Lieber secretary

and executive officer of the State Board of Forestry of Indiana. Mr. Lieber not only has a broad knowledge of human culture and the arts of music and literature, but for years has been an intimate companion of nature and the great out of doors. It was this interest and qualifications which made him peculiarly adapted for service on the State Board of Forestry. He resigned his own salary with that board in favor of a former expert member to perform the actual work. He is also military secretary to the governor and chief of his staff with rank of colonel. He and some of his associates have started a movement that has for its object the care of the soldiers who will come back from the war disabled. These men, to whom every American community will owe so much, require exactly some such provision and foresighted care so that they may be reintegrated into society as self-sustaining and useful members.

Governor Ralston appointed Mr. Lieber member of the Turkey Run Commission for the purpose of saving that wonderland from the woodman's axe. He reorganized this commission, which eventually came under the control of the State Historical Commission. Its purpose was to establish parks, and in the centennial year 1916 it erected a visible monument commemorating that event, when two properties were bought, McCormick's Creek Canyon in Owen County and Turkey Run on Sugar Creek in Parke County. These properties were turned over to the state and have been accepted by Governor Goodrich, who appointed Mr. Lieber chairman of the State Park Commission.

August 28, 1893, Mr. Lieber married Emma Rappaport. They have three children: Otto Walther, Ralph Willard and Marie Jeanette, the latter a student at Wellesley College, Massachusetts. Mr. Lieber enjoys the distinction of being the first dollar a year man in the state, while Mrs. Lieber has divided her time between Red Cross home service and auxiliary work to the soldiers of Indiana. Their son Walther, in service since June, 1917, is first lieutenant and attached to the Judge Advocate's office of the American Expeditionary forces at General Headquarters, Chaumont, France.

FRANK MARION JONES has been a business man of Richmond many years, a dealer in agricultural implements, and is now head of the Jones & Farmers Company, dealers in agricultural implements and fertilizers.

He was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, May 9, 1864, son of A. D. and Susan (Schooler) Jones. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. For several generations the family lived in Virginia. His grandfather was John Jones, who settled at Hillsboro, Ohio, in early days. A. D. Jones was the youngest of three sons and six daughters, and after his marriage moved to Owen County, Kentucky, where he spent the rest of his life. Frank Marion Jones had three brothers and one sister. He was only fourteen when his father died, and for several years he worked during the summer and continued schooling in the winter. Later he began teaching in country schools, and followed that occupation a number of years. He also opened a dry goods and grocery at Monterey, Kentucky, and sold goods for nineteen years. From Kentucky he came to Richmond, Indiana, and became secretary and treasurer and general manager of the McConiha Company, holding that position for thirteen years. He then organized the Jones & Williams Implement Company, but after three years bought out his partner, H. E. Williams, and continued the business as Jones & Farmers Company. This firm are the local representatives at Richmond and over most of Wayne County for the International Harvester Company, the John Deere Plow Company, the American Steel and Wire Fence Company, and the Globe Fertilizer Company. Mr. Jones retailed more of the Globe Fertilizer products in one year than any other representative, his total sales for one season aggregating eighty-two carloads.

In 1884 he married Miss Roxie Bourne, daughter of John M. Bourne of Kentucky. To their marriage were born three daughters and one son. Mr. Jones is a republican, is affiliated with Webb Lodge of Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the First Baptist Church.

LUTHER DANA WATERMAN, M. D., who at the time of his death was professor emeritus of medicine in the Indiana Uni-



versity School of Medicine, was an Indianan whom members of his profession and cultured citizens of all classes will most frequently recall in coming generations as a matter of gratitude for kindly and purposeful influences that emanated from his life and also for the foundation which he so liberally provided under the name of "The Luther Dana Waterman Institute for Scientific Research."

Doctor Waterman in May, 1915, placed in the hands of the trustees of Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, deeds for property amounting in value to \$100,000 on the condition that after his death the proceeds from the property should be devoted to the establishment and permanent maintenance of an institute for scientific research and that the trustees would annually appropriate an amount equal to the income from his property to a similar purpose. This generous gift was accepted by the trustees, who pledged the faith of the institution to carry out the conditions.

This act of Doctor Waterman was hailed as being the largest gift for scientific research ever made in Indiana. The gift was made as the result of a long cherished plan on the part of Doctor Waterman, and with a minimum of restrictions which might interfere with its most effective use. He gave it with the understanding that the money was to be used for general scientific research covering as wide a field as possible, and that it should be spent in Indiana University, but aside from this the trustees were to be left a free hand in the management of the fund.

It is only rarely that a man comes to the close of a long life with character and services that justify such a tribute as was paid to Doctor Waterman by President Bryan, who took Doctor Waterman's life as the theme of his address to the senior class in June, 1915. Everything spoken by Doctor Bryan at that time was echoed responsively and sincerely by all who knew the simplicity and nobility of Doctor Waterman's life. The address of tribute by Doctor Bryan was as follows:

"I wish to say a few words to the oldest member of our faculty—Dr. Luther Dana Waterman, professor of medicine emeritus.

"Surgeon in the Federal Army, prisoner of war at Macon and Charleston, in civil life physician and professor of medicine, you have in eighty-four years won position

and honors and fortune such that many would for them sacrifice everything else in the world. But I wish these, my children, to see that you have made your way up to a great practical success without sacrificing everything else in the world. You have not sacrificed your interest in the worlds that lie outside your vocation as physician. Most men of every calling are caught within the trap of their own business. Not you. You have escaped that trap. You have traveled far among men and books and ideas. You are not of those who bear a title from the college of liberal arts and are yet aliens from its spirit. In the world of the liberal arts you are a citizen. You are friend with Plato and Virgil and Darwin and their kind. You know that these are not dead names in the academic catalogue, but living forces and makers of society. In that world you have spoken your own word in verses which are resolutely truthful, discriminating and brave. The joy of living as you have done in the wide, free and glorious world of the liberal arts is such that many for it have sacrificed everything else, including that practical success which you have not sacrificed.

"But besides your successes inside and beyond your calling you have had another fortune. Long ago there came to you an idea. You had lived from the days of the tallow candle and a thousand things which went with that to the days of the electric light and a thousand things which go with that. Within your lifetime you had seen an incredible access of power, enlightenment and freedom, from the discovery of truth of which all preceding generations had been ignorant. You had then the insight, the conviction that the Great Charity is the discovery of truth, which is thenceforth light and power and freedom for all men. This conviction became your deepest purpose. Thirty-two years ago you wrote: He who would make his life a precious thing

Must nurse a kindly purpose in his soul. These lines were your confession. There was a secret purpose which you were cherishing. You worked for that. You saved for that. For that you had the secret joy of living sparsely, austere as a soldier.

"Sir, you have no son. But the scholars who work upon the foundation which you have established here shall be your sons. Far down the years when all of us are in



believer in schools and useful training, and made every sacrifice to give his children all the advantages in his power. In different generations the Burtts have lived long and useful lives, and left an impress for good on their respective communities.

Joe Beatty Burttt grew up on a farm a mile and a half from Utica. He attended the Franklin schoolhouse at Utica and at the age of nineteen entered Oberlin College, Ohio, where he spent four years as a student. In 1886 he entered the University of Michigan, taking the junior and senior years of the literary department, graduating in the class of 1888 and finishing his law course in the same institution in 1889. He left the farm with barely the equipment of a common school education, and completed his college work of nine years in seven years.

Unlike many young college graduates he knew where he was going and what he was going to do before his diploma from the University of Michigan was in his hands. On June 28, 1889, he arrived in Chicago, and his home has been there ever since. His first employment was in a law office at a salary of six dollars a week. About the middle of September, 1889, he was given a place at forty dollars a month in the law office of Mr. Sidney C. Eastman, since then referee in bankruptcy. In March, 1890, Mr. Burttt married Anna H. Gurney, of Hart, Michigan.

March 1, 1891, he formed a partnership with Mark R. Sherman, and their interesting and profitable association continued for over eleven years, until May 1, 1902. On May 19, 1903, after a period of practice alone, Mr. Burttt formed a law partnership with Frank L. Kriete. In October, 1907, George H. Kriete, a brother, was taken into the firm, under the name Burttt, Kriete & Kriete. In September, 1908, Charles L. Mahony came into the partnership, the title being changed to Mahony, Burttt, Kriete & Kriete. Since October, 1912, Mr. Burttt has practiced alone.

As already noted, Mr. Burttt has put most value upon those things he has been able to accomplish through his profession for the general good of humanity. Like the good physician who willingly prevents disease and thereby lessens the financial returns from his work, Mr. Burttt's long continued activities in crime prevention and the prevention of needless or unjust

litigation have a similar effect on the lawyer's income.

The outstanding feature of his work is fraternal education and the promotion of the spirit of fraternity. Mr. Burttt is a widely known orator, and among his numerous addresses in public the one which he believes has accomplished the most good is entitled "Side Lights on American Sentiment," in which he emphasizes "that the greatest need of the world today is the application of the principles of fraternity to all the issues of life and for men who are true fraternalists in their heart, who have learned the lesson of self-control, men who have become self-reliant, men who are inspired by the spirit of service in their relations with other men." Mr. Burttt found the chief source of his inspiration on this subject in the great character of Lincoln, whose life and works are today vital in the world's affairs because they are so thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of fraternity.

At the National Convention of the Religious Education Association at Washington in 1908 Mr. Burttt delivered an address on Fraternal Education, which later was published by the Association in the book entitled "Education and National Character." At the second national peace congress held at Chicago in 1909, under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Burttt's address on "Fraternal Orders and Peace" was published as part of the proceedings of the congress.

Mr. Burttt was one of the incorporators of the Fraternal Education Association in 1910, and was its president for eight years.

He has freely given his time and influence to all fraternal education movements, community building, community welfare work, and in all movements organized to bring about the application of moral laws to the affairs of everyday life he has contributed his active co-operation.

His general and particular interest in crime prevention has been only a corollary of his other interests. In 1915 Mr. Burttt was chairman of the Crime Prevention Committee of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Illinois. Associated with him were John L. Whitman, of the House of Correction, and other practical sociologists. This committee made a crime prevention survey of lodge room environments in the City of Chicago. In 1912 he was chair-

man of the Crime Prevention Committee of the Chicago Bar Association. This committee undertook a crime prevention survey of the illegal practices of lawyers, especially among those who encouraged litigation. Much more startling were the findings of the Committee of College Men, of which Mr. Burttt was chairman in 1910, undertaking a crime prevention survey of the colleges and universities of the United States. This survey, it should be noted, was undertaken long before the present great war. It showed among other things that a large number of our colleges and universities were producing criminals and sending them out in the world to exploit society; that many of these institutions were turning out mental prostitutes as professors who had "finished off in Germany;" and that these men who had come under the German influence had lost all sight of moral values in life and were emphasizing the necessity for merely physical and mental efficiency, ignoring entirely man's spiritual nature.

It will serve a good purpose to note some of his other activities in this direction. Mr. Burttt inaugurated and directed the Crime Prevention Movement among the lodges which helped to close 7,146 saloons in Chicago on October 10, 1915, without the necessity of punishing anyone. This movement was started in the Thomas J. Turner Masonic Lodge of Chicago, January 10, 1907. In 1912 he directed the Crime Prevention Survey for the Chicago Law and Order League. He inaugurated and directed the Crime Prevention Movement against landlords who tolerate lawless saloons in lodge buildings, a movement which started in Chicago January 11, 1915, and resulted in the Masonic Temple going dry on April 30, 1916. Mr. Burttt is now directing the movement to make every school, lodge, and church a preventorium, and for a long time has advocated co-operation among the churches, schools and lodges in the Crime Prevention Movement.

In recent years Mr. Burttt has been drawn into many crime prevention movements, including the Sunday closing of saloons and law observance generally. He lends freely of his time and means in all matters of conciliation, arbitration and such measures as will prevent discord and hatred among men. He is intensely interested in the prevention of injustice and

oppression, and again and again has offered his services in cases that came to his observation where poor or ignorant people are subjected to persecution. A case of this kind occurred recently involving the Damer family at Glen Ellyn, Illinois. The Damers were Russian Poles, who were made the victims of persecution and assault on the part of ill-advised patriots who alleged that they were pro-German. The Damers being unable to secure counsel in DuPage County Mr. Burttt's services were engaged and he not only defended the accused in court but went to the Glen Ellyn community and by bringing members of the two factions into a calm and dispassionate discussion secured a closer approximation to justice than could have been obtained from the most lengthy process of formal litigation.

In these feverish times when men are falling over themselves in the accomplishment of definite and practical tasks, and too often lacking a spirit of fraternity and the breadth of vision that comes therefrom, Mr. Burttt is undoubtedly a man with a message. That message in brief is that everyone should strive to make the world safe for everything and every person that makes for the betterment of mankind, and on the converse should strive to make the world unsafe for every element that is opposing such progress. To that ultimate end of fraternal co-operation and good will Mr. Burttt is freely devoting his time and talents.

In politics he has been more or less identified with the democratic party, and served as a precinct committeeman of that party from 1910 to 1912. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the University Congregational Church. He was one of the organizers of the Sane Fourth Association, and was one of its original twenty-one trustees.

Mr. and Mrs. Burttt have two children: John Gurney Burttt and Helen Katheryn Burttt. John Gurney Burttt married Miss Louise S. Avery, and they have a son, John Gurney Burttt, Jr.

J. DORSEY FORREST, corporation executive and farmer, was formerly a professor in Butler College, at Indianapolis, but for the past ten years has been actively iden-

tioned with the organization and general management of the Citizens Gas Company of that city. Mr. Forrest has become widely known both in the field of scholarship and in business and technical affairs, and is one of the few practical business men of Indianapolis who may write the degree Doctor of Philosophy after his name.

Mr. Forrest was born at Baltimore, Maryland, July 21, 1866, son of Andrew J. and Emily Louise (Dorsey) Forrest. He has an interesting ancestry. He is a direct descendant of that Thomas Forrest who, as a member of the London Company, which colonized Virginia, migrated to that colony in 1608 with his entire family and was the first settler at Jamestown to bring his family with him. After Bacon's Rebellion, in which the Forrests sided with Bacon, one branch of the family migrated to Maryland and the other to Gloucester County, Virginia, in order to avoid persecution from Governor Berkeley. It is from the Gloucester County branch of the family that the Baltimore Forrests are descended. Mr. Forrest's grandfather, Jacob Forrest, was a native of Baltimore, but of Virginia parentage.

Andrew J. Forrest who was born in Baltimore in 1839, was a mechanical engineer. He died at Baltimore late in 1918. At the outbreak of the war between the states he went to Virginia to enter the Confederate Army, but on account of shortage of munition plants and workers in the South, was early withdrawn from army duty and assigned to the manufacture of cannon at the Tredegar Iron Works and later to the manufacture of rifles at an arsenal in Wilmington, North Carolina. For a short time he was in the Confederate Navy, and he did a great deal of that hazardous work known as blockade running. He operated from Wilmington, Charleston and Galveston to Nassau, Bermuda and England. Three times he was captured by Federal cruisers but exchanged or released through efforts of the British ambassador after short periods in prison. After the war he returned to Baltimore and was in the sugar refining business until 1877, after which he was connected with numerous enterprises as an engineer, including the city water department. He died late in 1918.

His wife, Emily Louise Dorsey, was born at Baltimore in 1838. Her father, William Dorsey, was born in England, being

brought to Baltimore by his parents when a small boy. He was a builder in Baltimore until the war of 1861-65, when he entered the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of colonel. Following the war he settled in Western Virginia, where he lived until his death. Emily Louise Dorsey's mother died when she was a child, and her girlhood was spent with an aunt at Providence, Rhode Island. She returned to Baltimore about 1858, was married there in 1864, and left immediately for Nassau, Bahama Islands, which had become her husband's headquarters while in the blockade running service. At the close of the war she returned to Baltimore and is still living in that city.

J. Dorsey Forrest secured his early education in the common schools of Baltimore and the Baltimore City College. From 1881, when he was fifteen years of age, until 1888, he was connected with the brick manufacturing business at Baltimore, but left that to enter Hiram College, near Cleveland, Ohio, and remained to complete the course and receive his A. B. degree in 1892. During 1893 he was a graduate student in the Ohio State University, and from 1894 to 1897 was a graduate student and fellow in sociology at the University of Chicago. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy was awarded him by the University of Chicago in 1899. One of the products of his scholarship is his work entitled "The Development of Western Civilization," published in 1905 by the University of Chicago Press and Cambridge (England) University Press.

On leaving the University of Chicago Mr. Forrest became Professor of Sociology and Economics in Butler College, Indianapolis, holding that chair from 1897 to 1907. In the latter year he obtained a leave of absence in order to take charge of the organization of the Citizens Gas Company. He soon found it necessary to devote his entire attention to the Gas Company and resigned from the college faculty in 1909. He has since been secretary and general manager of the Gas Company, and its responsible executive from the time of its organization. The Citizens Gas Company operates by-product coke ovens as the chief source of gas supply, and its business in coke and by-products is much greater than its gas business. Early in 1916 Mr. Forrest undertook to expand the business

by recovering and refining benzol products in order to supply the Allies with explosives. The company supplied materials for high explosives to Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, and later to the United States. Its activities thus extended to all the battle fronts long before the United States entered the war. Through the management of that important public utility he has rendered perhaps his chief public service to the city. In 1918 the Milburn By-Products Coal Company was incorporated in West Virginia, to provide a portion of the coal required by the Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, and Mr. Forrest became president of that company. Mr. Forrest also owns and operates a large farm near Warrenton, Virginia.

Mr. Forrest has never been in politics and has never held an elective office. He was active in many movements for the purpose of bringing the United States to support the Allies in the European war and was a member of the coke committee of the Council of National Defense until the council was superseded by various governmental agencies. Mr. Forrest has been an independent in politics.

He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Sociological Society, American Gas Institute, By-Product Coke Producers' Association, American Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Indianapolis Literary Club, University Club, Woodstock Club, Contemporary Club and of the Disciples of Christ Church. These various organizations indicate some rather unusual interests and activities.

Mr. Forrest married Cordelia Kautz, daughter of J. A. and Inez (Gillen) Kautz of Kokomo, Indiana. Her father is publisher of the Kokomo Tribune. They have one child, a daughter.

**J. A. CONREY.** For over half a century the name Conrey has been prominently identified with the business of furniture manufacture in Indiana. The pioneer in this industry at Shelbyville was the late David L. Conrey, whose son J. A. Conrey is now head of the Conrey-Davis Manufacturing Company, who have a plant that is one of the largest industrial assets of Shelbyville, and whose products are distributed throughout the United States and

in foreign countries. The firm is largely a specialty concern in the furniture line, manufacturing various types of tables and also such specialty articles as smokers' stands and cabinets, umbrella stands, lamps, etc.

J. A. Conrey was born July 1, 1854, in Franklin County, Indiana, son of David L. and Hannah S. (Jemison) Conrey. His father was born in Franklin County in 1830, spent the early part of his career there in the furniture manufacturing business, and finally in 1866 moved his plant to Shelbyville, where he had the first industry of that kind in the city. His business grew, and from sales aggregating only a few thousand dollars a year the volume of business transacted finally reached more than a half million dollars annually. The business was operated under his own name and is still continued. He was a man of fine business and civic character and his death in July, 1916, was widely mourned. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, of Shelbyville Lodge No. 28 of Masons, and was a staunch republican. He and his wife had two sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living.

J. A. Conrey, the oldest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Shelbyville, in Moorehill College, and after leaving school was for several years a general merchant in Shelbyville and Fayette counties. He then became connected with the furniture business as a traveling salesman, and represented the output of several large firms. He was on the road altogether for twenty-five years, and in that time made his goods known to retailers and jobbers in every important city between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the meantime, in 1885, he had also entered the manufacturing end of the business, with Charles Beiley and Company, and was president of this business until 1902. In that year he organized the present Conrey-Davis Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Conrey is a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Church and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. In 1878 he married Miss Della Hecker of Shelbyville. Mr. Conrey owns a beautiful summer home in Northern Michigan, and spends some portion of every year in that delightful district, where his chief recreations are fishing and golf.

FRANK M. DILLING. It cannot be too frequently emphasized that character and enterprise mean more as vital factors in the success and development of a business than mere capital. A better illustration of the truth would be difficult to find than in the career of Frank M. Dilling, the great Indianapolis manufacturing confectioner, head of an establishment that is easily reckoned as one of the big industries of the capital city.

From this industrial plant, employing in normal times a large force of people in the various departments, and from the handsome executive offices of Mr. Dilling it seems a far cry to that time about thirty-five years ago when Mr. Dilling with only \$2.50 in cash assets made his first batch of candy designed for the commercial trade.

Mr. Dilling was born at Hagerstown, Indiana, March 31, 1867, and thus he is another of Indiana native sons who attained prominence in the business affairs of this state. His parents were Daniel and Sarah (Bowers) Dilling of Hagerstown. His father, who died in 1888, was for many years a druggist at Hagerstown. Frank M. Dilling spent his early years in his native town, attending common schools, and as he was possessed of the spirit of independence and his people were by no means wealthy, he accepted every opportunity even while a school boy to earn his own spending money. He sawed wood many days at a meager wage, and he also worked in his father's store and practically served an apprenticeship at the drug business. When he was sixteen years of age he entered into an agreement to become an apprentice of Mr. Charles Legg at Hagerstown. Mr. Legg had a baking shop, and young Dilling spent three months learning that trade. From there he went to Richmond, then to Connersville and Hartford City. From Hartford City he went back to Hagerstown and about that time he determined to engage in that business which has since proved his life's work, manufacturing confectionery.

Having only \$2.50, as above stated, and with no trade in prospect and nothing to encourage him or keep up his courage except his own determination and ambition, he encountered further opposition from his father, who did all he could to keep his son out of this venture. It is significant that two weeks after the beginning of the Dilling candy factory the father was so

interested and so thoroughly convinced as to form a partnership with his son. Frank M. Dilling after manufacturing his candy presented it to the retail trade, hiring out his horse and rig to take traveling men to the various villages in that section of the state. Thus by manufacturing a high class product and by using good business methods to exploit its sale, Mr. Dilling soon found himself at the head of a prosperous business, conducted under the firm name of Dilling & Son. This continued until after the death of his father, and Mr. Dilling found himself handicapped for lack of a partner and from Hagerstown, moved to Marion, Indiana, in 1889, and organized a new business with Mr. Claude Fowler under the name of Dilling & Fowler. These men had a capital of only \$60 to embark in the business and they secured the basement of a house in that town and cooked, slept, ate and made candy in those restricted quarters. Nevertheless the firm showed signs of prosperity and it did prosper. After a year Fowler sold his interest to John Huber and Huber in turn sold the next year to J. M. Fowler of Camden, Ohio. Under this new organization the business continued and prospered for ten years.

In 1897 Mr. Dilling sold his interest in the business to J. M. Fowler, who thereafter continued it under the name J. M. Fowler Company. From Marion, Mr. Dilling removed to Indianapolis and here entered business as a manufacturing confectioner on a large scale, organizing and incorporating the firm of Dilling & Company with a capital stock of \$40,000. Mr. Dilling is president, Mr. J. M. Cox is vice president, Guy Conkrite, treasurer, and Charles Cox, secretary. The business has grown by leaps and bounds and now occupies an imposing three story structure on North Senate Avenue. While its possibilities of expansion and increase have been seriously interfered with by present war conditions, it is an industry with resources and stability more than sufficient to tide it over the critical times. Before the war the company had about 275 people on the pay roll and among other facilities has a fleet of fourteen automobile trucks. The confectionery of Dilling & Company has almost a nation wide distribution, and the standard and quality have always been maintained. As a special line of confec-

tionery they specialize in chocolates and the manufacture of chocolate direct from the cocoa bean. Dilling & Company besides being a successful business corporation is to those intimate with its workings a large family of loyal and co-operating units, the firm having always shown a keen interest in the welfare of the employes, and the latter responding with complete loyalty to the good of the business as a whole. It is customary for Dilling & Company to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the business every year on the 8th of February, and for a number of years this occasion has been made significant by a banquet attended by all the officers, directors and employes of the company.

In 1893 Mr. Dilling married Rachael Frell. Two daughters were born to their marriage, Mildred and Charline. Mildred is a graduate of Knickerbocker Hall, and is a talented musician and harpist, conducting her own studios in New York City. She was a student of music in France until the outbreak of the war. The daughter Charline is the wife of N. C. Brewer of the Star Gum Company of Chicago, and they have two children, Charles and Mildred. In 1914 Mr. Dilling married Mary D. Whipple of Portland, Indiana, daughter of John and Mary (Foltz) Whipple.

GEORGE W. VARNER, M. D. In the thirty odd years of his residence at Evansville, Doctor Varner has earned above the best distinctions of the physician and surgeon the esteem paid a man of well rounded and balanced character and faculties engaged in many praiseworthy movements that insure and improve the welfare of an entire community.

He was born July 7, 1862, five miles south of Lincoln City in Clay Township of Spencer County, not far from where Abraham Lincoln spent part of his boyhood. His great-grandfather was a Kentucky pioneer. His grandfather, Jacob Varner, a native of Pennsylvania, came from that state to Indiana and was one of the earliest settlers of Spencer County, where he acquired and improved a tract of Government land and lived out his years as a farmer.

Doctor Varner is a son of Isaac and Ida M. (Alley) Varner. His father was born in Spencer County in 1825, and after he was grown took up a Government claim a

mile from the old homestead. The log cabin he built was the home to which he took his bride, and in following years his industry put much of the land under cultivation, he set out fruit trees, erected good frame buildings and for many years was one of the most substantial citizens of the community. He died in 1900. His wife, who died at the age of eighty-one, was also a native of Clay Township, where her father, Samuel Alley, had established a pioneer home. These worthy parents had five children: Jacob N., deceased; George W.; Charlotte Ann, now occupying the old homestead; William T., who also followed a medical career and is deceased; and Alice, Mrs. Lewis Hutchinson.

George W. Varner has always been inclined to studious ways and scientific tastes. From the common schools of his home neighborhood he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, when Alfred Holbrook was at the head of the school, and was there well fitted for the task of teaching, which he followed while studying medicine. In 1886 he graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, with the highest honors of his class and was recipient of two gold medals, one for general proficiency, the other for best examinations in anatomy. For a year he served as interne or house physician at the Louisville City Hospital, and then accepted a further opportunity for experience under the direction of men high in the profession as interne in the New York Hospital for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled Children. In 1895 he left his growing practice at Evansville to take post-graduate courses in New York and at Vienna, Austria, where he came in touch with some of the master surgeons of the world, giving special attention to that branch and to gynecology.

Doctor Varner located at Evansville in 1888, establishing his office on the west side. His work as a skilful surgeon early attracted attention, and for years his practice came from practically every county in Southern Indiana. He has been surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital and the Vanderburg County Orphans Home, has been examining physician for many fraternal orders and insurance companies, and the heaviest demands were made upon him as a consultant. He is a member of the Indiana and American Medical Associations, and has a



large library of medical works and an extensive collection of books covering his favorite branches of general science and literature.

Outside of his profession there is abundant evidence of his energies and versatile gifts and interests. He is vice president and one of the organizers of the West Side Bank; is vice president of the West Side Building, Loan and Savings Association; and president of the West Side Real Estate and Insurance Company. He was one of the organizers and first medical director of the American Bankers Life Insurance Company. He is a director of the Evansville Pure Milk Company, and for two years president of the West Side Business Men's Association. He was the first to advocate a public city library, and was chairman of the committee to raise funds for that purpose and secure the liberal donation made by Mr. Carnegie. Now no city in the country is better served by library facilities, there being several branches of the main library, and the circulation of books has reached 50,000 a month.

While so much of his life has been devoted to work that in the best sense of the term is public service, Doctor Varner has not been in politics beyond casting a vote for republican candidates and serving during 1893-95 as member at large on the city council. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the lodge, chapter and commandery in Masonry and the Mystic Shrine.

June 24, 1891, Doctor Varner married Miss Olive L. Edmond, daughter of John F. Edmond, a well known farmer citizen of Vanderburg County. Their five children are Olin E., Victor I., Marguerite O., Earl V. and Norman L. Marguerite is the wife of Samuel Howard and they have a son named George Preston. The son Olin is the soldier representative of the family, serving as supply sergeant with the National Army in France. Victor is preparing for his father's profession as a student in the University of Indiana.

WILLIAM P. COLLINGS earned his first success as a livestock dealer in Parke County, where he was born and reared, and from there about twenty years ago moved into the field where he had to meet the keenest competition in the Chicago stock-

yards district. There he is today one of the leading livestock commission men.

Mr. Collings was born on a farm in Parke County in 1863, son of John D. and Amanda J. (Moore) Collings. His parents were also natives of the same county, and their respective families were identified with that section from pioneer days. William P. Collings grew up on a farm and he gained experience in livestock husbandry and in dealing when only a boy. He was a well known stock trader in Western Indiana long before he moved to Chicago in 1896. In that year he established his headquarters at the Union stockyards, associated with the Standard Livestock Commission Company. Later he was connected with and vice president of the Bowles Livestock Commission Company. In 1917 he established his present business under the name W. P. Collings & Son, livestock commission merchants. His son Frank J. Collings is a member of the firm. For a number of years Mr. Collings has specialized in the handling of sheep. The Chicago market recognizes him as an authority in this branch of livestock, and as a salesman he probably has as large a volume of business to his individual credit as any other of his competitors. Mr. Collings is a democrat in politics.

He married Miss Mary S. Siler, who was born and reared in Parke County, Indiana. They have three sons, Frank J., a member of the firm with his father, and George Cole and Walter Lee Collings, both of whom are now in the United States Army in France. George Cole Collings is a private in an auto truck organization. Walter Lee is a lieutenant in the regular infantry. He enlisted as a private in Chicago, and has been promoted to his present rank through sheer force of merit and ability.

DEMARCHUS C. BROWN. Nine years after the Indiana State Library was placed under the control of the State Board of Education, with consequent increase of appropriation, Demarchus C. Brown was chosen to the post of librarian, succeeding W. E. Henry. While the State Library is practically as old as Indianapolis itself, it is not too much to claim that the real usefulness of the collection of books as an adjunct to the state's educational system





*Clinton C. Collier M.D.*

his company in many battles. In civil life he became likewise prominent, beginning his career as a lawyer, and serving at one time as a member of the State Legislature. On account of a throat affection he engaged in the real estate business at Marion. His ability was chiefly pronounced in promoting and carrying out large business projects. Several years were spent in the West in the late '70s and early '80s, and he was a factor in the upbuilding of a number of new western cities. He built the first street car line at Trinidad, Colorado, also the first gas works and the first large hotel in that town, and his enterprise extended in similar manner to other important undertakings in Colorado.

John Robert Lenfestey was with his father in the West for several years. He attended school both at Topeka, Kansas, and Trinidad, Colorado. He acquired his early business experience in the West, but since 1901 has been a resident of Chicago. He was for a time with the Santa Fe Railway and later was traveling freight and passenger agent for the Frisco System, with headquarters both in Chicago and San Antonio, Texas. From that he became interested in the electrotyping business and established the Advertising Electrotyping Company, of which he is president and owner. This is one of the important adjuncts of the great advertising business of America and Mr. Lenfestey has built up an industry that is one of the most complete in facilities and service in the Middle West.

Through many years he has been identified with the big commercial and social life of Chicago. He is a member of the Forty Club, the Indiana Society of Chicago, the Chicago Athletic Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Exmoor Country Club, the Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Advertising Association. Mr. Lenfestey is vice president of the International Electrotypers' Association. He married Miss Carrie Jungblut of Chicago, who was born and reared in that city. They have a son, John Robert, Jr.

**ALFRED RUFUS BONE.** If it is proper to speak of a man growing old in an industry so young as the telephone business, the distinction might well be applied to Alfred Rufus Bone, a native of Indiana, and who spent many years in this state, but for the

past twenty years has been an official of the Chicago Telephone Company and is now general commercial superintendent of that, one of the largest individual groups of the Bell Telephone System.

Mr. Bone acquired something like a practical knowledge of the intricacies of telephony at a time when probably not one out of ten persons in the United States had ever seen a telephone instrument, and when a telephone exchange was regarded as almost a useless innovation by the stand-patters of that day.

Mr. Bone was born in Shelby County, Indiana, June 25, 1871, son of Alfred Plummer and Louisa M. (Deacon) Bone, both now deceased. His father, who was born in 1836 in Shelby County, lived there for many years, and from that county enlisted for service with the One Hundred and Thirty-Third Indiana Infantry during the Civil war. He saw much of the hard and dangerous service of his regiment, was in the great Atlanta campaign and many battles, and was captured and held a prisoner in Andersonville prison.

The important fact of his career of special interest in the sketch of his son is that he established at Greensburg, Indiana, in 1884 a telephone exchange that was one of the pioneer plants of the kind in the United States and in Indiana. At that time Alfred Rufus Bone was thirteen years old, and during the next year he acquired knowledge sufficient to qualify him as a telephone operator in his father's exchange. Since then for nearly thirty-five years he has been almost continuously in the telephone business and has witnessed all its remarkable expansion and development. After serving as operator he became repair man, collector and general assistant to his father's plant at Greensburg. From 1890 to 1892 he was a student at Bethany College in West Virginia.

After his college career he took up a different line of work, and from 1893 to 1895 was business manager of the Anderson Democrat of Indiana. From 1895 to 1898 he was located in the Northwest as a special agent for the Interior Department of the United States Government. Returning to Greensburg he became business manager of the Greensburg Telephone Company and from there went to Chicago in 1899. Since that year he has been identified with the Chicago Telephone Company, and one pro-

motion has followed another until he is now general commercial superintendent.

His pioneer work is recognized by his membership in the society known as the Telephone Pioneers of America. He is one of the prominent men in the Chicago Association of Commerce. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Bone is a republican, a Presbyterian, a Mason and Elk, and a Beta Theta Pi. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, Traffic Club, Electric Club, of which he was president in 1915. Business Men's Prosperity Club, of which he was president in 1916, and the Ridge Country Club. His chief recreation is golf. September 7, 1892, Mr. Bone married Miss Estelle Kennedy Aldrich of Greensburg. Their three children are Hester Louisa, Julia Walker and Alfred Rufus, Jr.

**CAPT. OTHO H. MORGAN.** A native of Indiana, and one of the gallant young men who served as officers in the Union Army from this state, Capt. Otho H. Morgan for over fifty years has been a resident of Chicago and one of the leaders in business and industrial affairs of that city. Captain Morgan is president of the Chicago Varnish Company, one of the oldest corporations of its kind in the Middle West.

He was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, August 11, 1838, son of Doctor Elisha and Catherine (Coit) Morgan. The parents were both born in Connecticut and represent old New England families. Doctor Morgan and wife located at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, about 1836, and for a number of years he practiced medicine in that section of the state. Later he removed to Cincinnati, where he enjoyed the highest standing in his profession for many years. He was in fact one of the men of large influence and usefulness in the city. In the maternal line Captain Morgan is a nephew of the late P. L. Spooner, of Indiana, and cousin of Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, whose uncle, Col. Ben Spooner, was a distinguished citizen of Indiana during the first half of the nineteenth century.

From childhood Captain Morgan was reared in Cincinnati, where he attended public schools. He finished his education in Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1861 on his own initiative he went to Indianapolis and called upon the adjutant general of the

state who authorized him to recruit for the Seventh Indiana Battery. Governor Morton commissioned young Morgan second lieutenant in the Seventh Indiana Light Battery which was recruited at Columbus, Vincennes and Terre Haute for the Army of the Cumberland. With this command he was soon engaged in active service, leaving for the battlefield from Louisville, his first stop being at Mumfordsville, Kentucky. The march continued then to the battle of Shiloh, and later Lieutenant Morgan was in the siege of Corinth, and after a return march to Louisville went with his command to the war center in Southeastern Tennessee and participated in the battles of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and the Atlanta Campaign. In April, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of captain and commanded his battery until December of that year, after the close of the Atlanta campaign. His three years' service having expired he returned to Cincinnati, with a splendid record for bravery and efficiency as a Union officer.

Captain Morgan came to Chicago in 1866. In association with his father-in-law, the late Anson C. Potwin, he founded the Chicago Varnish Company. This was at first a partnership, later became a corporation, and now has a capital of a million and a half dollars and is one of the big industrial establishments of the Great Lakes metropolis. It is in fact as well as in inspiration "a business built on honor." Captain Morgan has been president of the Chicago Varnish Company since 1888, and with a record as officer in the company for over half a century he is one of the veteran business men of Chicago.

Captain Morgan is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Union League Club, the York and Scottish Rite Masons, a member of the John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., and a companion in the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

On January 19, 1864, he married at Terre Haute, Indiana, Miss Julia Potwin. Her father, Anson C. Potwin, was a hardware merchant in Terre Haute before coming to Chicago. Captain and Mrs. Morgan reside at Highland Park. Their five living children are Anson C.; Elisha; Catharine C., wife of Robert C. Day; Helen V., wife of Tom W. Bellhouse; and Julia, wife of Frank S. North. Captain Morgan's

oldest son was William P. Morgan, now deceased. Through this deceased son Captain Morgan has a grandson, Lieut. William O. Morgan, now with the American Army in France.

**WILLIS S. PRITCHETT, M. D.** In the many years he has practiced medicine at Evansville Dr. Pritchett has been satisfied to serve his increased clientage in the capacity of a skillful and conscientious general practitioner, and he is one of the most successful of the good family doctors who have been so justly admired and have proved themselves the tried and faithful in time of need.

Dr. Pritchett was born in a log house on a farm in Montgomery Township of Gibson County, Indiana, and his father, William Henderson Pritchett, was born on the same farm, in 1828. His grandfather, Eliha Pritchett, a native of Pennsylvania, moved from there to Virginia, later to Kentucky, and finally became a pioneer in the wilderness of Gibson County, Indiana, where he had to clear away great trees before he could build his log cabin, the first home of the family in this state. In course of time he converted his tract of government land into a good farm, and lived there with the esteem of his neighbors until his death about 1861. He married Elizabeth Rutledge, a native of Tennessee.

William H. Pritchett, after getting his education in the common schools and coming to man's estate, bought the interests of the other heirs in the home farm, and industriously cultivated it for many years. He was a resident of that one locality for over eighty years, and died there September 6, 1913. His wife, who died in 1907, was also a native of Montgomery Township, where her parents, William and Lucy Gudgel, were early settlers. The seven children of William H. and Martha (Gudgel) Pritchett were: George, Elvira, Wilia, Mary Ellen, Florence, Perry and Estelle. These children have never divided their interests in the old home farm.

Willis S. Pritchett grew up in the wholesome environment where he was born, attended rural schools and at Oakland City, and by his earnings as a teacher largely paid for his higher education until he was fitted for his profession. After teaching a year, he spent two years in the Danville Normal, again taught a couple of years,

followed by a year in Professor Holbrook's Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio. There was still another year of teaching to his credit, and in the meantime he was studying medicine with his cousin Dr. Gudgel, and then entered the Louisville Medical College after having attended lectures for a year in Evansville Medical College.

Dr. Pritchett received his medical diploma at Louisville in 1889, and at once returned to Evansville, where he spent a year as interne in the Marine Hospital. He then began general practice with offices on Second Avenue, and has continued steadily in his professional labors ever since. He is a highly esteemed member of the County Medical Society, also of the Indiana and American Medical Associations. He is affiliated with St. George Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of Bayard Park Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1889 he married Matilda E. Keuhn, a native of Evansville and daughter of August Keuhn.

**CARL D. KINSEY.** Indiana people who keep themselves informed on current musical activities and organizations are aware that it is a native Hoosier who is vice president and manager of the Chicago Musical College, the largest institution of its kind in the United States, and he has perhaps even wider fame through his long service with the Chicago Apollo Club and more recently as manager of the North Shore Music Festival Association.

Mr. Kinsey was born at Fort Wayne in 1879, son of John F. and Emily (Zimmerman) Kinsey. He took up the study of music when only six years of age. He was also liberally educated in science and literature, attending Purdue University at Lafayette. Mr. Kinsey is a graduate of the Chicago Musical College, where he specialized in piano, with the class of 1898. After that he took up organ study with Harrison M. Wild, and subsequently became manager of the Chicago Apollo Club, a famous organization which had deserved national fame. Then some years ago Mr. Kinsey organized the North Shore Music Festival Association at Evanston, and as manager has supervised what for a number of years has been perhaps the crowning musical event in the Middle West. This association, which has its annual program

in May of each year, embraces a chorus of six hundred voices, with a children's chorus of fifteen hundred.

Though one of the younger men in musical affairs Mr. Kinsey is undoubtedly one of those who have contributed most to the development of musical art and education in the country tributary to Chicago. It is a special tribute to his energies and abilities that he is vice president and manager and one of the directors of the Chicago Musical College. This institution, founded in 1867, by Dr. Ziegfeld, has had a continuous growth and development, scarcely impeded by the great fire of 1871, and for many years had its home in the famous Central Music Hall of Chicago, and is now housed in a special building of its own, one of the most conspicuous structures fronting Michigan Avenue. In the half century of its existence the Chicago Musical College has trained and has influenced through both its pupils and its staff of teachers probably a larger section of musical taste in the Middle West than all other institutions combined.

Mr. Kinsey married Miss Edwina Duplaine, of Chicago. They have two children, Myron and Letitia Kinsey.

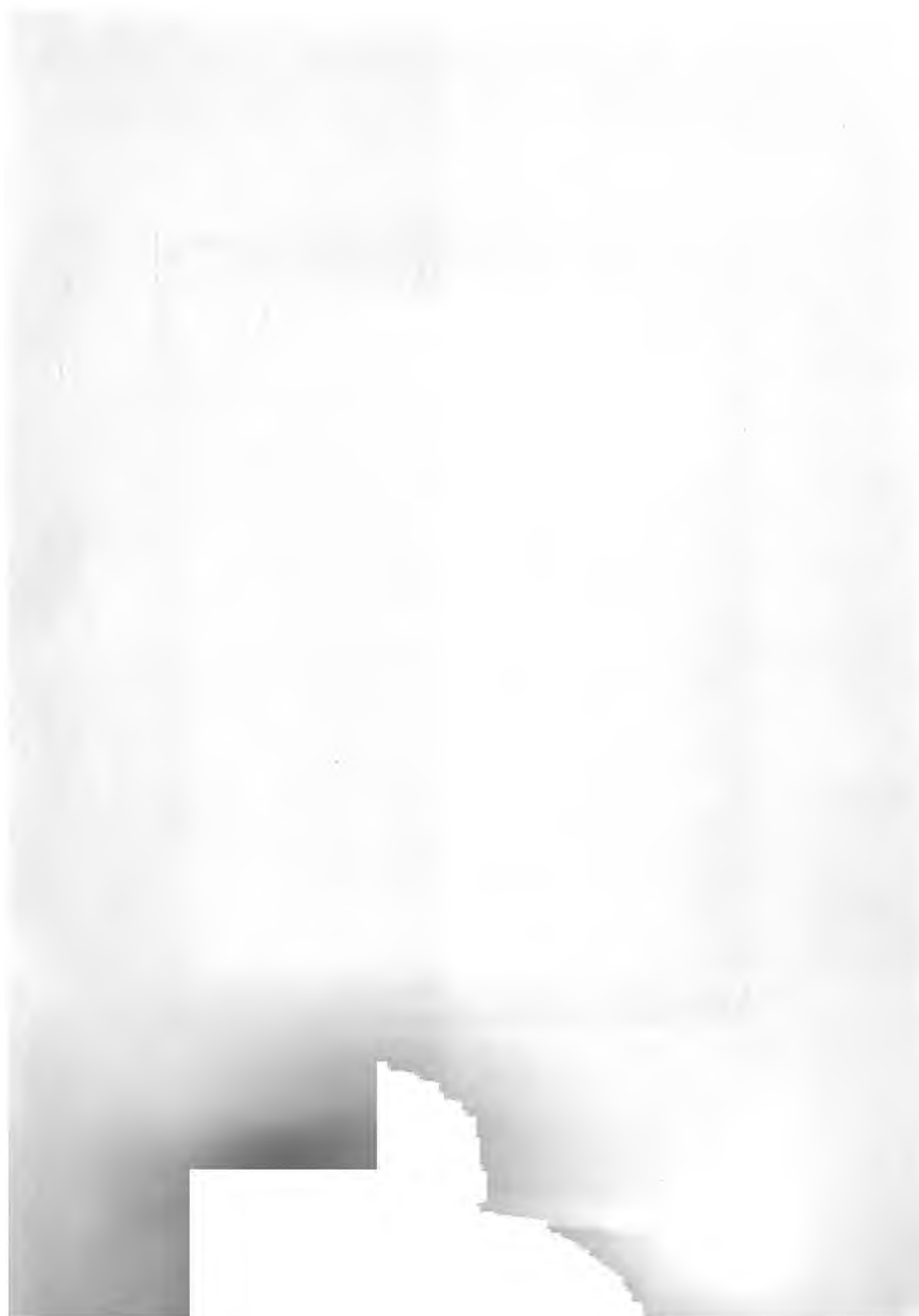
SAMUEL A. HARPER is a native of Indiana and won his first cases as a lawyer at Auburn. For the past seventeen years he has practiced in Chicago, with a steadily growing fame as a lawyer and author, and particularly for his constructive work in the field of social legislation. He is one of the notable Indianans of Chicago.

Mr. Harper was born at Orland September 7, 1875, a son of Chester S. and Emma (Taylor) Harper. He received his early education in the Waterloo High School of this state, attended the Kent College of Law at Chicago in 1895, and from 1896 to 1899 was a student in the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan. He received his LL. B. degree in 1899. From the latter year until 1901 he practiced at Auburn with Frank S. Roby under the firm name of Roby and Harper. Judge Roby, his associate, was later a justice of the Appellate Court of Indiana. Mr. Harper served as chief deputy prosecuting attorney for the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, Steuben and DeKalb counties, in 1899 and 1900. He removed to Chicago in 1901.

He has specialized in the law of insurance and represents several insurance companies as general counsel. He served as assistant attorney, under Governor Yates, of the Illinois State Insurance Department from 1901 to 1903, and was attorney for the Illinois Department of Factory Inspection, 1904-08. In 1910 he was appointed attorney for the Illinois Commission on Workmen's Compensation.

Mr. Harper is a recognized authority on workmen's compensation insurance and systems. He studied these systems abroad in 1910. He originated the present form of elective system of workmen's compensation, with the coercive provision abolishing common law defenses, a plan that has since been adopted in most of the states of the Union, and which, despite the earlier opinion of some noted authorities, has been sustained by all the courts. As attorney for the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases, Mr. Harper drafted one of the first occupational disease laws ever adopted in America. He has been identified with the preparation of most of the laws of Illinois for social and industrial betterment. He was associated with Louis D. Brandeis, now of the United States Supreme Court, in representing the State of Illinois in the Supreme Court in the test case of the Illinois Woman's Ten-Hour Law. This was one of the early cases which sustained legislation enacted for the protection of women workers.

In 1909 Governor Deneen appointed him secretary and attorney for the Illinois Industrial Commission. Mr. Harper is a man of very wide interests and activities. He is a director of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene; member of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Law Institute, 1909 to 1912; is a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, the Illinois Audubon Society, the Indiana Society of Chicago, is a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Hamilton Club, being one of the directors from 1917 to 1920, the Prairie Club, and the Maywood Club, which he served as president in 1910-11, the Maywood Bird Club, of which he is president. These latter memberships indicate Mr. Harper's chief recreation aside from his profession. He has studied bird life for many years, and by the same token is a lover of all outdoors and when out to enjoy nature he prefers walking to mo-







*G. N. Hendrickson*

of Illinois, and in 1911 became supreme scribe of the Vesta Circle, one of the highest offices in the Society. This fraternal insurance organization was later merged with the American Insurance Union, the headquarters of which are at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Knapp is now national representative, with headquarters in the Masonic Temple at Chicago. He is a member of many other fraternities and has been a lifelong republican.

September 14, 1872, he married Miss Jenny Lind Chamberlain. Mrs. Knapp was born at Goshen, Indiana, February 21, 1851, and died at Chicago December 27, 1893. Their only daughter, Christine Nilsson, is the wife of Joseph H. Henderson. She is the mother of two sons, Frank L. and Lucian F. Mr. Knapp's grandson Frank L. is now in the army.

Mrs. Knapp was a daughter of Judge E. M. Chamberlain and a cousin of Ex-Governor General Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine. Judge Ebenezer M. Chamberlain was one of the distinguished lawyers and jurists of early Indiana. He was born in the State of Maine August 20, 1805, son of a shipbuilder and an officer of the War of 1812. Judge Chamberlain as a boy had an experience on the farm and in his father's shipyards. He studied law in Maine and acquired something more than a local reputation there as an orator. With only a few dollars he had earned teaching school he came to Indiana in 1832, secured a position as teacher in Fayette County and also studied law at Connersville until admitted to the bar in 1833. He at once moved to Elkhart County and was one of the early resident members of the bar. He was elected to the Legislature in 1835, his district covering nearly a fifth of the entire area of the state. In 1842 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the old Ninth Judicial District and in 1843 became presiding judge of the same district, and was re-elected without opposition in 1851. His service of nine years as judge was testified to by the entire bar as "credible, dignified, courteous and satisfactory." In 1844 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and in 1848 was a candidate for presidential elector. He resigned from the bench in 1851 to become democratic candidate for Congress, and was elected by nearly a thousand majority. He served in Congress

two terms and won many honors both as a statesman and orator. Judge Chamberlain married in 1838 Phebe Ann Hascall, daughter of Amasa Hascall and member of a family long prominent in Elkhart County and Ontario County, New York.

WILBUR D. NESBIT, who served his literary apprenticeship in Indiana and chose a daughter of the Hoosier state for his wife, is one of the Indiana school of literature. Although much of his mature career has been largely centered in Chicago, he has maintained his close touch with Indiana and consistently acknowledges Indiana's influence upon his work.

He was born at Xenia, Ohio, September 16, 1871, son of John Harvey and Isabel (Fichthorne) Nesbit. After a public school education he became a printer and in 1889 located in Anderson, where he soon became city editor of the Anderson Times. From there he went to Muncie, then to Indianapolis, where he worked on the Journal until he went to Baltimore to conduct a feature column on the American. In 1902 he went to Chicago, where he wrote features for the Tribune until he left that paper to manage a syndicate which handled his work. In Indianapolis he did a great deal of advertising work, and after a few years in Chicago he was induced to give part of his time to what was then the Mahin Advertising Company. Three years ago he joined with William H. Rankin, another Indiana man, and other associates, in buying out the agency which is now known as the William H. Rankin Company. Mr. Nesbit is vice president of the company and director of the copy staff.

Mr. Nesbit's writings have appeared in most of the magazines of the country. Among his books may be mentioned "The Trail to Boyland," 1904; "The Gentleman Ragman," 1906; "The Land of Make-Believe," 1907; "A Friend or Two," "Your Flag and My Flag," and various gift publications. Mr. Nesbit wrote the book of "The Girl of My Dreams," a musical comedy which ran for five seasons, and has written several other theatrical features.

Mr. Nesbit lives in Evanston, Illinois. He is a member of the Little Room, Chicago Athletic Association, Midway, Forty and Cliff Dwellers Clubs of Chicago, as well as of the Indiana Society of Chicago. He is president of the Forty Club and a

past president of the Indiana Society. In Evanston he is a member of the University Club and Glen View and Evanston Country Clubs. He is a non-resident member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

Mr. Nesbit married Mary Lee Jenkins, an exceptionally talented musician of Indianapolis. They have three sons, Richard, Robert and Wilbur, Jr.

SARAH NEGLEY MCINTOSH was one of the splendid mothers of a former generation of Indiana citizens, and in giving space in this publication to the prominent women of Indiana none could be more worthily considered than this well known character of Greene County. Her most familiar title was "Aunt Sally" McIntosh.

She was born in Ohio September 22, 1810, a daughter of Peter Negley, whose name is conspicuously identified with the very earliest history of Marion County, Indiana. Peter Negley was a grandson of Caspar Negley, who in 1739, then a young boy, had come with other members of the Negley family from Germany to America. The Negleys have long been prominent in Pennsylvania and in other central western states.

Peter Negley arrived in Marion County, Indiana, and established his home at the town of Millersville in 1819, when Aunt Sally McIntosh was only nine years of age. His settlement here antedated by six years the establishment of Indianapolis. He was an important figure in the early affairs of Marion County, and was a farmer, miller and distiller.

Thus while Sarah Negley's early life was spent amid primitive surroundings she grew up with the mental and physical strength of her sturdy ancestors and always manifested much of that independence of will and judgment which had caused her forefathers generations back to espouse the cause of the protestant religion when it was by no means popular.

On May 10, 1829, Sarah Negley married William J. McIntosh, and she became the mother of eleven children. In 1837 the McIntoshs moved to Greene County, Indiana, and it was in that county that this woman became so widely known. Like the woman of the Bible she was diligent and faithful in ordering her household affairs and in bringing up her children, and at the same time she found abundant energy and exer-

cised her ready sympathy in acts of kindness and love throughout a large community. Her death occurred November 12, 1890.

PRESTON C. RUBUSH. On the basis of work accomplished it may be properly claimed by the firm of Rubush & Hunter, architects, that it represents the best ideals of the profession and has contributed some of the most satisfactory and distinctive examples of modern architecture found in Indianapolis and other cities.

The head of this firm is a native Indianian, born at the village of Fairfield, Howard County, March 30, 1867. William G. Rubush, his father, came from the vicinity of Staunton, Virginia, to Indiana about the close of the Civil war. For a time he operated a shingle factory at Fairfield, later moved his factory some six miles northwest of Martinsville, and finally abandoned that industry to engage in farming. He afterward removed to Indianapolis, where he died February 18, 1914. He was a very industrious man, had ability to make money, but his generous disposition distributed it so rapidly that there was never a time when his accumulations represented more than a bare margin above the necessities of life. He was for years a stanch member and supporter of the United Brethren Church. He married Maria E. Wyrick, who was born near Zanesville, Ohio. Five of their six children are still living.

Preston C. Rubush lived with his parents until he reached years of manhood and discretion. After leaving the common schools he worked at the trade of carpenter and also as a cabinet maker, and has an expert skill in these mechanical arts and industries which are almost fundamentals to the science of architecture. Later he took a special course in architecture at the University of Illinois, and on returning from that school was employed in the offices of architects at Peoria, Illinois, and Indianapolis.

Mr. Rubush has practiced architecture as a profession for twenty-five years. In December, 1893, he became a member of the firm Scharn & Rubush. In 1895 this became P. C. Rubush & Company, and ten years later was succeeded by the present firm of Rubush & Hunter.

Mr. Rubush stands deservedly high in his profession. One of the reasons why his

business has prospered is that in all contracts he or his partners give a personal supervision to the work in hand, and this personal service has been appreciated by the owners.

Some of the more important buildings designed and constructed by the firm of Rubush & Hunter, and which are landmarks in the city of Indianapolis, are the Indiana State School for Deaf, the Odd Fellows Temple, the Masonic Temple, the City Hall, the Hume-Mainsur office building, the Coliseum at the State Fair Grounds, Buckingham Apartments, Public School No. 66, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Fidelity Trust Building, Marott Department Store, Circle Theater and the Hotel Lincoln.

Mr. Rubush has been a factor in the business, civic and social life of Indianapolis for many years, is a member of the Columbus and Marion Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knights Templar York Rite Mason and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. October 12, 1908, he married Miss Renah J. Wilcox.

WOODFIN D. ROBINSON is distinguished among the lawyers of Indiana by his long and capable service as judge of the Appellate Court of Indiana. Thirty-five years ago he began practicing at Princeton, and won the professional honors and successes which preceded his elevation to the bench in Gibson County. Judge Robinson is now practicing at Evansville.

He comes of an old Indiana family, but was born on a farm in DeWitt County, Illinois, February 27, 1857. Both his father and grandfather were natives of Virginia, and early settlers in Kentucky and Indiana. His father, James A. Robinson, after settling in Indiana met and married Louisa Benson in Gibson County. She was born in Gibson County and is still living there at the age of eighty-five. Her father, William Benson, was a native Kentuckian, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and came to Indiana and located in Gibson County before Indiana was admitted to the Union. Soon after his marriage James A. Robinson moved to DeWitt County, Illinois, but in the fall of 1865 returned to Gibson County and was a substantial farmer of that community until his death, after he had passed the seventy-sixth year of his life. He and his wife had nine chil-

dren, one of whom died in infancy, and eight reached maturity: Martha, now deceased, Sylvester B., Woodfin D., William C., Belle, Dove, Ada and Anna.

Judge Robinson was eight years of age when his parents returned to Gibson County. Until he was twenty-two his home was on his father's farm, and when not in school he toiled in the fields and looked after many details of the farm management. He attended country schools, went to high school at Owensville, and at the age of eighteen entered Indiana State University. He took the full four years' literary course, graduating A. B. in 1879. The following year he was principal of schools at Cynthiana, Indiana, and for two years had charge of the schools at Owensville. With a professional career as his goal he studied law privately while teaching, then attended the law school of the University of Virginia, and completed his preparation in the University of Michigan, where he graduated LL. B. in 1883.

Judge Robinson was admitted to the Indiana bar in August, 1883, and at once entered practice at Princeton.

The first important political honor to which he aspired was representation in the State Legislature. He was elected as the candidate on the republican ticket in 1894, and his one term of service satisfied the most sanguine expectations of his friends. In the fall of 1896, at the urgent request of the leaders of his party, but not without considerable sacrifice on his own part, he became the republican candidate for judge of the Appellate Court of Indiana. He was elected and filled that high judicial office for ten years, from January, 1897, to January, 1907. Upon leaving the bench Judge Robinson located at Evansville, where he has enjoyed a large practice for the past eleven years, and is a member of the well known law firm of Robinson and Stilwell.

With a profound knowledge of the law and with an analytical mind, Judge Robinson has won equal distinction as an able judge and also as an advocate in his profession. In all the relations of his life he has manifested a spirit of justice, sweetness of temper, gentle courtesy, and an essential kindliness.

For six years he was a member of the School Board at Princeton, and for three years was a member of the Board of Trus-

tees of the University of Indiana. In 1884 Judge Robinson married Miss Jessie M. Montgomery, daughter of F. J. Montgomery of Owensville. They have one daughter, Virginia.

GEORGE MONRO DARRACH, M. D. For fully half a century one of the ablest and most widely known physicians and surgeons of Indiana was the late Dr. George Monroe Darrach, whose long life was one of continuously devoted service to his profession and to humanity. His name is also honored because of prominent family associations, his ancestors having been men of worth and substantial character, while several of his sons have gained high positions in the business and professional world. One of the sons is especially well known in Indiana, Eugene H. Darrach, who has been a leader in transportation circles for many years and is head of one of the leading transportation businesses at Indianapolis.

The founder of this family in America was Thomas Darrach, a Scotch Presbyterian and a native of Antrim, Ireland. He came to America about 1750, locating at Georgetown, Kent County, Maryland, where he was a merchant. Later he moved to Philadelphia, and the family lived there for generations and some of the name are still well known in the Quaker City. A son of Thomas Darrach was James, who married Elizabeth Bradford.

Dr. William Darrach, a son of James and Elizabeth Darrach, was born June 16, 1796, at Philadelphia, and married Margaretta Monro. He became an honored physician and was a professor in old Jefferson Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania, being a graduate of both institutions. He was also author of several books and brochures on medical subjects. He spent all his life at Philadelphia.

A son of Dr. William Darrach, George Monro Darrach was born February 20, 1827, at Philadelphia, grew up in that city, and in 1848 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and in 1850 from the Pennsylvania Medical College. He came to Indianapolis in 1853, but in 1860 removed to Napoleon in Ripley County, where he continued practice for several years. On returning to Marion County he located at Cumberland. The last three years of his life he lived with a son in East

St. Louis, where he died February 25, 1910. He was one of the organizers of the Marion County Medical Society, and during the Civil war served as a surgeon in Camp Carrington. He was a man of irreproachable character, unselfishly devoted to his profession, and like many other physicians of those days remained a poor man because unwilling to press his claims against debtors. Prior to the Civil war he had charge of the smallpox epidemic at Indianapolis. He was present at the session of the State Medical Society in 1860, his name appearing on the list of original members. On September 25, 1855, at Indianapolis, Doctor Darrach married Miss Maria Louisa Hamilton, a daughter of John W. and Jane Elizabeth (Sadler) Hamilton. The Hamilton family came to Marion County in 1835. Her father was the first auditor of Marion County and filled that office fourteen consecutive years. Mrs. Darrach died December 17, 1905. Doctor Darrach was faithful to the religion of his ancestors, and was a devout Presbyterian. He and his wife had five children: William Hamilton, who died in infancy; Frank Monro, a resident of East St. Louis, Illinois; James Hamilton, who lives in Washington, D. C.; Charles Sadler, of East St. Louis; and Eugene Haslet.

Eugene Haslet Darrach, of Indianapolis, was born at Napoleon, Ripley County, Indiana, March 15, 1866. Most of his early youth was spent at Indianapolis, where he attended the public schools and spent one term in Butler University. In 1881, at the age of fifteen, he began his railway career as messenger boy with the P. C. & St. Louis Railway Company. His has been a record of continued service and rapid promotion until he has become a prominent factor in the development of transportation business. In 1882-84 he was rate clerk of the Division Freight Office of the P. C. & St. L. Railway at Indianapolis; in 1884-88 was in the chief clerk car's office of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway at Lincoln, Nebraska; in 1888-91 was in the chief clerk car accountant's office of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railway at Kansas City, Missouri; in 1891-92 was car accountant of the Cold Blast Transportation Company at Kansas City; in 1892-93 was superintendent of car service of the Eureka Transportation Company at Kansas City; in 1893-94 was superintendent of car service of the

North West Dispatch at Detroit, Michigan, and Minneapolis; in 1895-99 was manager of the Commerce Dispatch Line. Mr. Darrach was then owner and manager of the special freight dispatch car lines until 1902. In 1901 he organized the Interstate Car Company at Indianapolis, and from 1902 to 1910 was secretary and treasurer and since 1910 has been president and owner of the business.

June 28, 1893, Mr. Darrach married Mary Maude Huntington, whose father, Spencer Huntington, lives at Cumberland, Indiana. Mr. Darrach is the owner of the celebrated Connor Farm near Noblesville, which has a special place in Indiana history as having been the meeting place of the commission which decided upon the permanent capital of Indiana.

**ALEXANDER STAPLES.** Undoubtedly the years have dealt kindly with this venerable citizen of South Bend, who has lived there since his birth nearly eighty years ago. He came into the dignity of old age with the esteem accumulated by long years of useful business effort, by that patriotism and public spirit manifested by his individual service as a Union soldier, and by participation in many phases of community improvement.

He was born at South Bend June 10, 1840. His grandfather, Alexander Staples, was a native of England and on coming to America located in Portland, Maine, where he spent the rest of his life. Ralph Staples, father of Alexander, was born in Portland, Maine, and had the genius of a Yankee mechanic, a faculty which his son Alexander largely inherited. He learned the trade of millwright and carpenter. In 1835 he moved with his family to Ohio, and a year later settled in South Bend, arriving in that little village of Northern Indiana with a wagon and ox team. From that time forward he was identified with much of the enterprise contributing to the growth of the little city. The first winter he and his family lived in a log cabin. At that time the "Washington Block" the first three-story building in South Bend, was in process of construction, and he lent his mechanical skill in its building. He continued work as a contractor and builder for a number of years, and was also prominent in local affairs, serving as postmaster of South Bend and was sheriff of St. Joseph

County from 1850 to 1852. In 1861 he went West to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and engaged in constructing quartz mills. He met his death there by accident in 1864. Ralph Staples married Miss Hannah Cromwell, a daughter of Olen Cromwell and a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. She survived her husband many years and passed away at the age of eighty-seven. Her eight children were named Emanuel, Alexander, Abraham, Henry, Charles, I. J., Jennie and Ralph. Of these sons Alexander, Abraham, Henry and Charles were all Union soldiers, and all of them survived the war by many years.

Alexander Staples had a good education in the South Bend public schools of the '40s and '50s. Being mechanically inclined he learned the carpenter's trade from his father. On December 15, 1863, at the age of twenty-three, he enlisted for service in the Twenty-First Indiana Battery, joining his command in the South and serving as corporal. He was with the Battery during all his subsequent service, including the battles of Nashville and Franklin, and received his honorable discharge in 1865. Mr. Staples after the war engaged in the business of building moving, and directed an expert organization for forty years, the business giving him the competency which he has enjoyed since 1905.

Mr. Staples had to solve many difficult problems in the course of his business career, and while never technically trained for that profession he became in reality a practical engineer. One of the interesting stories of local history in South Bend told by Judge Howard in his history of St. Joseph County is a record of Mr. Staples' engineering genius. After a long controversy the city authorities had determined upon a solution of the waterworks question, the central feature of which was to be a large standpipe, which, however familiar in modern times, was then regarded by many as an experimental and uncertain feature of waterworks engineering. The standpipe was to be five feet in diameter and 200 feet high, the different sections being riveted together in a solid column and afterward raised into position upon the concrete foundation. Mr. Staples was one of the committee representing the city government and he was chosen for the most difficult part of the entire performance, lifting the pipe into position. On the 14th

of November, 1873, says Judge Howard, the raising began and on that day was elevated about 22 feet. On Saturday the work was continued in the presence of 5,000 people, and at 4 p. m. it had reached an elevation of 70 degrees. Work was resumed on Sunday and on Monday at 2:30 p. m. it stood in position. An impromptu celebration followed and Mr. Staples was the hero of the hour.

In politics Mr. Staples has been a life-long democrat. He served as a member of the city council, as a commissioner of waterworks, as a member of the board of public works, and for over forty years was a member of the fire department. He is one of the charter members of Auten Post No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife are Presbyterians.

In 1866 Mr. Staples married Celestia Alexander, who was born in Marshall County, Indiana, daughter of Thomas Alexander, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Staples died in 1883, leaving two sons, Crawford E. and Guy D. Crawford married Emma Renas, and through this son Mr. Staples has five grandchildren, named Dale, Forrest, Raymond, Ruth and Crawford, Jr. Three of these grandsons were soldiers in the World war, Dale, Forrest and Raymond, Dale and Raymond serving with a lieutenant's commission.

In 1887 Mr. Staples married Almira Lytle. She was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Sarah Lytle. She received her education in Salisburg Academy and Blairsville Seminary, and for many years was a successful teacher in Pennsylvania and taught a year in South Bend before her marriage.

**WILLIAM FREDERICK HOWAT, M. D.** The Indiana medical profession honored Doctor Howat, of Hammond, with the office of president of the Indiana State Medical Association in 1911-12, and during his active career of over a quarter of a century in the state he has attained many other distinctions both in his profession and as a citizen of Hammond.

He was born June 2, 1869, in Prince Edward Island, Canada, son of John Alexander and Mary (Rogers) Howat. He was educated in Prince of Wales College from 1886 to 1888, and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. In the same year he located at

Packerton, Indiana, but in 1895 removed to Hammond, where he has practiced continuously. He specializes in pulmonary and cardio-vascular diseases. In 1892 Doctor Howat married Miss Alice A. Webb, of Prince Edward Island.

He was one of the organizers of the Lake County Medical Society and its president from 1900 to 1908. He was president of the Hammond Public Library Board from its organization in 1903 to October, 1918, and was a member of the Board of School Trustees from 1903 to 1910 and was again elected to the board in June, 1918. He was active in politics as a democrat, and has made his profession a medium of service to promote the interests of the country in the war. He has done much Red Cross work, was a member of Medical Advisory Board No. 47, and is an enthusiastic amateur gardener.

Doctor Howat entered the service of the United States in October, 1918, as captain of the Medical Corps, United States Army, and was assigned to Base Hospital, Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he served until discharged in April, 1919.

Doctor Howat is active in all Masonic bodies, is a member of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce and the Hammond Country Club, and belongs to the following societies: Lake County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Northern Tri-State Medical Society, National Tuberculosis Association, Fellow American Medical Association, American Association for Advancement of Science, American Anthropological Society, American Sociological Society, Association for Labor Legislation, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Asiatic Society, Travel Club of America, Chicago Medical Society, Founder, National Historical Society, Fellow, Royal Society for Encouragement of Arts, Sciences and Manufactures, member of the National Geographic Society.

**WILLIAM THOMAS**, a man of wide and varied business experience, has for a number of years been a resident of Hammond, and is one of the leading business men and citizens of the community. He is secretary of the Hammond Manufacturing Association.

Mr. Thomas was born at Albrighton,

Shropshire, England, December 18, 1863, a son of John and Ann Marie (Hooper) Thomas. His parents were both natives of England and his father died at the age of seventy and his mother at eighty-two. William was the third among their six children, four of whom are still living.

Mr. William Thomas had a public school education at Birmingham, England, and also attended Richardson's Commercial College. He was trained for a commercial career, and his first work and apprenticeship was six years employment with J. B. Gausby & Company, wholesale hardware. For about two years he was with Southall Brothers & Barclay, manufacturing chemists, as an accountant.

On coming to America Mr. Thomas located at Prince Arthur's Landing in Canada, on the northern shore of Lake Superior, and spent nine years with the Thomas Marks Company in the contractors supply business. In 1892 he went to Chicago, and was with the Republic National Bank as chief clerk of the bond department three years. His next service was with the Cudahy Packing Company as accountant in their offices at Omaha, and three years later he came to Hammond, Indiana, and was secretary of the Simplex Railway Appliance Company. When this local industry was sold to the American Steel Foundry Company Mr. Thomas continued with the old business as works auditor, his present position.

Mr. Thomas has served as secretary of the Hammond Country Club and is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Christian Science Church. In politics he is a republican. In 1887 he married Miss Alice Sheldon, who was born at Birmingham, England, and died at Hammond, Indiana, in 1916. They had one daughter, Beatrice Mignon.

CARL EDWARD BAUER, a mechanical engineer by profession, has been an American for over thirty-five years, and has an important record of work and experience in American industry. He is now works manager of the American Steel Foundries at Hammond.

He was born in Germany November 5, 1857, son of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Bock) Bauer. His parents spent their lives in their native country, his father dy-

ing at the age of ninety-two and the mother at eighty-seven. Of their six children, four sons and two daughters, two are living, Emil and Carl Edward.

Carl Edward Bauer, the youngest of the family, was educated in the German common schools and also in an institution of collegiate rank, where he was given a technical training as a mechanical engineer. Coming to America in 1882, his first location was at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he was employed by the Terre Haute Car Works. Later he was with the Muskegon Car Works at Muskegon, Michigan, was in the Indianapolis Car and Machine Company plant at Indianapolis, and in 1897 went to Chicago as secretary of the Simplex Railway Appliance Company. This company put on the market and manufactured a line of specialties used by railways, and in 1899 the plant was removed to Hammond. Mr. Bauer continued in the business under its original title until 1903, when they sold out to the American Steel Company. Since then the Hammond plant has been known as the Simplex Works of the American Steel Foundries. Mr. Bauer is works manager, and as such occupies an important position in this prosperous industrial city.

He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias and his name is on the rolls of membership and he participates in most of the annual gatherings of the Indiana Society of Chicago. Mr. Bauer maintains an independent attitude in politics.

In 1887 he married Miss Olga Wittenberg. Six children were born to their marriage, two of whom died in infancy. Walter, the oldest son, is now serving with the American army in the infantry. The second child is Margaret. Carl is an engineer, and Emil, the youngest, is in the United States Auxiliary Navy.

DANIEL BROWN. When on January 7, 1918, Daniel Brown assumed the duties and responsibilities of mayor of Hammond his entry into office was hailed as that of a common sense practical business man, one who could bring an experience with a varied routine of affairs into the handling of the complex duties of municipal administration. His work and record during the



first year in office have amply satisfied his constituents and critics as to his efficiency and ability.

Mr. Brown is a native of Indiana, having been born at Rochester November 1, 1875, son of Charles Fredrick and Mary Anna (Reiber) Brown. His parents were both natives of Germany, but the family has been in America for more than half a century. His father was born in 1838 and his mother in 1834. Charles F. Brown came to America with his brother and sister when ten years of age, traveling by sailing vessel to Quebec, Canada, and from there going to Ohio. He took up and learned the trade of butcher and followed it for several years at Newark, Ohio, where he married Miss Reiber. She was a small girl when she accompanied an older brother by sailing vessel, forty-eight days on the ocean, to America. Charles F. Brown was in business until fifty-five years of age, after which he lived with his children. He was a member of the Evangelical church and a republican in politics. He died in 1913 and his wife in 1902. They had eight children, and five are still living, three sons and two daughters.

Daniel Brown, the youngest of his father's family, was educated in the public schools of Rochester. At the tender age of ten he assumed the responsibility of making his own living and was employed in a hub and spoke factory at forty cents a day. Later he clerked in a grocery store for a year and finally formed a connection which was destined to last for a number of years and bring him many responsibilities. While at Rochester he went to work for the Wells, Fargo & Company Express, and remained in the company's employ for about fourteen and one-half years. During ten years of that time he was local agent at Rochester. The company then transferred him to Chicago and put him in the money department, known as the Paid C O D Department, where he remained three years. His next work was as agent at Des Moines, Iowa, but on July 26, 1909, he resigned from the company's service and came to Hammond, Indiana. For seven years he was in the restaurant and hotel business at Hammond and then became a brick manufacturer. He was secretary and treasurer of the Gary Concrete Brick & Stone Company until October, 1917, when he resigned his office to enter actively upon his cam-

paign for the office of mayor. He was elected November 6th and, as already noted, entered upon the duties of his office for the four-year term in January following. Mr. Brown is a member of Garfield Lodge No. 569, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Calumet Lodge No. 601, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a republican.

July 30, 1906, he married Miss Grace Curtis. Mrs. Brown was born in Athens, Indiana. They have one son, Robert Curtis Brown.

CHARLES MAY MCDANIEL has for over thirty years been a factor of increasing usefulness and experience in Indiana's educational affairs. He has been especially distinguished as a school administrator, one to whom could be safely entrusted the responsibilities of raising and broadening the standards of public school work and keeping the public school in touch with the vital demands and functions of life itself. He has long been a recognized leader in Indiana educational circles and organizations, and his presence has come to be regarded as indispensable to the success of any convention of school workers in the state.

Mr. McDaniel, whose work since 1905 has been as superintendent of the Hammond public schools, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 28, 1863, son of Owen W. and Catherine (Krug) McDaniel. His parents were both natives of Indiana, and his mother is still living. His father, who died at the age of sixty-nine, was a saddler by trade. He was a republican and a member of the Christian Church. His parents had only two children, one of whom died in infancy.

Charles M. McDaniel was educated in the public schools of Crawfordsville, and in 1885 graduated from Wabash College. He also did post-graduate work in the Indiana State Normal, in the University of Chicago and in other schools.

In the fall of 1885, after leaving Wabash College, he taught his first term of school near Crawfordsville, and his early success in the profession encouraged him to remain and make it his life career. He was principal four years at Portland, was principal of the high school at Newtown one year, was principal of the high school at Edinburg one year, was four years principal of

the high school at Madison, and for nine years was school superintendent of Madison. In 1905 he was appointed superintendent of the public school system of Hammond.

During his administration as head of the public school system of one of Indiana's largest industrial centers four new school buildings have been completed, one of them being the industrial high school. He has constantly studied the local situation and endeavored to adapt the schools to the specific needs of the community. He has done much to encourage continuation school work and vocational education, and in September, 1912, established the first night school. During his superintendency the Hammond schools have increased their facilities for manual training, domestic science, shop work, and commercial courses, and during the last two years the schools have also been an important medium for the inculcation of Americanism and patriotism.

For eight years Mr. McDaniel was the choice of the alumni as their representative on the Board of Trustees of Wabash College. He has served as president of the Southern Indiana Teachers' Association, president of the Northern Indiana Teachers' Association, as president of the Town and City Superintendents' Association, as chairman of the State Teachers' Association Executive Committee, and has worked actively on many educational committees of different societies. He is vice president of the Boy Scouts of America and has served as chairman of the committee in outline of nature work of the National Educational Association. For several years he was principal of the Winona Lake Summer School. He is vice president of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce, has been active as an official and Sunday School worker in the Christian Church, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

At Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 1, 1889. Mr. McDaniel married Miss Margaret M. Blair, a native of Indiana. They have three children, two daughters and one son: Wellie May, Paul Wallace and Ruth Louise.

**FREDERICK RICHARD MOTT.** More than forty years ago when the principal institu-

tion of the city of Hammond was the slaughter and packing house of the Hammond Brothers, a young man named Frederick R. Mott entered the service of the company and thus became permanently identified with the city for which he has done much in passing years and which has substantially honored him as a resident. Mr. Mott is a former mayor of Hammond, and in that city he has been allied by marriage with one of its first and most prominent families, the Hohmans.

Mr. Mott was born in Chicago July 29, 1857, a son of Jacob Henry and Marie (Bauch) Mott. His father was born in Germany in 1832 and in 1850, at the age of eighteen, set sail for the New World. He was seventy days on the ocean, and landing in New York City found employment there at his trade as carpenter. In 1852, after a varied experience at different points, he arrived in Chicago and soon took up the building trade. He became one of the prominent building contractors of the city, and among others he erected the first brew house for Conrad Seipp, an institution still continued as the Seipp Brewing Company. He also erected many other houses along old Canal Street and elsewhere in the city. He continued in business until his death in 1879. In 1854, two years after his arrival in Chicago, he married Marie Bauch, who was born in Germany in 1836 and died in 1913. She had also come to America on a sailing vessel and was nine-one days in making the passage. The same boat brought to this country Conrad Seipp, and he and Marie Bauch had been schoolmates in Germany. To the marriage of Jacob H. Mott and wife were born two daughters and three sons.

Of this family Frederick R. Mott is the only survivor. He was the second child. He acquired his early education in the schools of Chicago and also attended school after coming to Hammond. At the age of seventeen he went to work as an employe of the G. H. Hammond Company, and was with that industry during its most important period of development. He remained in the service of the Hammonds until thirty years of age, but in the meantime had been promoted to head bookkeeper and foreman of the beef department. In 1887 he entered the real estate business, and has been the medium of some of the largest transactions in real es-

tate in Hammond and vicinity. He is president of the Lake County Title and Guarantee Company and vice president of the Hammond Savings & Trust Company, and has long been one of the city's most substantial citizens. He was elected mayor of Hammond in 1894 and served four years. In politics he is a republican, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and is affiliated with Hammond Lodge No. 601 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Mott is a member of the Episcopal Church and has served as warden.

On June 24, 1884, Mr. Mott married Miss Emma Hohman. Mrs. Mott is a daughter of Ernest and Caroline (Sibley) Hohman. Both her father and mother were remarkable pioneer characters and their memory is held in great reverence at Hammond. Her father was born in Prussia in 1817, came of a good family, was well educated, and was trained to the trade of tailor. He participated in the German revolution of the '40s and became an exile to England. At Paris he married Caroline Sibley, a native of Wales, and a few days after their marriage in 1849 they set sail for America. Ernest Hohman conducted a tailor shop in what is now the loop district of Chicago for about two years, but in 1851 brought his family to the Calumet River, and his was the first family to locate where the city of Hammond now stands. Eventually he acquired a large amount of land in that locality. The Hohman home on account of its situation almost perforce had to furnish entertainment for the traveling public that came around the bend of Lake Michigan toward Chicago, and their hotel was really the first institution of the town. They sold the land to the business men who established the first packing plant, and it would be a long story to record all the benefactions which have been made by the Hohmans to Hammond. Ernest Hohman died December 18, 1873, and was survived by his widow until June 15, 1900. Caroline Hohman was a greatly beloved woman of the city, and showed great ability in handling her husband's estate. One of the chief thoroughfares of Hammond is Hohman Street. She and her husband had six children, four daughters and two sons: Mrs. Otilia Johnson; Charles G.; Louis E.; Agnes, Mrs. Benjamin Bell; Emma, Mrs. Mott; and Lena, wife of Dr. T. E. Bell—all still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Mott are the parents of five children: Irene Rose, who died in December, 1917, was the wife of Charles W. Wilson. Fred H. Mott married, August 15, 1913, Lucy Brochenbraugh, of Lafayette, Indiana, and they have two children, Pamela and Sarah Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Mott have a service flag of three stars, representing their three younger sons in the service of their country. These sons are Robert Edward, Louis and Walter Sibley. Robert E. is now with the Thirty-Fifth Engineers Corps in France. Corporal Louis William is with the Thirty-Ninth Infantry. Ensign Walter S. is in the navy.

J. ROSS TRACY, M. D., D. O. One of the best equipped men in Madison County to serve the wants and needs of the people in the medical profession is Dr. Tracy, who not only has the training and the thorough experience of the general medical practitioner of the regular school, but is also a well equipped Doctor of Osteopathy. Doctor Tracy has done some splendid work, and his reputation is rapidly growing all over the country around Anderson. His offices are in the Union Building.

He was born at La Clede in northeastern Missouri in April, 1887, but has spent most of his life in Anderson, whither his parents, Dr. F. L. and Laura (Ross) Tracy, moved when he was a small boy. His father has spent his career as a physician and is still in practice at Anderson. Dr. J. Ross Tracy is a graduate of the Anderson High School, spent two years in Butler College at Indianapolis, from which he has his A. B. degree, and is also a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity of that institution. Doctor Tracy began the study of medicine in the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis and was graduated M. D. in 1909. The next two years he spent in the famous osteopathic school at Kirksville, Missouri, from which he received his degree D. O. in 1911. Returning to Anderson, he was engaged in general practice for two years, after which he pursued further post-graduate work in Northwestern University at Chicago. Since then he has been largely engaged in an office practice at Anderson, specializing in X-Ray work and in other lines in which his experience and inclinations have proved him most successful. In 1917 Doctor Tracy volunteered to join the Medical Officers

Reserve Corps to render service with the American armies in France.

In 1911 he married Miss Vera Harrington, daughter of F. M. and Martha (Dutcher) Harrington. They have two children: Martha Elizabeth, born in 1913, and Mary Catherine, born in 1917. Doctor Tracy is an independent democrat and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

**DANIEL FASIG.** A resident of Terre Haute for fifty-five years and now retired, Daniel Fasig has been one of the most familiar figures in the life of that city both in a business way and in politics and public affairs. For a number of years he was connected with the police department, much of the time was superintendent of police, and he was also at one time county sheriff.

He was born at Marshall in Parke County, Illinois, January 29, 1850, a son of Henry and Eliza (Taggart) Fasig. His father, a native of Ohio, came to Illinois about 1846, locating in Parke County, where he died at the early age of twenty-four. His wife, also a native of Ohio, lived to be seventy-one years of age. The father died in 1852 and the mother in 1879. Of their two sons Daniel was the only one to grow up.

Daniel Fasig came to Terre Haute with his mother at the age of ten years. After a limited schooling he began earning his own living at the age of eighteen. He learned the trade of harness maker, and followed that business for about ten years. He finally formed a partnership with Oscar Froeb, and the firm of Froeb & Fasig built up a large trade in the harness and saddlery business at Terre Haute. Later he entered other lines of business and finally became a wholesale commission merchant until selling his interests in 1900 to the Vigo County Commission Company.

His prominence as a business man has nearly always been accompanied by some activity in politics. The first office for which he was ever a candidate was that of town marshal, in 1877. He failed to be elected, but soon afterward went on the city police force as a lieutenant, serving four years, until he resigned. In 1883 he was appointed chief of police, and held that office two years. In 1896 he was the

unsuccessful candidate for state senator, was also candidate for county auditor in 1898, and in 1900 was elected sheriff of Vigo County. He filled that office two terms, a period of four years and forty-one days. After retiring from the sheriff's office Mr. Fasig engaged in the general real estate business, and through that and his private investments has become one of the large property owners of Terre Haute, being landlord of fourteen houses in the city.

On April 10, 1908, Mr. Fasig was appointed chief detective, and on November 10, 1910, was appointed chief or superintendent of police. He gave an active and vigilant administration of this office until January 15, 1915, since which date he has been permanently retired.

Mr. Fasig is one of the prominent Masons of Terre Haute, is a charter member of Paul Revere Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias, has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty years, a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of Elks Lodge No. 86.

Mr. Fasig's first wife was S. A. Seaschultz, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Love) Seaschultz. In 1885 Mr. Fasig married Emma Kissner, whose father, Alpheus Kissner, was at one time proprietor of a pioneer Terre Haute hotel, the old Boston House. Mr. Fasig has two sons: Armand A., who now lives at Anna, Illinois, and Curtis O., who is in the laundry business at Nevada, Missouri.

**GAVIN L. PAYNE**, of Indianapolis, has been a journalist, banker and soldier in his time, but clings more fondly to recollections of his days as a "newspaper man," his chief experiences in that profession coming about the time Indianapolis was changing from a fledgling city to a metropolis.

Mr. Payne is from as pure bred Indiana stock as can be registered, since Hoosier breeding dates from statehood. All of his grandmothers and grandfathers were living at or near Madison during the cradle period of the state. One grandfather, Horatio Byfield, who came down the Ohio River on a flatboat, climbed over the hill at Madison and settled near Dupont. He made the first wooden plow used in creating

an Indiana road. This implement hung for many years on the wall of the State Museum, having been presented by the late William Wesley Woolen. The other grandfather was a pioneer maker of fan-mills, an important agricultural accessory at that period, and maintained a sizeable factory at Madison.

Gavin L. Payne was born September 3, 1869, and was brought to Indianapolis a child in arms by his parents. His father, John Godman Payne, had gone from Madison in April, 1861, at the age of fourteen, as a drummer boy of the Thirteenth Indiana, and ended his volunteer service in 1865 as a seasoned veteran of eighteen years of age, having participated in Sherman's march to the sea.

With the exception of several years as a reporter and editor in the South, Gavin Payne has spent his entire life in Indianapolis. He attended the public and high schools and carried newspaper routes in various parts of the city. At nineteen he secured his first berth as a reporter, taking employment with the old Sentinel. There being no telephones, a good pair of legs was a fundamental equipment of a news gatherer. An offer coming from Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Payne went there to find himself in the midst of a journalistic storm center. He became the right hand man of the late United States Senator E. W. Carmack, a noted figure in the history of Tennessee who was killed in a sensational manner on the streets of Nashville several years ago by the Coopers. Carmack was a brilliant, virile fire eater, afraid of nothing human, and with a high chivalrous sense of honor. He gathered about him a staff of young journalists who adored him. Memphis was more or less of a wild, unruly town, and the youth with a love of adventure found it in abundance. Mr. Payne was in the mountains of East Tennessee for quite a period during the well remembered mountaineers' war. He covered many fascinating assignments, as newspaper men rate them. Among others was a trip up the Mississippi River on the "Concord," the first modern man-of-war to come up that stream. Later he was employed at New Orleans on the New Delta, a paper organized to wipe out the Louisiana lottery, and did what it set out to accomplish. For this newspaper Mr. Payne also "covered" the famous Mafia, which, after

several years, ended with the lynching of a prison full of Sicilians. During this wanderlust season of his youth he occupied the post of city editor of the Louisville Commercial, and was a roommate and chum of James Keeley, recently editor of the Chicago Herald and in Mr. Payne's estimation America's leading journalist.

In 1893 Mr. Payne was invited to come back to Indianapolis as city editor of the Journal. He held that post six years, a record breaking term for city editors in those days, as the exasperating requirements of the post had a tendency to put city editors in asylums, hospitals or cemeteries. The Journal was a truthful, conservative daily conducted on a high plane, and while without the huge circulation of present day newspapers it is doubtful if any paper in the state has ever had a greater hold on the confidence of its readers.

During his service on the Journal Mr. Payne was elected to the City Council from the third ward, and also was an active member of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Public Library when branch libraries were established over the city. During the palmy days of the old Indiana May Musical Festival, when all the great artists of the earth were brought to Indianapolis, Mr. Payne was a director and vice president of the institution. The Spanish-American war came on during the last great festival given and Mr. Payne went out as a war correspondent for the Journal, spending the summer at the camps at Chickamauga and at Tampa, Florida. When the Indianapolis Press was established in 1899, he was invited to act as city editor of the publication, and remained under John H. Holliday until the presses stopped for the last time.

The collapse of the Press led Mr. Payne to conclude that a change of occupation into more permanent and more profitable lines was due. The opportunity came when he was offered the post of secretary of the newly organized Security Trust Company. Thus he entered banking, and in a few years became president of the company. About that time there was a development of investment banking, offering exceptional opportunities, and Mr. Payne established the house of Gavin L. Payne & Company on the first day of the panic of 1907.

For the last ten years Mr. Payne had

been identified with the financing of many prominent enterprises in Indianapolis. He has been particularly active in the gas situation and is now a director of the Indianapolis Gas Company. He was associated with Messrs. V. T. Malott, L. C. Boyd and others in organizing the syndicate which bought the Indianapolis Gas Company of Commodore E. C. Benedict of New York, and thereby consolidated the gas interests of Indianapolis. Mr. Payne had been a leader in the financing of the Citizens Gas Company. He was a syndicate manager in the building of the Indianapolis and Martinsville traction line. His house was the first to exploit the Porto Rican government bonds, a bit of pioneering in the financial field which resulted in Indianapolis becoming the best market in the country for United States territorial bonds. The financing of the Severin Hotel, the magnificent Circle Theater and other enterprises has been entrusted to Mr. Payne.

During the street car strike of several years ago, when this city was in the hands of a mob, Mr. Payne was called upon to serve with other citizens as deputy sheriff. He was put in charge of one of the two platoons by Major Robert H. Tyndall, who had general oversight of the situation. This service led Major Tyndall, who commanded the Indiana Field Artillery, to urge Mr. Payne as a patriotic duty to take command of the old Battery A, a famous organization which had been the city's pride for a third of a century, but which had been run down through the general apathy of the citizens and from other causes. Mr. Payne then took up field artillery as a hobby, and when the call came for troops for the Mexican border in 1916 Captain Payne took the battery to the Rio Grande for a seven months' stay. The old battery gained new laurels in the border service and stood high in the firing practice and conduct during maneuvers. On his retirement from the battery at date of muster out, January 19, 1917, the enlisted men presented him with a silver service, which Captain Payne regards as his most precious possession.

In 1904 he married Miss Bertha Fahnley, daughter of Frederick Fahnley. Mrs. Payne died in 1918, leaving two children, Ada and Frederick, aged respectively twelve and eleven. Mr. Payne is a Scot-

tish Rite Mason, and a member of the Columbia Club and of other organizations. He is an enthusiastic horseman. In his early days he also devoted time to writing for magazines and did his "bit" in verse writing.

At the outbreak of the war with Germany the governor of Indiana offered Captain Payne command of a new regiment of field artillery of the National Guard, and he bent all his efforts to the perfection of this Second Indiana Field Artillery Regiment for service. This regiment was twice inspected by regular army officers and favorably reported for service, but the secretary of war obstinately held to a policy of taking in no more National Guard regiments. With no prospect of service abroad Captain Payne became a major in the American Red Cross and was sent to Porto Rico and assigned to Brigadier General Chrisman, who had command of 15,000 Porto Rican troops ready to go abroad. The armistice blocked this prospect of service abroad. Mr. Payne served four months in Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. During that time Porto Rico had several visitations of earthquakes, one of which destroyed Mayaguez. Mr. Payne was no stranger to earthquakes, having been in the midst of the quake which destroyed Kingston, Jamaica, in January, 1907, with a frightful loss of life.

On his return from Red Cross service Mr. Payne became vice president of the new Fletcher American Company at Indianapolis.

**DR. MILTON B. PINE.** Of the prominent Indiana men in Chicago, Dr. Milton B. Pine is a native of South Bend and for a number of years was in business in that city.

Doctor Pine is founder and president of the Pine Sanitarium, devoted exclusively to the institutional treatment of alcoholism and drug addiction. It is one of the few institutions of its kind conducted on purely ethical principles, and without resort to the temporary expedients which so frequently have been practiced in such sanatoria, resulting only in substantial profits to the proprietors and no permanent good to the patient. It is easy to credit the assertion that the Pine Sanitarium is the most luxurious institution of its kind in the world. The building and its equipment represent

an outlay of \$250,000. No expense was spared in the construction of the establishment, which was built for and formerly occupied as a home by the late Marshall Field, Jr. It is located in the old aristocratic section of Chicago, at 1919 Prairie Avenue. All the facilities and arrangements that made it a perfectly appointed private home of a millionaire are now converted to the use and comfort of its patient guests. The Sanitarium has a resident physician and a staff of consulting surgeons and specialists that insure every resource of medical science.

Milton B. Pine was born at South Bend in 1873, son of Leighton and Maria C. (Barmore) Pine. He was reared and received his early education at South Bend. He studied dentistry in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, graduating in April, 1894, and practiced his profession until 1900.

Judge Howard in his History of South Bend published some years ago makes many references to his father, Leighton Pine, especially in connection with the building of the city waterworks. Judge Howard says: "Mr. Pine was not only the untiring genius of the Singer Sewing Machine Company of South Bend; he was in addition one of the most valued citizens of the city, always foremost in what pertained to the welfare of the community of which he was so highly honored a member. Leighton Pine was born in New York City in 1844, at an early age learned photography, and during the Civil war was an official photographer. He entered the service of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in the early '60s, and in 1868 brought a branch of that great industry to South Bend. He also helped organize and establish the Oliver Chilled Plow Works in South Bend, and was connected with many other institutions of that great industrial center. He died November 15, 1905."

Milton B. Pine, only son of Leighton Pine, returned to South Bend and took charge of the Singer Manufacturing Company as successor to his father in 1903, and continued as works manager about eight years. Then after a trip to Europe he relocated in Chicago in 1908 and organized the Pine Sanitarium.

Doctor Pine is an old time active member of the Chicago Athletic Club, and during the '90s won many notable records as a

boxer. He had a boxing contest with James J. Corbett. He won the championship of the Athletic Club in 1896 in boxing and has the distinction of never having been knocked down. He has also been a member of the Chicago Yacht Club, the Chicago Motor Club and the Chicago Automobile Club, being one of the organizers of the latter. Doctor Pine owned the first steam automobile in Chicago.

JOHN FLETCHER LAWRENCE, a lawyer of commanding position at Peru, has been identified with the serious work of his profession more than a quarter of a century. He was a teacher before he was a lawyer, and is a man of wide experience in men and affairs.

He was born at South Bend, Indiana, January 21, 1858, son of John Quincy and Nancy Ann, (White) Lawrence. His father, of Scotch ancestry, was born at Beaver, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and died in 1861. His mother, of English ancestry, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1818, and died in 1898, at the age of eighty. The parents were married at Wooster, Ohio, and of their nine children John F. was the youngest and the only one now living. His father was a millright by trade and also a Methodist minister. On locating at South Bend, Indiana, he owned and operated a planing mill, but after a year built a grist mill and saw mill on Eel River, where he lived one year, until his death. He began voting as a whig, and actively supported the formation of the republican party and Abraham Lincoln's candidacy for president.

John Fletcher Lawrence received his early education in the schools of Miami County, where he has spent most of the years of his life. He also attended the Central Normal College at Danville, and for nine years was a teacher and then became superintendent of schools of Miami County. While teaching he was diligently reading law, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been in practice at Peru. He has held the offices of city and county attorney. He was associated with Walter C. Bailey under the firm name of Bailey & Lawrence for six years. He then became associated with David E. Rhodes under the name of Lawrence & Rhodes, and this partnership continued until the year 1915. Mr. Lawrence then formed a partnership

for the practice of the law with Judge Joseph N. Tillett upon the latter's retirement from the Circuit Bench. Mr. Lawrence has always been interested in republican politics and has served as delegate to national conventions and is a member of the State Advisory Committee. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity.

On June 11, 1883, he married Miss Alice Virginia Boggs, a native of Cass County, and daughter of Dr. Milton M. and Mary Ann (Penrose) Boggs. Doctor Boggs, who died in 1918, at the age of eighty-nine, was a pioneer, a soldier of the Mexican war and the Civil war, and greatly beloved physician of Miami County.

Mrs. Lawrence was a small child when her mother died and second among three children. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have three children. Lucile, the oldest, is the wife of Ralph A. Fink, living at Oak Park, Illinois, Mr. Fink being the manager of the Latham Manufacturing Company of Chicago. Jean Marie, the second daughter, married Charles E. Steenman, now serving in the United States Ambulance Corps in France. Hugh Lawrence, the only son, married Marguerite Elliott Jett, of Clay City. He is now associated in law practice with the firm of Tillett & Lawrence. He was educated in Western Reserve University at Cleveland and in the University of Chicago.

**NOTE:** Prior to the French and Indian war with the English colonies in 1755 the paternal ancestors of Mr. Lawrence had the misfortune to lose their family records in the disastrous Indian massacre in the Wyoming Valley, New York, thereby causing a break in the family genealogy leading back to England via Holland, the latter country being the refuge for dissenters from the Established Church of England.

**G. EDWIN JONES.** As a member of the Indiana Society of Chicago G. Edwin Jones has the distinction of being the "oldest exile Hoosier" in that city. He has been a Chicagoan since the first years of his life, but takes considerable pride in the fact that he was born in the famous Wabash Valley on the banks of the Wabash, and that his father, Col. Daniel A. Jones, was a big figure in the commercial and industrial life of that section of Indiana before he became even more prominent in the upbuilding of Lake Michigan's metropolis.

Col. Daniel A. Jones was a rare and interesting personality, and widely known all over the middle west. Descended from one of the early New England families of North Adams, Massachusetts, he was born at Hartford, Connecticut, and came West about 1820. His first business venture was candle making at Louisville, Kentucky. Soon afterward he established his home at Newport in Vermilion County, Indiana. During the Blackhawk Indian War of 1832 he served as a colonel of Indiana troops. He was a business man, and his interests constantly took on enlarged scope. Before 1850 the main transportation trunk lines of the middle west were the rivers, including the Wabash, and at Newport Colonel Jones established a pork packing industry which made that town a rival of the later fame of Chicago. It is said that hogs were driven to the Jones packing house at Newport from as far west as Iowa. These hogs were converted into salt pork and were carried by flatboat and other conveyance down the rivers to New Orleans and other southern markets. This business grew and brought Colonel Jones a large fortune. He was also identified with pork packing at Danville, Illinois.

When Col. Dan Jones came to Chicago in 1857 he brought a capital of \$250,000, then considered a large fortune. He was in fact one of the chief capitalists to come to Chicago with so much money. Both his money and his personal enterprise resulted in a great development. He was one of the founders of the old Merchants National Bank. In 1857 he built a packing house at State and Twenty-second streets, one of the first if not the first packing houses in Chicago which is still standing, and the nucleus of and forerunner of the industry which has since made Chicago the largest cattle market and packing house center in the world. Mr. G. Edwin Jones has some personal memories of that early industry. He recalls that the first stockyards were at the corner of West Madison Street and Ashland Boulevard, a short time later being moved to State and Twenty-second streets, still later to Thirty-first Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, and finally to the present location. Colonel Jones was one of the group of packers and cattle men who built the present stockyards. He organized and was president of the Union Rendering Company, which for a number of years was



a prominent industry in the stockyards district.

Col. Daniel A. Jones was one of the genuinely big men of his day in Chicago and the Middle West. The scope of his activities and the result of his influence and enterprise could not be told in a brief sketch. His was a long and well spent life, closing with his death in 1886. He built and was president of the City Railway of Chicago, was long prominent in the Chicago Board of Trade, and was one of that group of men who rebuilt and reconstructed the greater Chicago after the fire of 1871. Col. Daniel Jones married Mary Harris, who died not long after the birth of her son G. Edwin.

G. Edwin Jones was born at Newport, Indiana, in 1854. He is still living at the old Jones home on East Twenty-Second Street, just off Prairie Avenue, and directly opposite the place where his father built his first home on coming to Chicago in 1857, and within a short distance of where his father erected the first packing house at State and Twenty-Second streets. Mr. Edwin Jones was for some years one of the directors of the Union Rendering Company. During the past few years he has not been actively engaged in business. In his leisure time he has gained considerable fame in the field of invention, and among other things has perfected a hand grenade possessing great value as an instrument in modern warfare.

Mr. Jones married a daughter of the late Abner Price, whose name is also prominently identified with the early history of Chicago. Abner Price was a member of the firm C. & A. Price, who were the oldest contractors and builders in Chicago, having erected a great many of the structures now in the loop district. This firm was originally established by Cornelius and William Price in 1848. Abner, a young brother, was admitted to partnership in 1857. In the old days of Chicago, before the fire they built such business houses as the Sherman House and Tremont House, and after the fire they erected many large blocks to take the place of those destroyed. During 1872 it is said their contracts amounted to upwards of a million dollars, and they employed a force of over 400 men. They built besides the hotels mentioned the Reaper Block, Field and Leiter's wholesale house, the old Northwestern Depot, the Kimball

Block, the Royal Insurance Block, and they also raised the old Sherman House, the first brick house ever raised in Chicago. Abner Price was born in New York State January 11, 1832. Besides being a business man he was noted as the champion amateur shot of the United States, and twice defeated Bogardus. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one daughter, Ruth, widow of the late Raphael Fassett, of Chicago.

**LEWIS L. BARTH.** Of Indianans who have become residents and business men of Chicago, Lewis L. Barth has attained a national prominence as a lumberman. He is vice president and one of the founders of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, and is identified with lumber milling concerns in both the northern and southern centers of manufacture.

Mr. Barth was born in South Bend, Indiana, in 1850, son of Henry and Lisetta (Korn) Barth. His parents located at South Bend in the early '40s. Mr. Barth finished his education in Notre Dame University. Some years ago he endowed a room at Notre Dame in memory of his deceased sister, Miss Alice Barth.

His early experience and training was as bookkeeper for his father in the lumber and grain business at South Bend, beginning in 1869. Ten years later, in 1879, he came to Chicago, and was first associated with T. M. Avery & Son, lumbermen. Later he was with the S. K. Martin Lumber Company, and while there became associated with Mr. Edward Hines. He and Mr. Hines founded the present Edward Hines Lumber Company in 1892. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Barth has been a factor in the upbuilding of this great corporation, making it one of the largest manufacturing and distributing organizations for lumber in the middle west. He is still the active vice president of the company, and is also an officer in the following organizations: The Park Falls Lumber Company, vice president and director; the St. Croix Lumber Manufacturing Company of Winton, Minnesota, vice president and director; Winton State Bank, stockholder; Jordan River Lumber Company at Kiln, Mississippi, vice president; The Edward Hines Yellow Pine Lumber Company at Lumberton, Mississippi, vice president; John E. Burns Lumber Company of Chicago, stockholder and director; Edward

Hines Farm Land Company at Winter, Wisconsin, vice president; Winter State Bank, vice president. All the lumber companies mentioned are extensive manufacturers of lumber. The Edward Hines Company has fifteen retail lumber yards in Chicago.

Mr. Barth is a former president of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago. He is a republican, a member of the Union League Club, Mid-Day Club, Builders' Club, Traffic Club, South Side Country Club, and the Flossmoor Club.

His first wife was Carrie Hahn. She was the mother of two children, Helena and Hattie. Mr. Barth's present wife was Margaret O'Reilly.

CHARLES FRANCIS THOMPSON, though a resident of Chicago over thirty-five years has always regarded himself as an Indiana man, and has spent most of his boyhood in Logansport, where members of the family have been residents since pioneer times.

Mr. Thompson himself was born in Lake County, Illinois, in 1864, son of Charles F. and Elizabeth H. (Twells) Thompson. The Thompsons are of original Connecticut stock. From that state some of the family went to Central New York more than a century ago. From New York State Mr. Thompson's paternal grandfather came West to Willoughby, near Cleveland, Ohio. Charles F. Thompson, Sr., moved from Northern Ohio to Illinois. James S. Twells, maternal grandfather of Charles F. Thompson, was of Pennsylvania ancestry and was one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Logansport, Indiana, establishing his home there when Northern Indiana was still the home of Indians. He owned a large amount of land around that city. His daughter, Elizabeth H. Twells, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was brought as a child to Logansport, where she grew up.

His paternal grandmother was a Gillette, and through her Charles F. Thompson is a cousin of William Gillette, the famous actor.

During the early childhood of Charles Francis Thompson his parents moved from Illinois to Logansport, Indiana, where he grew up and attended school. In 1881, at the age of seventeen, he removed to Chicago, and that city has since been his home. Continuously since that time

he has been identified with the lumber industry. He was first a clerk in the office of his father, who had lumber interests in Chicago with Mr. Perley Lowe. In 1900 Mr. Thompson became associated with Mr. Lowe naming earlier business associations begun by his father, which still continues. During the past he has been an extensive lumber manufacturer and distributor, has organized several successful lumber companies, but at the present time has retired from some of his larger holdings, and is now vice president of the C. L. Gray Lumber Company of Meridian, Mississippi, and president of the Meridian Wholesale Company.

Mr. Thompson, whose business offices are at 332 South Michigan Avenue, is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, South Shore Country Club, Glen View Club, Flossmoor Club, Olympia Fields Golf Club, the Duck Island Preserve, a hunting club, and in politics is a republican. He has served three successive years as president of the Western Golf Association, being first elected to that office in 1909 and again in 1917, 1918 and 1919. He married Miss Emma M. Adams, who was born and reared in Chicago, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth.

WILLIAM WATSON WOOLLEN. For that increasing number of people who believe that the "durable satisfactions" of life are to be found in living as well as in action and in service as well as achievement, there is a constantly recurring inspiration in the career of such a man as William Watson Woollen of Indianapolis. He is one of the few lawyers still living who prepared their first briefs before the opening guns of the Civil war and he has always enjoyed the highest standing in the Indiana bar and his work as a lawyer brought him a large share of the means that enabled him to pursue his intellectual diversion. He has contributed much to the literature of the profession. Perhaps the largest number of people in Indianapolis and Indiana associate his name with the splendid gift of Woollen's Garden of Birds and Botany to the city. As a naturalist he ranks high among the authorities in America in several distinctive fields.

The Woollen family has been conspicuous in the history of Indianapolis for more

than eight decades. William Watson Woollen was born at Indianapolis May 28, 1838, a son of Milton and Sarah (Black) Woollen. One reliable authority on the family genealogy says that the ancestry is traced to Sir John Woollen who was buried in the new choir of White Friars Church, London, in 1440. The founder of the American branch of the family was Richard Woollen, who came from England probably in 1644 and settled near Baltimore, Maryland. He was one of the household of Leonard Calvert, proprietary governor of the colony. This pioneer was the father of a son named Philip and the grandfather of Richard Woollen. This Richard Woollen was a soldier of the American Revolutionary War.

Leonard Woollen, son of the Revolutionary soldier, was born near Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, in June, 1774. When he was eight years old his father died, and he was then bound out to a Quaker in Maryland, who treated him so cruelly that he ran away. After making his escape he worked on a farm two or three years, and then went into the Far West and was employed in one of the pioneer iron works at Nashville, Tennessee. Six years later he went to Kentucky and for a number of years lived at Bowman's Station near the Mammoth Cave. While there he became acquainted with Sarah Henry and they were married June 19, 1802. Of this union there were twelve children.

In 1835 Leonard Woollen became a pioneer resident of Indianapolis, then hardly more than a village, with its chief distinction the seat of government for the state. Leonard Woollen bought a lot at the corner of Capitol Avenue and Ohio Street, where he built his residence and occupied it until his death February 21, 1858. His occupation was that of farmer, and as such he purchased a farm which is now part of Riverside Park. He was a charter member of the First Christian Church of Indianapolis. In politics he was a democrat. His wife died November 3, 1856.

Milton Woollen, father of William Watson Woollen, was born in Kentucky and after moving to Indianapolis was for a number of years engaged in his trade as a blacksmith. An injury received during his work caused him to abandon that vocation and move to a farm in Lawrence Town-

ship about eight miles northeast from the center of Indianapolis. In 1861 he returned to Indianapolis and lived there until his death in 1868. He had an inventive mind and was an excellent mechanic. His wife Sarah Black was a daughter of Joshua Black, who was born near Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, October 3, 1788, and died at Indianapolis December 4, 1879. His father Christopher Black came from Germany and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Joshua Black served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812 and in spite of his advanced years was a member of the Home Guard during the Civil War. He became an Indianapolis pioneer in 1826, moving from Maryland over the old National Road and locating at the southwest corner of Illinois and Ohio streets. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker, and did some of the work on the first State Capitol as well as other prominent public buildings, including some of the pioneer churches. During the '40s he also represented the First Ward in the city council.

William Watson Woollen grew up on his father's farm northeast of Indianapolis, and first attended the district schools. After this for four years he was a student in Northwestern Christian University now Butler College at Indianapolis, taking a special course. He graduated from the law department of that institution with the degree LL. B. in 1860 and then began the practice of law independently. He was admitted to the Marion County Bar April 1 of that year and long ago rounded out more than a half century of continuous work in the profession and is now (1919) the senior member of the Indianapolis Bar. He has been a partner in various law firms, and in 1888 became senior member of the firm Woollen & Woollen, with his son Evans as junior partner. His brief official record is merely a part of his legal career. He was district prosecutor of the Common Pleas Court for the District of Marion, Boone and Hendricks counties during 1862-65 and was county attorney for Marion County during 1882-85.

Every Indiana lawyer is familiar with some of the standard works to which Mr. Woollen has contributed as an author. He is author of "Indiana Topical Annotations," 1892; "Indiana Digest" two volumes, 1896; "Special Procedure," 1897; "Trial Procedure" 1899; and was joint

author with W. W. Whornton of "The Law of Intoxicating Liquors," published in 1910.

As a nature lover Mr. Woollen has traveled and explored some of the most interesting and little known sections of his own state and of the American Continent. Much of his distant traveling was done in the Northwest and in Alaska. These travels gave him the material for a volume not yet published but for which he designed the title "Vancouver's Explorations Re-explored." He finds his chief recreation in tramping, and is much interested in the study of outdoor life and natural history, about which he has written much for the local press. Throughout Indiana Mr. Woollen is regarded as an authority on everything pertaining to the phenomena of the state. Bird lovers everywhere know Mr. Woollen's work entitled "Birds of Buzzard's Roost," which is an account of the life history of fifty-two of our common birds.

A few miles northeast of Indianapolis is a tract of forty-four acres known as Woollen's Garden of Birds and Botany, set aside in 1897 as a sanctuary for wild bird and animal life, and one of the first, if not the first, of the kind established by private enterprise in the United States. In 1909 this was deeded to the City of Indianapolis by Mr. Woollen to be maintained perpetually as a public park where wild bird and animal life shall be carefully protected and as a place for nature study for the schools of Indianapolis. It consists of twelve acres of cleared and cultivated land and the remainder of heavily wooded hills and ravines.

His varied interests and enthusiasm have brought Mr. Woollen a wealth of associations with people and organizations well out of the usual acquaintance of the average lawyer. He assisted in the organization and has thrice been president of the Indiana Audubon Society. In 1908 he was the organizer and has since been president of the Nature Study Club of Indiana. He was an organizer and is past president of the Indianapolis Humane Society; organized the Original Indianapolis Civic Association and has served as its president; is an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis in recognition of the gift of Woollen's Garden of Birds and Botany to the city; is honorary mem-

ber of the Marion County Bar Association, by reason of having donated to it a full set of the "Acts and Laws of Indiana" since the organization of the state; is a Fellow of the Indiana Academy of Science and a member of the American Academy of Science; a member of the American Bar Association, Indiana Bar Association, National Humane Society, John Herron Art Institute, Contemporary Literary Club, of the National Parks Committee of the American Civic Federation. Mr. Woollen's dominating personal characteristics have been described as perseverance, persistence and patience for results. He is a Baptist but for many years a communicant with his wife of the First Presbyterian Church.

February 5, 1863, he married Mary Allen, daughter of Henry B. Evans, deceased. Her father was a physician and surgeon of Marion County. Four children were born to their marriage: Evans, a lawyer for many years associated with his father and president of the Fletcher Savings & Trust Company of Indianapolis; Harry, a real estate man at Seattle, Washington; Maria, wife of Harlow Hyde of Indianapolis, and Paul who died in infancy.

JOHN E. BOSSINGHAM is president of the Indiana Tank & Boiler Company at 1123-1129 East Maryland Street, Indianapolis. Mr. Bossingham not merely supplies the financial and executive management to this firm, but is a thoroughly expert and widely experienced boiler maker, had all sorts and conditions of experience from journeyman workman to superintendent of some of the leading plants in the Middle West, and it is his personal ability and experience that have given the Indiana Tank & Boiler Company its present prosperity and insure a continually prosperous future.

Mr. Bossingham was born January 20, 1863, in the famous English manufacturing City of Leeds. He is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Snushall) Bossingham, the former a native of Leeds and the latter of Peterborough. In 1868 the family came to the United States, locating at East Troy, Wisconsin, and in 1876 moving to Eagle, Wisconsin. Edward Bossingham was a tailor in business. For twelve years prior to his death, which occurred at Eagle October 31, 1910, at the age of sixty-eight, he had served his town as president of the board. On the day of his burial all the

business houses closed for two hours. He was a useful citizen and richly deserved all honors paid his name and memory. He was a republican during his earlier years of American citizenship but finally became a democrat. His widow is still living at Eagle and is a member of the Episcopal Church. Edward Bossingham for many years served as tyler of his Masonic lodge and was also treasurer of the Order of Woodmen.

John Edward Bossingham, the only child of his parents, was six years old when brought to America, and he acquired his early education in the schools of a Wisconsin village. At the age of sixteen he went to work for himself as clerk in a hardware store at Eagle. Afterward he spent some time at Algona, Iowa, and later for ten years was at Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee. There he was associated with J. C. Bump, under the firm name of Bump & Bossingham. In 1900 Mr. Bossingham moved to Milwaukee, was with the Milwaukee Boiler Works, and the following year went to Oswego, New York, where he became connected with the Oil Well Supply Company. He left there to accept a position at New Haven, Connecticut, in connection with the Bigelow Company, and had the responsibility of laying out and planning the work of their boiler factory. Again coming westward, Mr. Bossingham located at Mansfield, Ohio, and for a time was connected with the boiler works of the Altman-Taylor Company. He spent two years in Toledo with the Toledo Boiler Works, and in 1907 became superintendent of the Canton Boiler & Engineering Company at Canton, Ohio.

Mr. Bossingham has been a resident of Indianapolis since 1913. He came here to take the general management of the National Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, and in 1916 he bought a portion of the equipment of this company and organized the Indiana Tank & Boiler Works, of which he is the active head.

Mr. Bossingham is a member of Oriental Lodge No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Woodman of the World. He has been a Mason thirty years and a Woodman twenty years. In 1889 he married Catherine M. LeBarre, daughter of Dwight LeBarre. They have two sons. Ralph, the older, is secretary of the Indiana Tank & Boiler Company. Harold is now with the

National Army, having enlisted in Company C of the First Indiana Cavalry, but is now a member of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Supply Train. He is at present in France.

JOHN STARR is one of the oldest business men of Richmond, and has been identified with the coal trade there for over forty years. He is now senior partner in the firm of Starr & Woodhurst, wholesale and retail coal merchants and shippers.

Mr. Starr was born on a farm near Richmond September 27, 1856, and represents one of the early Quaker families of Wayne County. His grandparents were John and Mary (Willits) Starr, both natives of Berks County, Pennsylvania. In 1819 the family moved to Preble County, Ohio, and in 1832 moved to Wayne Township of Wayne County. John Starr was well known as an early farmer and business man of that section, and he and his wife were devout members of the Society of Friends.

Jesse Starr, father of the Richmond coal merchant, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1816, and he finished his education in the Richmond High School. He acquired his father's farm and for many years was a well known citizen of the county. He married Sarah M. Mathews, of a family that came to Wayne County in 1834.

John Starr was fifth in a family of nine children. He attended the district schools, the Richmond Business College, and for two years was bookkeeper for the firm of Matthews, Winder & Company, manufacturers of linseed oil. Then for nine years Mr. Starr cultivated a farm three miles north of Richmond, and in 1878 entered the coal business with E. K. Shera under the firm name of Shera & Starr. Their yards and plant were located on Fort Wayne Avenue not far from the present quarters of Starr & Woodhurst. After nine years Mr. Starr bought his partner's interest and continued the business successfully alone until 1916, when John Woodhurst bought a half interest. Mr. Starr is also owner of some valuable real estate in Richmond. In 1902 he married Ida M. Ford and they have one daughter, Alice Starr, born in 1903. Mr. Starr is a republican, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a

member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE K. DENTON, who appreciates the honor and distinction conferred upon him by the First Indiana District in representing it in the Sixty-Fifth Congress, has rounded out a quarter of a century of successful law practice at Evansville.

He was born in Webster County, Kentucky, on a farm, November 17, 1864, son of George M. and Emma (Kirkpatrick) Denton. His grandfather, Rev. John Denton, a native of Tennessee, was a Methodist minister, but after moving to Brandenburg, Kentucky, engaged in merchandising. He married Sally Partridge, who was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, where her father was a planter and slave owner. George M. Denton was born in Meade County, Kentucky, in 1832, and for many years was a farmer in Webster County, where he died in March, 1918. His wife, mother of the ex-congressman, was born at Washington, Ohio, daughter of James and Eliza (Marsh) Kirkpatrick. The former, a native of Ireland but of Scotch ancestry, settled in Ohio. Mrs. George M. Denton died in 1893, the mother of four children.

George K. Denton was prepared for college by private tutors, and graduated A. B. from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1891. He then entered Boston University law school, graduating valedictorian of his class in 1893. The following year he began practice at Evansville, and soon achieved standing among the first of his profession. He was elected to Congress on the democratic ticket in 1916, taking his seat at the beginning of the war with Germany and serving until March, 1919. He is general counsel and director of the Intermediate Life Insurance Company, and represents many other important interests. He is a Methodist, a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and of the Rotary Club. December 16, 1895, he married Sara L. Chick, daughter of Winfield Scott and Mary Chick. She graduated from Boston University with the A. B. degree in 1895. They have two children, Winfield K. and Helen M. The son left his studies in DePauw University in 1917 to enter the aviation service and was in overseas duty for eight months. He received his honorable discharge in February, 1919, and then re-

sumed his work at DePauw. The daughter Helen is a student at Goucher Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland.

ALBERT N. CRECRAFT is one of the prominent editors and newspaper men of Indiana, and for over a quarter of a century has published the Franklin Democrat at Franklin. Besides conducting a paper of recognized leadership in the democratic party and one of the best organs of public opinion in this section of the state, Mr. Crecraft has to his credit some years of active teaching, and is a member of a family long and prominently known both in this state and in Ohio.

Mr. Crecraft was born at Reily, Butler County, Ohio, December 3, 1859, son of Albert John and Evelina (Ross) Crecraft. His great-grandfather Crecraft was a native of England, and on coming to America settled in Maryland, where he died at an advanced age. Grandfather Benoni Crecraft was born in Maryland and became an early settler in Ohio. In 1808, when all Ohio and the country to the west was virtually an unbroken wilderness, he took up government land in Butler County and for many years was a practical farmer and also an educator in that county. He died at the advanced age of eighty-five.

Benoni Crecraft married Asenath John. Her brothers, Enoch D. John and Robert John, became early pioneer settlers at Brookville, Indiana. The John family were originally from Wales and on coming to America settled at Philadelphia. Enoch D. John married Lavina Noble, a sister of James and Noah Noble, mentioned later on in this article as relatives of Mrs. Albert N. Crecraft. Robert John was the father of John Price Durbin John, an eminent Indiana educator, and a cousin of Albert Crecraft. Professor John is a resident of Greencastle, Indiana, began teaching in the public schools of Franklin County before the war, and for a number of years was connected with the faculty and from 1889 to 1899 was president of DePauw University. For the last twenty years he has been active on the lecture platform and is also author of several public works.

Albert John Crecraft was born in Ohio, was a teacher a number of years and later was engaged in farming in Butler County, where he died at the age of sixty-one. He married Evelina Ross, a native of Ohio and

daughter of James Ross, of the same state. The Ross family came from New Jersey. James Ross was a contractor and built the old dormitory of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He died at Oxford, and was the father of two children, Evelina and William Ross. Mrs. Albert J. Crecraft died in 1877, as the result of an accident caused by a run away horse, and at the age of fifty one. She and her husband were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters, seven still living: Miss Laura C., of Hamilton, Ohio; Asenath, wife of Clarence B. Morris, of Middleton, Ohio; John H., of Hamilton, Ohio; Albert N.; Luella, wife of Irenus Velson, of Hamilton; William H., of Hamilton; and Arthur L., of Oxford, Ohio.

Albert N. Crecraft lived in Butler County, Ohio, until he was nineteen years of age. His early education was derived from the district schools of his native locality. He took a scientific course in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1878. When only sixteen years old Mr. Crecraft had his first experience in a profession that seems to belong to the family, teaching for one term before entering the university at Lebanon. He then taught another year, and for one year was a student in Princeton College in New Jersey. After that he taught at Mount Carmel, Indiana, at Fairfield and at Brookville and was principal of schools four years. For six years Mr. Crecraft was county superintendent of schools for Franklin County, and during three years of that time was a member of the State Teachers Reading Circle Board and the Young People's Reading Circle Board.

While county superintendent he bought the Brookville Democrat, of which he was owner two years. On January 1, 1892, he became editor and publisher of the Franklin Democrat. Mr. Crecraft personally has been a democratic voter since he came to his majority, and has always conducted his paper on party lines. On account of his wise judgment and intelligent grasp of affairs the Franklin Democrat has a wide circulation and influence. Its editorials are accepted as being the opinions of the local leaders of the democratic party, and outside of politics the progressive policy of

this journal had gained popularity with all classes.

Mr. Crecraft and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Crecraft is the only woman serving on the Johnson County Council of Defense.

May 31, 1883, Mr. Crecraft married Miss Mary Luella Tyner. They have three children: Earle Willis, Albert Tyner and Richard Tyner. Albert T. died in infancy. Earle Willis graduated from Franklin College with the class of 1907.

Mrs. Crecraft represents in her ancestry a number of noted names in the life and affairs of Indiana and the Middle West. She is a daughter of Richard Henry and Anna (Miller) Tyner. Both were natives of Franklin County, Indiana. They had just two children, and Mrs. Crecraft's sister, Rose Willis, is the wife of Arthur A. Alexander, of Franklin.

Richard Henry Tyner, her father, was born at Brookville, Indiana, September 2, 1831, one of the twelve children of Richard and Martha Sedgwick Willis Swift (Noble) Tyner. Richard Tyner was from South Carolina, was a pioneer Baptist minister in Indiana, and built one of the first churches erected in the state, south of Brookville, in the year 1812. This old house of worship is still standing. Rev. Richard Tyner married Elizabeth Hackleman, an aunt of General Pleasant A. Hackleman.

Richard Tyner, Jr., son of Rev. Richard, was an early settler of Brookville, bore an important part in the business life of that community and had a large general merchandise store. He afterward moved to Davenport, Iowa. His wife was a member of the Noble family which came out of Virginia to Kentucky and thence to Indiana. Martha Noble was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Noble, a surgeon in the Revolutionary war who was related to Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, hence the name Richard Henry Tyner. She was also sister of James and Noah Noble. Noah Noble was one of the first governors of Indiana, while James Noble was one of the first United States senators, serving from 1816 to 1831, and dying in Washington. The ivory headed cane which James Noble carried while a senator is now in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Crecraft. Both James and Noah Noble were men of the highest character and ability and of national reputation.

Richard Henry Tyner, father of Mrs. Crecraft, never held any public office but was always active in business and in politics. He was a delegate to the first republican state convention in Indiana, and assisted materially in organizing that party in the state. In early life he was employed by a Cincinnati banking association to travel over Indiana when wild cat banking was at its climax. His work was that of inspector or examiner, and as there were few railroads in the state he traveled for the most part on horseback over roads through swamps and heavy timber. His duties required him to visit almost every part of the state.

James Noble Tyner, an uncle of Mrs. Crecraft, was a congressman from the Peru District in Indiana several terms, was assistant postmaster general under President Grant, and in the latter part of that administration became postmaster general. Still later he served as an assistant postmaster general and for a time was attorney general until shortly before his death. Another brother of Richard Henry Tyner, and an uncle of Mrs. Crecraft, was Gen. Noah Noble Tyner, a brave soldier in the Civil war. Still another brother was George N. Tyner, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, who was connected with the Holyoke Paper Mills, an envelope manufacturing business, and in 1900-01 was a member of the State Senate of Massachusetts. Thus many members of the Tyner family have gained high places of influence in the life of the country.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Crecraft was Albert Miller, who was born in Indiana and when a child was brought by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, to Franklin County. Later he became active as a stock dealer and also conducted a general store at Fairfield, Indiana, in partnership with R. H. Tyner. He died at Fairfield at the age of eighty-three. He also served as a member of the State Legislature of Indiana. Albert Miller was twice married and had a large family who grew to maturity.

THOMAS EARLE JARRARD, who is vice president of the Apperson Bros. Automobile Company of Kokomo, is too young a man to have completed the seven ages of mortal life, though his active career naturally falls into seven stages.

He is a native of Michigan, was educated at Lansing and for a time earned his living as reporter with the Lansing State Republican. His next change of occupation was foreman of a yard gang in the Lansing Wheelbarrow Works. The third stage was as chemist of the Beet Sugar Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and following that he was Meteorologist with the Michigan State Board of Health.

The fifth place brought him into the automobile industry, where he is today one of the prominent figures. He was assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the Reo Motor Car Company at Lansing, and was next promoted to salesman for that company. The seventh, and last place, was his present and congenial and useful work as vice president and director of the Apperson Bros. Automobile Company at Kokomo.

Mr. Jarrard was born at Pontiac, Michigan, October 23, 1883, son of William Ellsworth and Marguerite (McGinnis) Jarrard. His father was a graduate of Rutgers College. Thomas E. Jarrard attended high school at Lansing, and also the Michigan Agricultural College. While in his native state he also had some military experience. For one year he was first sergeant and for two years second lieutenant of Battery A of the Michigan Field Artillery. He was also treasurer of the Michigan State League of Republican Clubs. He is a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner and an Elk, a member of the Alpha Omega Preparatory School Fraternity, the Kokomo Country Club and the First Congregational Church.

June 6, 1914, at Chicago Mr. Jarrard married Therese Marie Keck, daughter of W. S. Keck, a member of one of the oldest families of Chicago.

ARTHUR B. IRVIN, president of the Farmers Trust Company of Rushville, was for many years a successful lawyer of that city, and has acquired numerous interests that identify him prominently with the community. He is the present mayor of Rushville.

Mr. Irvin was born in Rush County, Indiana, July 14, 1850, son of Newton and Phoebe (McCrory) Irvin. His grandfather, Elam Irvin, came from Ohio to County in 1835, and spent the rest of his life as a farmer. He lived on the farm until his death. He was



plary pioneer, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and won the confidence of the entire community in which he lived. He was a devout Presbyterian. Newton Irvin, who was born in Ohio in 1827, was eight years old when brought to Indiana, was the third of five children. He had the privilege of attending common schools only fourteen weeks, and after that applied himself to the business of farming. In 1880 he retired from the active responsibilities of his farm, and moved to Florida, where he died in 1898. He was a whig and later a republican, and was loyal to the principles of that party for many years. His wife was a member of the McCrory family which came from Ireland, first locating at Philadelphia, and afterwards moving to Fayette County, Indiana, where the McCrorys were prominent early settlers, and also flatboatmen on the Ohio River. Mr. Irvin's maternal grandfather helped construct the main road between Rushville and Connersville.

Arthur B. Irvin was the oldest of three children. He received his early education in the district schools, afterwards read law and was admitted to the bar in 1871, at the age of twenty-one. He at once opened his office in the city of Rushville and was a successful member of the bar there nineteen years. He served as city attorney from 1883 to 1891. In 1891 he organized the Farmers Banking Company, of which he was cashier. When this bank was reorganized in 1910 as the Farmers Trust Company, Mr. Irvin became its president and has associated with him some of the best known business and professional men in Rush County. The bank enjoys a high degree of prosperity, and has total resources of over \$200,000.

Mr. Irvin was elected and has served as mayor of Rushville since 1917, and has given a very progressive and efficient administration of municipal affairs. He is financially interested in a number of business enterprises, being the president of the Rushville Glove Company and secretary of the Building Association No. 10.

On September 6, 1877, in Rush County, he married Miss Johanna Seanlan, a daughter of Thomas Seanlan. They have one daughter, Effie M., now Mrs. D. L. Keiser of St. Louis, Missouri.

JOHN C. SPOONER was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, January 6, 1843. During the Civil war he served as a member of a Wisconsin regiment, to which state the family had previously removed, and during the war he was breveted a major. In 1867 Mr. Spooner was admitted to the bar, and was in general practice at Madison from 1870 to 1884. From 1885 until 1891 he was a United States senator, was a candidate for governor of Wisconsin in 1892, and he was tendered many high official positions.

DAVID C. ARTHUR. Twenty years a lawyer and in successful practice at Logansport, David C. Arthur is just now at the peak of performance and power as one of the most useful citizens of his community. Life has brought him experience, and he has done well in utilizing the accumulated wisdom of a purposeful and energetic career.

He was born in Darke County, Ohio, February 25, 1862, one of the ten children of Abner and Mary (Bowman) Arthur. When he was five years of age, in 1867, his parents removed to Randolph County, Indiana, and on their farm David C. Arthur grew toward manhood. He had about the average opportunities of an Indiana farm boy, with neither wealth nor dire poverty. He was not content with the advantages of the "poor man's university," the district schools, and when it came to a question of attending a school away from home he was confronted with the question of earning a living at the same time. Living and tuition came from farm work, and other hand labor, and later, as he became qualified, from teaching. He attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and for two terms was a student in the Indiana State University. Teaching experience brought him to Logansport in 1894 as principal of the high school. During the five years he was in that office he studied law with Kistler & Kistler, was admitted to the bar in 1899, and has since been in an independent and a growing practice and patronage. For two years he was an associate in practice with John M. Ashby, and in 1909 formed the partnership of Fickle & Arthur, the senior member being D. D. Fickle. This partnership was dissolved in 1915, and the firm was then Arthur & Custer.

but is now changed to Arthur & Arthur on the admission of Mr. Arthur's son.

Mr. Arthur was elected a member of the Logansport City School Board in 1910, and became secretary of the board. He is a democrat in politics, a member of various organizations, and for many years was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. December 25, 1894, Mr. Arthur married Miss Ellen Jameson, of Lebanon, Ohio. They have two children, Mary and Robert. The daughter is at present a student in Defiance College. Robert J., born February 17, 1899, graduated from the Logansport High School in the 1915 class, at the age of sixteen. He worked in his father's office one year as stenographer and clerk, served six months as department clerk in the Cass Circuit Court, his duties being those of reading and record clerk, and he graduated in law in 1918, with the B. L. degree from Valparaiso University. He was admitted to the bar immediately thereafter on examination, the order of admission to take effect February 17, 1920, at which time he will be twenty-one years of age. Beginning January 1, 1919, he entered the firm now known as Arthur & Arthur, father and son composing the firm. Their offices will remain in the old location, the Winfield Building, at 400 Broadway. His experience and work already accomplished permit a fine and creditable review.

**HARRY W. WATT.** One of the oldest mercantile enterprises in Eastern Indiana is the George H. Knollenberg Company of Richmond, and one of the officials longest identified with its service is Harry W. Watt, secretary of the company, who went to work for the store more than forty years ago as sales clerk.

He was born at Richmond, June 24, 1855, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. C. Watt, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather, who came from the north of Ireland and settled near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was a hatter by trade, and that was also the occupation of the grandfather, William Watt, who made his own hats and sold them at Brownsville in Union County, Indiana.

Harry W. Watt after attending the public schools of Richmond to the age of sixteen was put on the payroll and given an opportunity to learn merchandising with

A. E. Crocker in the wholesale and retail notion business. He gained some very valuable knowledge during the four years spent with the Crocker establishment, and from it he entered the service of what was then, in 1877, called the George Knollenberg store. When that business was organized as a stock company in 1892 Mr. Watt was one of those financially interested, and in 1904 he was made secretary of the corporation. Forty-two years with one house is nearly a record among the business men of Richmond. He is still active on the floor as well as in the offices of the company, and is manager of the hosiery, underwear and glove department.

Mr. Watt has never married. He is a democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Richmond Commandery, Knights Templar No. 8, and is a member of the Commercial Club.

**JOHN HANSON BEADLE,** journalist, author, was born in Liberty Township, Parke County, Indiana, March 14, 1840. He was a precocious child, frail physically, but strong mentally. His parents removed to Rockville when he was eight years old, and he was then far ahead of schoolmates of his age. At that time the Sunday schools of Indiana were conducted on an educational basis, with memorizing the Scriptures as a prominent feature; and when ten years old young Beadle could recite the entire New Testament. There was excellent opportunity for instruction in the seminary at Rockville, which he attended until 1857, when he went with his older brother, William H. H. Beadle, to Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he continued his studies until 1861. In the summer of 1861 Company A of the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment was recruited at Rockville, and both of the boys joined it, William as first lieutenant and John as private. William became captain of the company and later was commissioned colonel of the First Michigan Sharpshooters, returning from the war as brevet brigadier-general. John was discharged after the battle of Fort Donelson, in which he displayed great courage, as an incurable consumptive. His health improved, and he again volunteered as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-Third Regiment. This

regiment was not organized until 1864, and was mustered out of service at the close of the war.

In 1868 he located at Evansville with the intention of becoming a lawyer, but began writing editorials for the Evansville Journal; and as his health again failed, he obtained a position as correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and started for California. He had found his calling. It was the day of the newspaper correspondent, and Beadle ranked among the best. Most of this stay in the West was passed in Utah, where he became the editor of the Salt Lake Reporter. It was a time when animosity between Mormons and Gentiles was at its height, and the evils of Mormonism struck Beadle with great force. He not only called a spade a spade, but if the emergency seemed to demand it, called it a spade and a rake. In consequence he was attacked by Mormons and severely wounded. The tactical mistake of his assailants was that they did not kill him, for he did more to form the popular American estimate of Mormonism than any other one man. He returned home late in 1869, and in 1870 his first book, "Life in Utah, or the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism," was published in Philadelphia. It had a large circulation, and was followed in 1872 by "Brigham's Destroying Angel," which was the story of the life and confession of Bill Hickman. His reputation was now established as a valuable man for publishing syndicates, and three more books followed, "The Undeveloped West," in 1873; "Women's War on Whisky," in 1874, and "Western Wilds," in 1879. In April, 1879, he became proprietor and editor of the Rockville Tribune, of which he did not make a financial success, as party politics was rampant, and Beadle had a habit of printing the truth as he saw it, without regard to party considerations. He was a reformer by nature, and although his outspoken condemnation for wrong was not profitable in a business way, he sowed seeds that bore good fruit in due season. During this period he also did special work. In the winter of 1879-80 he traveled in the South, and wrote an elaborate description of the Eads jetties. In 1884 he was employed to write part of a history of Texas. He also wrote part of a local history of Parke and Vigo counties. In 1884 he was sent on a tour through the "Black Belt,"

from Washington, District of Columbia, through the tidewater country to Southern Louisiana. In 1886 a syndicate sent him on one of the most notable of his trips, in which he went on a dog sledge, in the dead of winter, to Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The same syndicate later sent him to England and France with instructions to write his letters "just as he would if he were doing it for the Rockville Tribune and the people of Parke County." His last work as a newspaper correspondent was done for the Cincinnati Gazette, over the name of Hanson. In 1882 Mr. Beadle sold an interest in the Rockville Tribune to Isaac R. Strouse, a practical printer who had been connected with the paper for several years, and the partnership so formed continued with mutual satisfaction until 1888, when Beadle went to New York to enter the employment of the American Press Association. Mr. Strouse then took over the entire plant, and is still operating it. Mr. Beadle took the position of historical and political editor for the American Press Association, and for several years applied himself so assiduously to his duties that his health once more gave way. In 1893 he was sent to Chicago as the representative of the association at the World's Columbian Exposition, and after his return from there was sent to Washington as congressional correspondent, in which position he continued until 1896. After going to New York, Mr. Beadle used to spend his annual vacations in Parke County, where he was always a welcome visitor, and during these visits he frequently delivered speeches and lectures on political and economic topics. His greatest pleasure, however, when his health permitted, was tramping through the woods and along the streams in the neighborhood of his birthplace in Liberty Township. He died at Rockville on January 15, 1897.

JOHN FINLEY, poet, official, was born at Brownsburg, Rockridge County, Virginia, January 11, 1797. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, the American lines being descendants of seven brothers who emigrated from Ireland to America early in the eighteenth century. The best known of the brothers was Samuel, an itinerant revival preacher, who was expelled from New Haven as a vagrant for preaching within the jurisdiction of a "set-

tled minister," and later conducted a famous academy at Nottingham, Maryland, from which he was called to the presidency of The College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. Another brother, John, was an associate of Daniel Boone in the wilds of Kentucky. The youngest brother, William, settled on a farm in Western Pennsylvania. His son, Andrew, removed to Brownsburg, Virginia, where he engaged in merchandising, and also had a farm near the village. The family was in comfortable circumstances, and the son John had the educational advantages of the vicinity until his father's business prosperity was destroyed by the capture of a cargo of flour by the British, in the War of 1812. John then went to work for a relative who was a tanner and currier in Greenbrier. In 1816 he decided to move to the West, and joined an emigrant company, his visible wealth consisting of a horse, a rifle, a pair of saddle-bags and fifty dollars in money. He was better educated than the majority of those who sought the frontier, and was an eager reader. He had no difficulty in finding employment at Cincinnati, where he remained for four years. In 1820 he located at Richmond, Indiana, which was his permanent home. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and his engaging personality and intelligence made him friends on all sides, so that he naturally turned to public life. His official career began as a justice of the peace, in 1822. In 1828-31 he represented Wayne County in the Legislature, and following this he was enrolling clerk of the Senate for three years. In these positions he met all the leading men of the state, and reached a political status that he always retained. In 1833 he secured a controlling interest in the Richmond Palladium, then the principal paper of Wayne County, which he edited until 1837. In that year he was elected county clerk, and this necessitated a removal to Centerville, which was then the county seat. In 1845, on the expiration of his term, he returned to Richmond, and in 1852 was elected mayor of the city, a position in which he was continued by re-election until his death, on December 23, 1866.

Mr. Finley was always fond of poetry, and especially of the poetry of Robert Burns, and he wrote a number of poems at various times. He had an ambition to pro-

duce something of high grade, especially a national hymn that would meet a popular demand, but, like many others, his best work was in comparatively unstudied lines, where he was entirely natural. His lasting fame rests on a poem called "The Hoosier's Nest," which was written as a New Year's address for the Indianapolis Journal of January 1, 1833, and which made the word Hoosier the popular pseudonym for a native or resident of Indiana. He did not originate the word. It was a slang term in use in the South to designate an uncouth rustic, similar to "jay" or "hayseed." About the year 1830 there was a fad for giving nicknames to the people of the several western states, "Buckeye" for Ohio; "Sucker" for Illinois; "Red Horse" for Kentucky, and "Hoosier" fell to the lot of Indiana. Little attention was paid to it until Finley's poem was printed, and then it was adopted by common consent. He did originate the word "Hoosieroon," which is used in the poem to signify a Hoosier child, and has led some philologists to suppose that the word was of Spanish origin. Finley knew no Spanish, but was familiar with the ending through such words as quadroon and octoroon. Like many other "Americanisms" the word came from English dialect, and no doubt had its original form in "hooser," a Cumberland dialect word indicating anything big or overgrown. There was another expression in the original poem that was in use at the time, which is not included in the later reproductions. It ended with these lines:

One more subject I'll barely mention  
To which I ask your kind attention,  
My pockets are so shrunk of late  
I cannot nibble "Hoosher bait."

The word was most commonly so spelled at the time; and Hoosier bait was a name given to ginger-bread that was baked in bread pans and lined off in squares indicating the amount purchasable for a "fi'penny bit." Another poem of Finley's that attained wide circulation was in Irish dialect, entitled "Bachelor's Hall." This was reproduced in England and Ireland and attributed to Tom Moore. It was also set to music, and was used in some of the school reading books. For a number of years Mr. Finley was known as "the Hoosier poet," but that title has now gone

to James Whitcomb Riley. Riley, like all of the other Indiana writers, recognized Finley's merit, and wrote of him:

The voice that sang the Hoosier's Nest—  
Of Western singers first and best—

Strickland W. Gillilan adds the lines:

He nursed the Infant Hoosier Muse  
When she could scarcely lisp her name;

Let not the stream forget the springs,—  
Set Finley's name before them all.

RUFUS A. LOCKWOOD, lawyer, was born in 1811, at Stamford, Connecticut, but he was not so christened, although his name appears thus on the rolls of the Supreme Court of the United States. His real name was Jonathan Jessup, and the occasion for his dropping it was the beginning of a checkered career that is seldom equaled in fiction. At the age of eighteen while attending Yale, he left college without explanation or notice to anyone and enlisted on an United States man-of-war. On his first cruise he saw a shipmate punished, unjustly and cruelly as he thought, and on arriving at New York he deserted. He changed his name to hide his identity, adopting his mother's family name; worked his way to Buffalo on an Erie canal boat; and then skipped by schooner to the rising Village of Chicago. From here a farmer with whom he formed a chance acquaintance, took him by wagon to Romney, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. A school teacher was needed at the neighboring village of Rob Roy, and Lockwood was employed. Here he took up the study of law by himself, committing Blackstone's Commentaries to memory. The next year he removed to Crawfordsville, where he opened another school. He studied law at night, married without a dollar in the world, was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court, and went to Thorntown to begin his professional career. His first client was himself, in an action for debt, in which judgment was taken against him for a board bill, and his scanty household goods were sold by the constable. He lost his second case, and appealed to the Supreme Court. It was a small matter, but he prepared himself as carefully as if it involved thousands. At the session of the Supreme Court his diffidence and his uncouth appearance attracted notice, but his scholarly

argument attracted more. He won his case and also won an offer of partnership from Albert S. White, then a leading lawyer of Lafayette and later United States Senator and United States District Judge for Indiana. He accepted, and financial pressure was relieved.

The new relation also brought his opportunity for public distinction. In a quarrel over a bet on the election of 1836, J. H. W. Frank, the popular young editor of the local Democratic paper, stabbed with a pocketknife and killed John Woods, an equally popular merchant. The case stirred the community to its foundation. In addition to the political bias, Woods had many personal friends, who wanted Frank punished. A fund for prosecution was made up, and Henry S. Lane, Isaac Naylor and William P. Bryant, all strong men, were employed to aid the prosecution. On the other side were White & Lockwood, and John Pettit, later a judge of the Indiana Supreme Court. The case looked bad for Frank, and White and Pettit advised getting a continuance and letting the defendant "jump his bail." Lockwood insisted that it was better to stand trial, and the case was practically left in his hands, though Edward A. Hannegan was employed to assist him. Aside from one lucky chance—the failure of a man who had heard Frank make threats against Woods to appear at the trial—it was conceded that the case was decided on Lockwood's argument for the defense. He spoke for nine hours, devoting his efforts largely to denunciation of a state of society that permitted the employment of men who were believed to have personal influence with jurors to aid in a government prosecution and inveighing against "the clique that had contributed money to secure a conviction." The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and Lockwood's fame was established. A history of the case was published in pamphlet form, with Lockwood's speech in full, and widely circulated. Business now became prosperous, but he was a natural gambler. He made one sane investment in the purchase of 320 acres of prairie land northwest of Lafayette, in White County; but other speculations were disastrous, and left him overwhelmed with debt. In 1842 he deposited what funds he could collect for the benefit of his creditors, and disappeared. From time to time reports were heard from him, of his studying civil law

in the City of Mexico, of reaching Vera Cruz with \$2, which he staked at monte and won \$50, with which he paid his passage to New Orleans, of his being reduced to manual labor at that place, and his enlisting in the army to secure a bounty of \$20 with which to redeem his trunk, that was held for a board bill. The enlistment at least was a fact, and he was ordered to join the troops in Arkansas. On learning of this, his old friend Hannegan, who was influential politically, posted off to Washington, secured an order from President Tyler for his discharge, and forwarded it to Lockwood with \$100 and an earnest entreaty to come back to his friends. He returned to Lafayette to find that his White County land had increased largely in value. He sold it, paid his debts, and was getting along well until the California excitement struck the country. In 1849, with seventeen others, he started to California by way of Cape Horn, and came near dying of scurvy on the passage. At San Francisco he found employment for a time as clerk in a law office, serving also as janitor, and losing most of his small wages in gambling. An old friend offered him a case, and he embarked in practice, and won. Accidentally he met the senior partner of the big firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., who employed him in an important case. He won it, and established his reputation on the Coast. He made money; and the more he made the more he gambled.

In 1853 he announced his intention to go to Australia. Friends tried to dissuade him, but in vain. Just before his ship sailed one of them asked him if he had any money, and he coolly tossed his last coin into the bay, with the remark that he would start free. Arrived at Sydney, he started on foot on the overland journey to Melbourne, some 700 miles away. On getting there he found that the laws of the Colony prevented anyone from practicing law until he had been a resident for seven years. He remained for more than a year, finding employment first as bookkeeper in a mercantile house, then as clerk in a law office, and finally as a sheep herder. In 1854 he made his way back to California, apparently a changed man. To a friend he said: "I know you thought I was crazy, but I was not. It was the sanest act of my life, for I felt that I must do some great penance for my sins and my follies. I wanted to put a gulf between me and

the past." He at once resumed practice, and with great success. Among other employments he was called into the celebrated Mariposa land case by John C. Fremont. This was based on a Spanish land grant of "ten square leagues" in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which had been purchased by Fremont. The local courts had rejected the claim, but the Supreme Court of the United States had reversed the decision, and affirmed Fremont's title. The government's representatives were now taking an appeal from the further proceedings of the lower court, and Lockwood was sent to Washington to oppose it. Contrary to the usual method, the decision in this case (U. S. vs. Fremont, 18 Howard, p. 30) does not mention the names of the attorneys, but in the list of admissions to the bar, prefixed to the report is the name of Rufus A. Lockwood, of California. His opposition to the appeal was based on two grounds, a failure to comply with the court's rules of procedure, and the claim that as the proceedings involved nothing new, it was in reality an appeal from the former decision of the Supreme Court. Tradition says that Lockwood spoke for two hours on the law involved, and nothing but the law, receiving the close attention of the court, and that one of the justices said: "That man is the equal of the best lawyers in the United States." The court dismissed the appeal, and Fremont's title was established. It is said that Lockwood received a fee of \$100,000 in this case. In 1857, before it was fully disposed of, he started East on business, accompanied by his wife and child. They went by the Isthmus, and left Aspinwall on the ill-fated ship "Central America." Off the Carolina coast they encountered a terrific storm, and the vessel sprung a leak. Lockwood joined the crew, and worked at the pumps until satisfied that the case was hopeless. Then he helped get his wife and child into a boat, which was saved, refusing to join them for fear of overloading it. Then he went into his cabin, locked the door, and went down with the ship.

CORTLAND VAN CAMP. President of the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company, also chairman of the board of directors of the Van Camp Packing Company and the Van Camp Products Company, Cortland Van Camp stands forth unmistakably as one of the representative business men and influ-

ential citizens of Indianapolis, which has been his home from his boyhood days, and to whose commercial and civic advancement he has contributed in liberal measure through his well directed business enterprises and his loyalty and liberality as a citizen.

He is a scion of one of the old and honored families of America, and, as the name implies, he is a representative of that sturdy Holland Dutch stock so admirably described by Washington Irving in his "Knickerbocker's New York." The original orthography of the name was Van Capen, and the family was one of ancient lineage in the Netherlands, whence came the original progenitors in America, settling in New York and New Jersey in the seventeenth century. The prefix "Van" indicates the patrician status of the family in Holland. To those familiar with the history of New Amsterdam, the quaint Dutch village which was the nucleus of our national metropolis, there comes at the mention of these sterling old names a mental picture in which sturdy figures seem to leap forth from the midst of centuries, instinct with hearty, vigorous life, and representative of stalwart Christianity and sovereign integrity of character. The Van Camps were aggressive and liberty-loving, and their names are found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the Continental line during the War of the Revolution. The name has ever stood symbolical of courage, fortitude and indomitable energy, and these sterling attributes have been significantly manifested in the career of Cortland Van Camp, who has wrought well under conditions almost incomparably different from those that compassed his early ancestors in America.

Records extant show that Charles Van Camp, whose father had been a captain of volunteers in the War of the Revolution, came from Trenton, New Jersey, to the Territory of Indiana as early as 1804. He was among the first permanent settlers of the present County of Dearborn, and there he married Mary Halstead, daughter of James Halstead, who had brought his family overland from New York and settled at North Bend, Ohio. On Christmas day of the year 1817 there was born to Charles and Mary Halstead Van Camp a son, to whom was given the name of Gilbert C. Van Camp. He was reared under the conditions obtaining in the early pioneer epoch,

and concerning him the following pertinent statements have been written: "He possessed the very best traits for meeting successfully the difficult conditions of a new and undeveloped country. Economical, industrious and resourceful, he shaped to his own will the possibilities about him." He married Miss Hester Jane Raymond, whose birth occurred July 19, 1828, in the State of New York, Westchester County, and whose parents were early settlers of Franklin County, Indiana, which was her home at the time of her marriage. In that county Gilbert C. Van Camp continued to reside, devoting his attention principally to milling and merchandising, until 1853, when he removed with his family to Greensburg, Indiana, continuing there until 1860, when he moved to Indianapolis, with whose business and civic life he became prominently identified. His life was one of signal usefulness and honor and he stood exponent of the highest type of loyal citizenship. He continued to reside in Indianapolis until his death, which occurred April 4, 1900. The mother died at Indianapolis in 1912, aged over eighty-four years. Of their children three sons and two daughters are now living.

Cortland Van Camp, the subject of this article, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, May 25, 1852, and was about eight years of age at the time of the family removal to Indianapolis, where he was reared to manhood and where he has continued to reside during the long intervening years, marked by worthy accomplishment and consecutive progress as one of the world's sterling workers. In boyhood he attended the public and private schools of Indianapolis, and also pursued a course in a business college and had private instructions. His first position was bookkeeper for a commission merchant, but he soon relinquished his position to take up an independent business career that has been marked by hard work, discrimination and inflexible integrity of purpose. In 1869, when but seventeen years of age, Mr. Van Camp formed a partnership with his father and engaged in the fruit and general commission business. In 1876, after having been identified with this line of enterprise for a period of about seven years, Cortland Van Camp retired from the same, having determined to seek a field of business operations offering wider opportunities and less hazard than the commission trade, which involves the handling

of perishable products. Upon mature reflection he decided upon the hardware business as opening encouraging avenues for the accomplishment of desired results, although he had no intimate knowledge of the details of the same as a branch of trade. In June, 1876, he purchased the business of a wholesale hardware house in Indianapolis. Upon entering this new field of enterprise Mr. Van Camp found that new methods were demanded to insure the effective and profitable operation of the business. His plans were quickly and wisely formulated, and within a comparatively short time he had placed the business upon a substantial basis. Satiety of accomplishment has never been in evidence at any point in his business career, and thus we find that he soon found means for expanding the scope of his enterprise. This was done by the consolidation of his business with another iron establishment. This consolidation was accomplished in 1876 and in 1884 the business was incorporated under the title of the Hanson-Van Camp Company. In 1886 Mr. Hanson withdrew and thereupon a new corporation was formed, under the present title of the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company, of which corporation Mr. Van Camp has been president from the beginning. The volume of trade was doubled within the three following years and the business of the company has continued to show a steady and substantial increase, so that the concern now ranks as one of the first of the kind in the West. The house does a wholesale business and is one of the largest jobbing houses in the country. Since January, 1899, Mr. Van Camp has given the major portion of his attention to the supervision of this large and important business, of which he is the chief executive officer.

Meanwhile he achieved an equally notable business success. In 1882 Mr. Van Camp, with his father, organized the Van Camp Packing Company, which by good management has developed into one of the leading packing companies of the country. He remained with this enterprise until 1900. Twelve years later he again became interested in this business, reorganized it, holding the office of president, and is now chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Van Camp is not the type of man to vaunt his own success or accomplishment, and in view of this fact it is the more gratifying to offer the following esti-

mate paid him by a prominent banker and influential citizen of Indianapolis, who said: "I have known Mr. Van Camp intimately throughout his business career and consider him a born merchant and financier. His is the leading hardware and iron house in the state, and there are but few larger in the West. The concern is very aggressive and is constantly extending its trade into new territory. Mr. Van Camp is the man who deserves the credit for building up the business and putting it on its present sound financial footing. In my opinion this has required greater ability and more energy and persistence, in an inland city like Indianapolis, than would be needed in a city such as St. Louis or Chicago. Though of a very retiring disposition, Mr. Van Camp is strong and self-reliant in meeting the manifold problems of business life."

A man of broad mental horizon and of most practical ideas, Mr. Van Camp has been significantly liberal and public-spirited as a citizen, and his influence and capitalistic support have been given to numerous enterprises and measures aside from the splendid institution which he has built up in his chosen field. Perhaps one of the most important and far-reaching of his ventures was when he became one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad Company, a road giving Indianapolis a through-route to the South. Indianapolis had long been waiting a direct road to the coal fields of the state. Several efforts had been made to enlist the aid of the city in the project but without success. It thus became necessary for private individuals to risk capital and devote time for the success of such an enterprise. Mr. Van Camp with three others undertook the building of the road, shouldering the entire responsibility and without soliciting the sale of stock to their friends or to individuals living along the right of way. Prior to its completion the road was purchased by the Illinois Central Railroad Company and was then completed to Effingham, Illinois, there connecting with the main line. Thus through the efforts of Mr. Van Camp and his associates Indianapolis secured a railroad connecting the city direct with the coal fields and with the Illinois Central the City of New Orleans, the South and the gulf ports. The road was opened for passenger traffic December 17, 1906, and is practically the only steam railroad com-



pleted running into or from Indianapolis since 1886. This has added materially to the precedence of the city as a railroad and distributing center whose commercial facilities are of the highest grade. Mr. Van Camp was not merely a figurehead, as is often the case in such enterprise, but was an important factor in financing and making the enterprise successful. History records final success, and much good thereby has come to Indianapolis and contiguous territory. He has contributed in many ways to the industrial, commercial and civic progress of the capital city, and no citizen is more loyal to its interest.

One who has had the power to achieve so noteworthy success cannot fail to have definite conviction in regard to matters of public polity, and thus Mr. Van Camp is found arrayed as a stanch advocate of the principles and stands sponsor for the best in civic development. His reverence for the spiritual verities represented by the Christian religion is of the most insistent and definite type, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as deacon and trustee and is an elder at the present time. He is a member of the University, Columbia and Country clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade. He is a Thirty-second degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Concerning the personality of the man no better estimate could be asked than that given by one who has known him thoroughly as a citizen and as a man among men: "He is nobly generous, giving cheerfully and abundantly to every worthy philanthropy, but always in a quiet way, shrinking from all ostentation and display. He may be termed a silent worker, letting not his left hand know what his right hand doeth, and true as steel to whatever cause he may espouse. I have never known a man in whom there is so little of the ego as in Cortland Van Camp."

On May 28, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Van Camp to Miss Fannie A. Patterson, daughter of Samuel J. Patterson, who was a representative citizen of Indianapolis until the time of his death. Of the five children of this union three are living. Raymond Patterson Van Camp, the eldest son, was educated in the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake,

and at the first call for troops upon the inception of the Spanish-American War he promptly tendered his services, enlisting in Battery A, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and remaining in service with his command until the same was mustered out. He is now a vice president of the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company at Indianapolis. Ella D., the next in order of birth, is now the wife of John T. Martindale. Samuel Gilbert, the second son, is a vice president and general manager of the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Company. Cortland Malott died in 1909. The home of Mr. Van Camp is the handsome residence known as 1354 North Delaware Street.

JOHN T. WILDER was born in Hunters Village, Greene County, New York, January 31, 1830. During seven years of his early life he served an apprenticeship at the iron business, and later he built and operated general machine and millwright's works until he entered the Civil war as a soldier. During that struggle he made a gallant and conspicuous record and was brevetted a brigadier-general, and a still further honor was conferred upon him when a brigade, Wilder's Lightning Brigade, was named in his honor.

In 1867 General Wilder organized the Roane Iron Works, also built and operated two blast furnaces at Rockwood, Tennessee, the first in the South, and was afterward active in mineral development of Tennessee. The death of General Wilder occurred at Jacksonville, Florida, October 20, 1917.

HENRY WRIGHT MARSHALL. The career of Henry Wright Marshall of Lafayette is marked by efficiency and sincerity. He has not only known how to bring about efficiency and inaugurate improvements in business methods, but has had the courage of his convictions and could not be swerved from his purpose once he made up his mind upon a certain course. The years have brought him honors and wealth, but had material prosperity and proper recognition been denied, there is no doubt but that he would have acted exactly as he has, for Mr. Marshall is conscientious as well as able. He was born near Springfield, Ohio, January 29, 1865, a son of S. H. and Sarah (Wright) Marshall, the former of whom is





SAMUEL C. STIMSON



MRS. STELLA C. STIMSON

a teacher, Mrs. Stimson has found time amid the cares and responsibilities of domestic life to arouse public opinion to new needs and conditions and to lend herself as a practical force in the working out of many admirable programs of social and civic service. Mrs. Stimson has the distinction of being the first woman of Terre Haute to be elected a member of the school board, an office she took hold of in January, 1912. She has for years made a close study of the fundamental problems underlying modern education, and worked with untiring zeal for vocational education as a part of Indiana's school system. She was a leader in her home city in advocating the teaching of sex hygiene in the public schools, and watched successfully in the State House every detail of the enactment of the Rule Abatement Bill in the General Assembly of 1915.

For a number of years she has conducted a weekly Bible class at the Young Women's Christian Association. She has appeared in many towns and cities before various organizations to make public addresses, including the Women's Union Label League, the Retail Clerks' Union, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Federation of Clubs.

Mrs. Stimson is a scholar and critic, is deeply versed in modern as well as classical literature, and has done much to interpret and extend the knowledge of standard literature among the circles in which she moves.

Many articles on purely literary matters as well as on topics of general social and economic concern have appeared under her pen in local papers and magazines of national character. Mrs. Stimson brings to her literary work the advantages of deep culture supplemented by extensive travel. She had been abroad, twice in Rome as well as in other centers of art and culture in modern Europe.

Of a woman who had spent so many years in intimate relationship with the public life and affairs of her home community and state it is obviously impossible to describe her activities in detail. Of her varied public services doubtless she takes the greatest satisfaction in the assistance she lent in cleaning up her home city of Terre Haute and eliminating the corrupt political conditions which gave that city its undesirable fame. It was on the evidence presented

by Mrs. Stimson and her co-workers that the Roberts gang was convicted by the Federal courts. Not long ago there appeared a paragraph in the Literary Digest with reference to Mrs. Stimson's work. It is as follows: "Mrs. Stimson stood all day as watcher in one of the toughest districts in Terre Haute. She saw repeaters who had changed their clothing come back and vote, and said that men were brought up to vote who did not know the names under which they were to vote. She had kept records of repeating on her poll book and a long list of those who voted twice. The evidence shown by this poll book was the principal evidence that sent the gang to prison."

As a member of the Legislative Committee of the Federation of Clubs Mrs. Stimson spent much time at the State House during the Assembly of 1913, working for the measures in which the club women were interested, notably the housing or tenement bill. In 1915 she was acting president as well as chairman of the Steering Committee of the Legislative Council of Indiana Women, representing the federated organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Federation of Clubs, Mothers Congress, Franchise League, Indiana Consumers' League, Women's Press Club, Association of Collegiate Alumnae and Women's Relief Corps. She was chairman of the Steering Committee of the Council in 1917 when it secured the passage of the suffrage bill and helped in the enactment of the Constitutional Convention and Prohibition measures. The council maintained an office in the State House, and from there conducted a publicity and educational campaign among the women of the state. When all the credits have been properly apportioned it will doubtless be found that Mrs. Stimson is deserving of much praise for the fact that Indiana was aligned in the prohibition column of states. The Chicago Tribune referred to her at one time as the state's "brainiest woman."

In the capacity of a Florence Crittenton board member, she has always been much interested in the problem of the unfortunate and erring girl, and hence in the elimination of the dens of vice of her home town.

For all this varied work and service Mrs. Stimson has doubtless found the greatest satisfaction in her own conscience, but it is only natural that she should be gratified by

the appreciation that has been paid her for her efforts in behalf of clean government, woman suffrage and prohibition by the press of the United States from coast to coast.

JOSEPH GREGORY ELDER, who died December 2, 1918, was one of the oldest active business men of Terre Haute, where he lived forty-seven years, with a record of continuous advancement and increasing achievement. During some of the first years of his residence in this city he worked as a humble mechanic. Mr. Elder was president of the Citizens Savings & Loan Association of Terre Haute, one of the largest organizations of its kind in point of assets in the State of Indiana.

He had an interesting family history. He was born on a farm in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1852. Aside from his home city of Terre Haute no place in the world had more associations for Mr. Elder than that old farm on which he was born and on which his father and grandfather also first saw the light of day, and a part of the soil of which is restricted as the burial place of his great-grandfather, grandfather and father. The farm has been in the possession of the Elder family for 127 years and is now owned by a member of the fourth generation. Its original purchaser was the great-grandfather, William Elder, a native of Scotland who went to Pennsylvania in colonial times. He was one of three brothers to emigrate, and one of them settled in Michigan and another in Ohio. William Elder acquired the 190 acres of land when it was an uncleared wilderness, and it is due to the successive labors of the Elder family that it now constitutes a model farm with all the modern improvements and one of the most valuable individual estates in Bedford County. On this land was born the grandfather, James Elder, and he spent his entire life there. John Elder, father of Joseph G., was born on the old homestead, and died there when his son Joseph was eighteen months of age. The mother of Joseph G. Elder, Louisa Vickroy Elder, was a native of the same section of Pennsylvania, where her people were pioneers. Joseph G. Elder was the sixth in a family of seven children. In 1865, when he was thirteen years of age, he went with his mother to Cumberland,

Maryland, where he lived during his early life in Pennsylvania.

In June, 1871, he came alone to Terre Haute, and his mother soon afterward followed him to this city and died at his home in 1904, at the age of seventy-eight.

When Mr. Elder arrived in Terre Haute his total possessions amounted to only 20 cents. With only this between him and starvation he was not slow in connecting himself with some work, and he found his first employment in the James Hook planing mill at wages of \$1.75 a day. He proved an expert man in handling planing mill machinery, and was given substantial increases in salary, and continued with the plant until it was burned in 1880. In the meantime, in 1879, he had begun general contracting on his own account, and he continued that business more or less actively for a period of fifteen years. He had also spent two years as manager of a farm in Kansas for W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute, and for three years was superintendent of the Terre Haute Street Railway Company, until its motive power was changed to electricity.

In 1894 Mr. Elder entered the real estate business with L. H. Royse, and after six years he took up the business on his own account as a partner with John Foulkes. In 1909 he organized the Elder & Trout Company, a complete organization for handling real estate, loans and insurance, and the firm has handled some of the largest real estate transactions in Western Indiana.

Mr. Elder became secretary of the Wabash Savings, Loan & Building Association in 1894, and that business was largely developed under his personal direction and ability until it became the largest association in Western Indiana and fourth in size in the entire state. Its name has since been changed to the Citizens Savings & Loan Association, with Mr. Elder as president. Through this association and through his private business affairs Mr. Elder probably did as much as any other citizen toward the upbuilding and development of Terre Haute and vicinity.

He was a staunch republican and one of the prominent members of the Knights of Pythias in Indiana, serving on the board of managers of the Knights of Pythias Building at Indianapolis. He was active in the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and for

forty-seven years was a member of the Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church. On January 20, 1888, he married Miss Margaret M. Miller, whose father, Daniel Miller, was one of the early and highly respected business men of Terre Haute. Their one daughter, Mallie B. Miller, is now the wife of John Lewis, and they reside in Los Angeles, California.

COL. CHARLES ARTHUR CARLISLE. Indiana has a few rare men whom it is superfluous to mention in any publication of contemporary biography. Their names and personalities and most of their achievements need no index or cataloging in Who's Who. One of them is Colonel Carlisle of South Bend. The following paragraphs are not designed to honor him in his own generation and state, but to perform the duties of reference when these volumes are prized as a record of the past.

His lineage is that of one of the oldest and most ancient families of Great Britain. All the way back to the time of the Norman conquest genealogy deals only with sure and authentic facts when the Carlises are concerned. Despite the variety of spellings, all members of the family are of the same extraction. The surname of Carliell or Carlisle was unquestionably assumed from the City of Carlisle, the capital of Cumberland, England. This ancient city was an important Roman town, destroyed by the Danes in 875 A. D., rebuilt by William II. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned there in 1568. The word Carlisle, or Carlile or Carlyle or Carliell, is defined as from "Caer," city, and "Liel," "a strong people."

The founder of the family was Sir Hildred de Carliell, 1060 A. D., who lived and died at Carlisle, England. He was a man of great importance, receiving possessions from successive monarchs and leaving his honors and estates to posterity. How well the family supported their dignity will be seen from their holding so frequently the high office of "Guarantees of Truces," between the two kingdoms, and of being so honorably associated with the splendid retinue of Margaret of Scotland on her marriage with the Dauphin of France. In the different generations loyalty and patriotism have been predominant virtues, and they have contributed brave and valiant leaders in war, upholders of civic righteousness,

strong and zealous churchmen, and many distinguished names to the domain of art and literature.

When England was invaded by Scotland, Sir Hildred's oldest son, Sir William de Carlisle, then head of the family, sold all his lands and removed into Scotland, seating himself at Kinmount. Other members of the family followed Bruce, the "Lion" King of Scotland, settling themselves in Annandale between 1170 and 1180, and later we find the names of Bruce and Douglas, two of Scotland's noble leaders, interwoven in marriage with that of Carlisle. Sir William Carlisle, the valiant supporter of King Robert Bruce, was rewarded for his loyalty and bravery by receiving in marriage the hand of King Bruce's favorite niece, Lady Margaret, in 1329.

The names of John and Andrew followed through the several branches of the original Scotch branch of the families, and the coat of arms is found to be the same in all. John Carlisle, second surviving son of William, the son of Edward, third son of Lord Carlisle of Torthorwald, who was raised to the dignity of a peer by James III in 1470,—settled in Virginia and married Miss Fairfax, a niece of Thomas, Lord Fairfax. Miss Fairfax's sister married Gen. George Washington.

Robert Carlisle, also a lineal descendant of Lord Carlisle, was the first to settle in the north of Ireland during the planting of Ulster and in 1611 was established in the neighborhood of Newry in the County of Down. Of this branch of the family came Andrew Carlisle, the father of John Carlisle, the father of Meade Woodson Carlisle, who was the father of Col. Charles Arthur Carlisle.

Colonel Carlisle feels, as an American, a special pride in those of his ancestors who marched with the "Loyal Legion" down through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and over the mountains to the northwest frontier, locating at Chillicothe, Ohio, then an advanced military post and fort and afterwards the first capital of the State of Ohio.

Charles Arthur Carlisle was born at Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, May 4, 1864, son of Meade Woodson Clay and Emma V. (Barr) Carlisle. He attended the public schools of his native city, but to his mother he gives all credit for her persevering tutoring at home. In 1884, at the

of twenty, he was employed with the Ohio State Journal at Columbus, and in 1886 entered the railroad service with the Nickel Plate (N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R.) at Cleveland, beginning at the bottom but quickly getting the recognition his talents and industry deserved, and by 1890 he was a high official in the management of the Ohio Central lines at Toledo.

September 17, 1891, at South Bend, Mr. Carlisle married Miss Anne, only daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Clem Studebaker. The children born to their happy union have been: Anne, Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter; Charles Arthur, Jr.; Kathryn; Woodson S.; Alice, who died June 9, 1901; Richard M.; and Eleanor.

Mr. Carlisle became a director of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company and served as an officer of that corporation for more than a quarter of a century, and in like manner with the South Bend Fuel & Gas Company and the South Bend Malleable Iron Company he served as a director.

He was president and helped organize the Harrison Republican Club of St. Joseph County. He was vice president and a member of the executive committee and one of the founders of the National Association of Manufacturers, and if the will of that organization had been heeded he would doubtless have been a member of President McKinley's cabinet as head of the new Department of Commerce. For many years he served as member of the executive committee of the Carriage Builders National Association. He was at one time vice president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

He served four years on Governor Mount's military staff and in like manner under Governor Durbin. In speaking of him Governor Durbin said: "Colonel Charles Arthur Carlisle has won recognition throughout the state as one of the most active, enterprising and successful business men of Indiana, widely known not only because of his connection with large business enterprises but because of his public spirit."

He was a personal friend of President McKinley, and there was much correspondence between the two. One cherished autograph letter from that martyred states-

man contains the following: "For your unselfishness I have nothing but the highest praise. Mrs. McKinley says you must not forget to send the children's pictures, and with love for Mrs. Carlisle, we remain sincerely your friends."

Colonel Carlisle might well be envied for the friends he has made, who have admired him for what he is, for what he has done, and especially for the sincere spirit, evident in every phase of his experience and character, in striving to serve constructively and helpfully. Some of the notable men who have directly expressed their appreciation of Colonel Carlisle's services have been the late Bishop John H. Vincent, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Hon. Albert J. Beveridge and Judge Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, and Hon. D. M. Parry, then president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Thomas A. Edison once said: "Carlisle is a typical American, sanguine, pushing and bright; a man of the 'Woolly West' where everybody hustles and business is limited only by nervous prostration."

Colonel Carlisle's grandparents, as Presbyterians, helped largely to build the First Presbyterian Church at Chillicothe and among the first in the new world, and employed as its pastor the grandfather of Woodrow Wilson, now President of the United States. Mr. Carlisle is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Memorial Church, of South Bend, and places the church first among his interests. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Indiana Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Knife and Fork Club, the Rotary Club, all of South Bend; the Columbia Club and Marion Club of Indianapolis; the Chicago Club; the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Institute of Civics, and various other organizations which indicate his deep and thoroughgoing interest in all problems affecting the local, state and national welfare and progress.

In 1912 Mr. Carlisle was a republican candidate for governor, and withdrew before the state convention in favor of his friend Colonel Durbin. While absent from home the Thirteenth Indiana District Convention nominated him for Congress, and he was drafted into service and made a hard unsuccessful fight with the normal strength of his following divided among

the old-line republicans and the new progressives.

A peculiarly interesting and grateful part of this record is that concerned with the period of the World war, in whose various causes Colonel Carlisle, Mrs. Carlisle and all the Carlisle children took an active part, Colonel Carlisle serving as food administrator of his community.

Mrs. Carlisle was selected by Governor Goodrich to serve as the woman member of the State Council of Defense for Indiana and as chairman of the Woman's Council of all war activities in the state. Under the leadership of Mrs. Carlisle each of the ninety-two counties in the state was organized, and no greater efficiency of patriotic co-operation is found in all the annals of history than that developed by the loyal women of Indiana. It was Mrs. Carlisle's first effort in a state-wide organization, but she never counted cost in time or funds to co-operate in each county for the purpose of giving all possible aid to the boys "with the colors." The detailed work of this organization is now part of the essential history of Indiana in the World war.

Mrs. Anne Porter and Miss Kathryn Carlisle took up the Red Cross work, and the lot fell to Miss Kathryn to go to the front, where she spent over a year on the fighting lines in France. The Indiana Society of Chicago in honoring Miss Kathryn spoke with pride of the wonderful services rendered by this brave "Hoosier Soldier Girl" in charge of the American Red Cross Canteen Service, who was back of the firing line and encouraged the troops just before going into battle and was among the first to greet them when they came out. She was in Paris when the Germans made their unsuccessful attacks.

Lieut. Woodson S. Carlisle, a student at Yale College, and under draft age, offered his services and entered the United States Naval Reserves, beginning at the bottom and coming out with the commission of lieutenant (j. g.) won through loyal, devoted and consistent service. He was an officer on the *Agamemnon*—formerly the *Kaiser Wilhelm II*—one of the great transports interned by the American government and used in carrying our troops overseas.

Charles A. Carlisle, Jr., an efficiency engineer, devoted his exceptional talents with the Savage Arms Company at Utica, New

York, where the government took over the production of the Lewis Machine guns.

CHARLES W. SMITH, lawyer, was born on his father's farm in Washington Township, Hendricks County, Indiana, on February 3, 1846. His father, Morgan Lewis Smith, was a native of the State of New York, of English descent, who in 1832 came to Indiana and located on the land which was to be his farm when the forest was removed. In 1834, having made the beginnings of a home, he went East and married Miss Margaret Iliff, a native of Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent, then living in New Jersey. Charles was the sixth of their eight children, the first four dying in their infancy, and he grew up on the farm, attending the common schools of the vicinity and Danville Academy, at Danville, Indiana. He then entered Asbury, now DePauw University, for a collegiate education. The Civil war was on, and young Smith had very pronounced Union views, so in April, 1864, he enlisted, for a term of 100 days in Company F of the 133rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted, and later was transferred to a command in a regiment of colored troops. At the close of the war he was mustered out as first lieutenant and adjutant of the 109th United States Colored Infantry. He returned to Asbury and finished his college course, graduating in 1867. He had already decided to study law, and at once went to Indianapolis and began reading in the office of Barbour & Jacobs, Lucian Barbour, the senior member of this firm, being one of the foremost lawyers of Indiana. He had been United States district attorney under President Polk but had gone over to the new-born republican party in 1854, and had been elected to Congress in that year from the Indianapolis district. Smith pursued his studies so vigorously that he was enabled to graduate from the Indiana Law School in Indianapolis in 1868. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and after managing an office of his own for more than two years became a member of his preceptor's firm, which now took the name of Barbour, Jacobs & Smith. He retained this relation for one year, and then withdrew to take the position of special counsel for the Singer Manufacturing Company. After two years in



this position he formed a partnership with Roscoe Hawkins, which continued until 1877, when Mr. Smith became a member of the firm of Duncan, Smith & Duncan.

Robert Duncan, the senior member of this firm, was one of the pioneers of central Indiana as a youth. He played with the Indian boys before they were removed from the state, and entered the office of the county clerk of Marion County as deputy when that office was first opened, in 1822. He continued in that position until 1834, when he was elected county clerk, and held that office until 1850. He then entered the practice of law devoting himself chiefly to probate work. His son, John S. Duncan, the junior member of the firm, had been appointed prosecuting attorney for Marion County in 1867, when he was only twenty-one years old, and held that office for three years, winning his spurs in the trial of Nancy Glem and others for "the Cold Springs murders," one of the most notable criminal cases ever known in Indiana. He was twenty-three days older than Mr. Smith, and they two were practically the firm, the elder Duncan retiring from active practice. This partnership continued until the death of John Duncan, more than thirty-eight years later. The firm was employed in nearly every notable criminal case in Indiana during that period. What is rather unusual, the civil practice was even larger than its criminal practice, and of as important a character. The membership of the firm varied occasionally, John R. Wilson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Duncan, and one of the most accomplished of Indiana lawyers, being a member for several years, and later Henry H. Hornbrook, Mr. Smith's son-in-law, a lawyer of the highest standing, and Albert P. Smith, Mr. Smith's son, were members. After John Duncan's death his place was taken by Judge Charles Remster, and the firm is now Smith, Remster, Hornbrook & Smith.

Mr. Smith was married October 12, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Preston of Greencastle, Indiana, and in addition to their son, Albert D., they have three daughters: Margaret, wife of Prof. Wilbur C. Abbott, of the faculty of Yale; Mary Grace, wife of Mr. Hornbrook, and Kate P., wife of S. P. Minear, a prominent merchant of Greensburg, Indiana. While devoting his attention very closely to his profession, Mr. Smith has had three other passions. He

has never lost his interest in Civil war affairs, and is prominent in Grand Army and Loyal Legion circles. In 1915 he prepared a paper entitled "Life and Services of Brevet Major General Robert S. Foster," which was published as No. 6 of Vol. 5, of the Indiana Historical Society's Publications. He has been a regular attendant at the weekly meetings of the Indianapolis Literary Club, an institution of which nearly every really prominent man in Indianapolis in the last forty years has been a member. He has for more than forty years taught the Bible class in the Sunday school of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the leading members. Mr. Smith was a member of the faculty of Indiana Law School 1895-8, and lectured on "Evidence."

LUTHER VINTON RICE is a native of Indiana, who in his professional career during thirty years has become a recognized expert and authority as a civil and mining engineer.

Mr. Rice was born on a farm four miles southwest of Ladoga, Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1861, son of Jasper and Sarah Margaret (Gill) Rice. Most of his youth was spent in the rural community where he was born, with the exception of twelve years when he resided with his parents in Dallas County, Iowa. In 1883 he graduated from the Central Indiana Normal School, and later entered Cornell University, where he prepared for his profession, and from which he received his degree as civil and mining engineer in 1889.

His first work in the engineering profession was with the late George S. Morrison, on a bridge over the Missouri river at Nebraska City, Nebraska, and one over the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and with George W. G. Ferris as resident engineer on a bridge over the Ohio river at Cincinnati. Later he became bridge engineer and chief draftsman for the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, after which he returned to St. Louis to take up the construction of the Union Station at St. Louis, where he was made resident engineer. At the time this was built it was the largest and costliest railroad station in the United States, and it still remains one of the notable structures of its kind. He left this work for a position as construction engineer on the great Ferris Wheel at the World's Columbian Exposi-

tion in Chicago in 1893. Mr. Rice not only had charge of the construction of this new wonder of the world, but also had charge of the operation of same, and during the four months and ten days of its operation at the World's Columbian Exposition over a million and a half passengers were carried safely without a single accident. Mr. Rice afterward had charge of moving the Wheel to the North Side of Chicago, and again to St. Louis for the St. Louis Fair in 1894.

The president of the Ferris Wheel Company was Robert W. Hunt of the firm of Robert W. Hunt & Company, with which firm Mr. Rice has been associated for about twenty-five years. This company is one of the largest engineering organizations in the United States, with headquarters in Chicago and branch offices in all of the principal cities of the country. Mr. Rice has charge of the civil engineering and mining department of this firm, and in this position has had charge of some large and responsible development and construction operations, among other things the Leiter coal mining property at Zeigler, Illinois, the lowering of the tunnels in the Chicago river, the designing and construction of cement plants at Fenton, Michigan, Superior, Nebraska and St. Louis, Missouri, superintending the erection of many large buildings in Chicago and several of the largest buildings in Indianapolis. He has also had charge of the development and operation of zinc and lead mines in Wisconsin for the Field Mining & Milling Company and the Galena Refining Company, and for the Whitebird Mining Company, the Peabody Company, the Zinc-Lead Corporation, the Chicago-Miami Lead & Zinc Company, and the Pittsburg-Miami Lead & Zinc Company in Oklahoma, and for the Embree Iron Company and the Tennessee Zinc Company, Embreeville Tennessee. He has also been engaged on the exploration of coal properties in Canada for the British Collieries Brazeau, Ltd., and coal mines in northern British Columbia for the Grand Trunk Railway, and the exploration of coal properties in southwestern Indiana for the Steel Corporation. He has also reported upon a number of copper properties throughout the west, and iron properties in Minnesota, Michigan, Ontario, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Missouri. He has examined and reported upon manganese ores in several states and upon clay

and phosphate deposits and stone and marble quarries in various parts of the United States and Canada.

During 1918-19 Mr. Rice has been engaged in the development of the largest coal mining property in the State of Illinois, near Carlinville, Macoupin County. This is a great project being carried out by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as a fuel conservation measure. Mr. Rice's experience has also included the appraisal of various mines, railroads and other properties.

He is a member of the Western Society of Engineers and the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers.

Mr. Rice married an Indiana girl, Miss Hildan Jane Neal, of Lebanon, Indiana, daughter of Judge Stephen A. Neal, long a prominent Indiana judge and lawyer.

F. T. Reed, secretary and treasurer of the Guthrie-Thompson Company of Indianapolis, was a teacher during his young manhood in Jefferson County, afterward entered public office and business, and has been a well known resident of the capital city for a quarter of a century. The Guthrie-Thompson Company, whose offices are in the Lemke Building, is a corporation capitalized at \$375,000, whose special service is the building of homes, or, as the company expresses it, "builders of houses to live in." Mr. C. N. Thompson is president of the company and W. A. Guthrie is vice president.

Mr. Reed was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, December 29, 1857, a son of James K. and Hester M. Rodgers Reed. His grandfather, Henry Reed, was a Pennsylvanian, moved to Virginia and Kentucky, and was an early settler in southern Indiana. James K. Reed was born in Jefferson County, and is still living there at the advanced age of eighty-one. He had an interesting service as a Union soldier. He was in the Third Indiana Cavalry, in Company A, and was with his command three and a half years. For a time the Third Indiana Cavalry was with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in twenty-five battles and thirty skirmishes. The regiment was at Antietam, the Wilderness, Gettysburg and many other great battles. One time James K. Reed was called upon by his captain to inspect a suspicious dwelling house across the river. He rode over

only to find the house filled with Confederates, who compelled him to surrender. While he was being marched to a prison camp he managed to make his escape, and subsequently returned home to nurse a wound received in a shell explosion. It happened that his captain was also home on a furlough. His captain supposed that he had been killed, and their meeting brought about an expression of great surprise and then congratulation. James K. Reed was discharged in 1864 and since then has been a farmer. He is a republican, a Methodist, and has long been prominent in Jefferson County, where he served two terms as county commissioner. He is affiliated with Moores Hill Lodge of Masons.

Mr. F. T. Reed was one of a family of four daughters and two sons. He was educated in the public schools of Jefferson County and attended Moores Hill Academy. As a teacher his work in Jefferson County occupied him most of the time for thirteen years. He also served four years as assistant in the county treasurer's office. On coming to Indianapolis in 1893 Mr. Reed became connected with the Southern Surety Company as auditor, and he held that position seven years. Since 1910 he has been secretary-treasurer of the Guthrie-Thompson Company. Various other business enterprises have had his co-operation and association in Indianapolis.

Mr. Reed is affiliated with North Port Lodge of Masons, and with Lodge No. 56 of the Knights of Pythias. Outside of home and business his chief interest has been church and Sunday school. Since early youth he has been a close student of the Bible and for many years has conducted a large adult class in the Sunday school. He is an active member of both the church and Sunday school of the West Side Methodist Church. Mr. Reed married for his first wife Miss Mary Paris, who died in 1902, the mother of two sons: James R., born September 30, 1893, and Robert T., born May 1, 1900. In October, 1905, Mr. Reed married Nerina Whitehall.

FRANCIS BARBOUR WYNN, M. D. From the elevated plane of public and professional service, down through the fields of its usefulness to the community and into the privacy of his family circle, the track of the life of Dr. Francis Barbour Wynn has been characterized by a constant and

consistent uprightness born of high principles. His professional career has been marked by continuous action, the honors which he has been tendered have been numerous and eminent, his achievements and accomplishments have given him distinction among the most prominent of Indiana's sons, and as a citizen he has ever publicly displayed his patriotism.

Doctor Wynn was born May 28, 1860, at Springfield, Indiana, a son of James Marcellus and Margaret (Barbour) Wynn, and traces his ancestry in America back to the arrival in this country of John Wynn, in 1818. John Wynn, eldest son of James and Isabella Wynn, was born at Stokesley, England, December 5, 1797, and was educated for a navigator, having received a very thorough training in astronomy and higher mathematics. In the year 1818, at the age of twenty-one, he came to America, and after long journeyings by stage, afoot and by flat-boat, reached the new settlement at Brookville, Indiana. His precious navigating and surveying instruments and library (which was a wonder to the pioneer region) were pawned at Cincinnati to meet his final expenses in getting settled and it was one of the happiest moments of his life when he had made enough money to redeem them. In the new country his services were at once in demand as surveyor and teacher, and many who afterwards reached national distinction were his private pupils, among them ex-Postmaster General Tyner. John Wynn married Rachel Goudie, and to them were born a large family of children, among them James Marcellus Wynn, father of Doctor Wynn.

James M. Wynn was born at Brookville, Indiana, February 14, 1833, and died December 23, 1898. He enjoyed the educational privileges secured through having a father who was a highly gifted teacher and the idol of his son, and also received some collegiate training at Brookville College. He was a farmer of advanced ideas, and exceptional intelligence, often making addresses upon stockraising, scientific farming and road building and thus became widely and favorably known throughout Southern Indiana as a man of great force, character and influence. An intensely partisan republican, he dared unearth and secure the conviction of "repeaters" at election, sending them to the penitentiary,

in the face of bold threats upon his life. Yet he was loved and admired by his political enemies, and his strong hold upon the general public caused him to be sent several times as representative from his county to the Indiana Legislature. He was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity and was equally active in church affairs and prominent in religious counsels. Mr. Wynn married Margaret Barbour, who was one of the early graduates of Oxford College, and a classmate of Caroline Scott, who later became the first lady of the land as Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. Mrs. Wynn was a woman of exceptional intelligence, great moral force and spiritual convictions and for her day was gifted as a musician. Her ancestry led back to very sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. They contended for religious liberty in Cromwell's time, as did their descendants in the New World for political and religious freedom. The paternal grandmother of Mrs. Wynn, Ann (Warren) Barbour, was an aunt of Gen. Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill. On the maternal side, her grandfather, Richard McClure, married Rebecca Calhoun, aunt of John C. Calhoun, the American statesman. To John and Ann (Warren) Barbour were born seven sons and three daughters. The youngest son, Samuel, was born March 4, 1782. He married Mary McClure and they came to America in 1819, settling at Brookville, Indiana. In a family of five sons and five daughters, Margaret, who became the mother of Dr. Frank B. Wynn, was the youngest.

Francis Barbour Wynn had ideal training in a beautiful country home. Good fortune gave him country school teachers of unusual ability, one of them afterwards attaining national distinction as a member of Congress. He graduated from De Pauw University in 1883 and after taking the medical courses at the University of Cincinnati (Ohio Medical College) served successively as house physician in the Good Samaritan Hospital of that city and as assistant superintendent of the Northern Hospital for Insane at Logansport, Indiana. Two years were then devoted to post-graduate work in New York, Berlin, Vienna and London, after which he commenced practice in the City of Indianapolis, which has since been his home.

Doctor Wynn's professional career may

be briefly summarized as follows: He became the first city sanitarian of Indianapolis in 1895. He soon became identified with the faculty of the Indiana Medical College, now the Indiana University School of Medicine, in which his present title is professor of medicine. He has contributed many papers and addresses to medical journals, and medical societies—local, state and national. His most conspicuous service in this connection has been the founding of the scientific exhibit of the American Medical Association, of which he was director for seventeen years. In recognition of this service the association presented him with a loving cup at the meeting held in the Harvard University buildings in 1906.

The activities of Doctor Wynn other than professional have been varied in character. He was for a number of years chairman of the Civic Improvement Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, in which were inaugurated numerous movements for civic betterment. Some of these have become statewide in their influence. One of importance was the initiation of a plan for an adequate and appropriate centennial celebration of Indiana's admission to the Union. He was chairman of the first Centennial Committee which published a very elaborate report, making strong argument for a plan which should be educational and historical rather than commercial in scope. Following the general lines of these suggestions the Indiana Legislature passed a law creating the Historical Commission one of the chief functions of which was to have supervision of Indiana's Centennial celebrations in 1916. The governor was elected president of the commission, and Doctor Wynn, vice president and acting chairman of the work. The success of the plan was so satisfactory that Illinois adopted the same scheme two years later.

It was through the initiative of Doctor Wynn that the State Historical Commission fathered the movement for state parks, as a Centennial memorial. Money was appropriated to carry on a campaign for public subscriptions for the purchase of Turkey Run—one of the most beautiful scenic spots of the Central West, which was threatened with destruction. Through the activity of a special committee, not only were the wonderful trees and gorges of Turkey Run saved from the vandalism of

only to find the house filled with Confederates, who compelled him to surrender. While he was being marched to a prison camp he managed to make his escape, and subsequently returned home to nurse a wound received in a shell explosion. It happened that his captain was also home on a furlough. His captain supposed that he had been killed, and their meeting brought about an expression of great surprise and then congratulation. James K. Reed was discharged in 1864 and since then has been a farmer. He is a republican, a Methodist, and has long been prominent in Jefferson County, where he served two terms as county commissioner. He is affiliated with Moores Hill Lodge of Masons.

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Foster Brothers. But in 1882 the firm was dissolved, and Samuel M. Foster succeeded to the charge of the firm's dry goods department. It was while encountering reverses in the business world that he became the "father of the shirt waist," which laid the foundation of his fortune and provided the women of the world with the most useful and the most universally worn garment ever devised. The shirt waist factory of the F. M. Foster Company is now one of Fort Wayne's leading manufacturing institutions. The foundation of the Lincoln National Bank in 1904, with Mr. Foster as its president, has left the conduct of the manufacturing business largely to his associates, while his personal attention is centered more closely upon the interests of the bank.

During an extended period also Mr. Foster was president of one of the city's most important manufacturing interests, the Wayne Knitting Mills, and he is now chairman of the board of directors of the institution. He is one of the owners of the plant of the Western Gas Construction Company, makers of gas holders and gas making apparatus, also holds a valuable interest in the Fort Wayne Box Company, makers of paper boxes and cartons, and is also president of the Lincoln Trust Company, a state institution with a South Side branch.

Since the organization of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company in 1905, now recognized as one of the leading institutions of its kind in America, Mr. Foster has served as its president. But what he perhaps considers as the most important of his activities as it bears upon the public good refers to an incident more than twenty years ago when he precipitated a fight for the principle that interest on public funds should not pass into the hands of the official in charge of the public's business, but should belong to the people and be used for their benefit. On this issue he was elected a member of the Fort Wayne Board of School Trustees. His fight resulted in the present Depository Law, which requires that interest on all public funds is to be turned back to the public. Mr. Foster served one term as school trustee, and with the interest received during that time, together with his salary as trustee, the site of the present public library was purchased in 1895. In 1913 Mr. Foster

was offered by President Woodrow Wilson the position of ambassador to the Argentine Republic, but he declined the honor.

In June, 1881, Mr. Foster was married to Margaret Harrison, of Fort Wayne. They have one daughter, Alice Harrison, the wife of Fred H. McCulloch, grandson of Hugh McCulloch, the first controller of the currency of the United States and the secretary of the treasury under three presidents. Mr. Foster is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, an Elk, a Moose, a member of the Fortnightly Club, and is affiliated with other important movements. In 1911 Governor Marshall appointed him a trustee of Purdue University, and in 1916, by Governor Ralston, he was appointed a member of the Indiana Centennial Commission, having in charge the state-wide celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Indiana to the Union. He has also been appointed a member of the Roosevelt Memorial Committee of Indiana. During recent years Mr. Foster has devoted much time to the subject of taxation, and it is through his efforts that the attention of the people of Indiana is called to many unjust features of the present statutes.

In 1909, in connection with his brother, David N. Foster, he gave to the city of Fort Wayne the largest and in some respects the finest of the public parks, Foster Park. This public benefaction will preserve forever the name of the brothers, who also in many other ways have given the best of their abilities and efforts to the upbuilding and maintenance of their home city of Fort Wayne.

LEW M. O'BANNON. Harrison County has enrolled among her native sons Lew McClellan O'Bannon, who was born at Corydon on the 18th of August, 1864. He is descended from sterling old pioneer ancestry, and the family have distinguished themselves both in military and civil life. His paternal grandfather was William O'Bannon, of Breckinridge County, Kentucky. One of his brothers surveyed the first lots of the City of Louisville, Kentucky, while another brother, Presley Neville O'Bannon, then of Virginia, distinguished himself as a lieutenant of marines in the war with Tripoli in 1805, and a record of his services is recorded in a printed volume in the United States Navy depart-

ment in General Eaton's report of the campaign in Africa against Tripoli. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Ferree, was killed in the raid of General John Morgan and his Confederate army on Corydon, Indiana, on July 9, 1863. His father, Joel Ferree, died near Zanesville while serving as a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a resident of Pennsylvania. Jacob Ferree and his brother rode on horseback from Pennsylvania to Harrison County, Indiana, early in the nineteenth century, between 1800 and 1825. The maternal grandmother, Madame Ferree came from France to Pennsylvania with her six children and many distinguished Americans trace their ancestry to this family, one of whom was Admiral Schley of Spanish-American war fame.

Presley Neville O'Bannon, the father of Lew M., was born in Kentucky, July 29, 1824, and died in Harrison County, Indiana, January 25, 1881. He married Christiana Ferree, who was born in Harrison County, Indiana, February 1, 1830. She died in the County of her birth on the 16th of February, 1911, when she had reached the age of eighty-one years and fifteen days.

The educational training of Lew M. O'Bannon was received in the public schools of Harrison County, and as a boy he assisted his father on the farm and also in the manufacture of shingles. When he reached the age of seventeen he began teaching school, following that vocation nine terms in the country schools of Taylor Township, Harrison County. He has been engaged in the practice of law at Corydon since 1895. Since reaching mature years he has identified himself prominently with the public life of Harrison County. During three years, 1887 to 1890, he served the county as its surveyor, and was county recorder one term, 1890 to 1894. It might be further stated that he was first appointed county surveyor by the county commissioners in 1887, and was elected in 1888 to serve two years. Mr. O'Bannon was a director for many years of the Savings and Loan Association of Corydon, and since 1909 has served that institution as its secretary and attorney. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Corydon. A democrat in his political sentiment, he has served the party actively for more than twenty-five years. He was private secretary to the late Congressman

William Taylor Zenor from the Third Indiana Congressional District, during his ten years' service in Congress, 1897 to 1907. He held all the offices of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association, being president in 1915, which year the association and its democratic friends took a summer trip from Indianapolis to South Bend, Hammond, Chicago and Benton Harbor. Since the 1st of January, 1907, Mr. O'Bannon has been the owner and editor of the Corydon Democrat. He belongs to the Democratic Club of Indianapolis, also to the Commercial Club of Corydon, and is a member of Corydon Lodge No. 79 of the Knights of Pythias. He has been a member of the fraternity since 1891, and has represented Corydon Lodge in the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Indianapolis.

Mr. O'Bannon was a member of the Indiana Centennial Commission which had charge of Indiana's centennial celebrations in 1916. He was also active for seven years in the campaign to have Indiana purchase the Old State Capitol and grounds, which was successful in 1917 when the Indiana Legislature passed a law authorizing the state to pay Harrison County \$50,000 for the state's birthplace.

On the 27th of October, 1897, at Corydon, Mr. O'Bannon was married to Miss Lillian Keller, a daughter of Leonard and Christina Keller, both of whom came to this country from Germany when young. Mr. and Mrs. O'Bannon have three children: Robert Presley, born September 10, 1898; Lewis Keller, born December 18, 1901; and Lillian E., born May 2, 1905. Mr. O'Bannon is a member of the Corydon Christian church, and he has served as president of the church board and for many years has been a teacher in a boy's class in the Sunday school.

WILLIAM F. BOCKHOFF, for a long period of years connected with the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, on resigning from that company took over and reorganized the National Automatic Tool Company of that city. A year later the company and factory removed to Richmond, Indiana, where it is now one of the most successful of the many industries of the city.

Mr. Bockhoff was born at Cincinnati May 18, 1861, son of Henry and Mary (Hawekotte) Bockhoff. His father, a na-

tive of Germany, came to America and settled at Cincinnati when seventeen years of age. William Bockhoff was the second in a family of four sons and two daughters. He only had an opportunity to attend school until he was about twelve years of age. Later at the age of nineteen years he attended business college for six months. Lewis, a younger brother, is associated with William F. in the National Automatic Tool Company. Minnie A., a sister, is conducting a ladies' wearing apparel business in Richmond, and while past sixty years of age is able and active.

In 1872 William F. Bockhoff came to Richmond and thereafter for several years was an apt pupil in the school of experience. He worked at odd jobs in grocery and dry goods stores and went out with different lines of specialties. This selling experience paved the way for his success later in cash registers and other fixtures. Finally out of his savings he capitalized a small grocery business of his own in 1883. In this store which was located at 11th and South D Street, Mr. Bockhoff's interest represented \$350, \$300 of which was borrowed money. Five months later he borrowed money and purchased his partner's interest. He kept and operated this store for six years. During his last year in the grocery business he purchased two Hopkins and Robinsons cash registers made at Louisville, Kentucky, for which he was given the state agency. He sold these machines when his grocery business would permit, and, owing to the fact that he was a hustler and possessed keen selling ability he was offered a position with the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio. The position was accepted and he served the above company for twenty years, first, as salesman, and later as sales agent. In August, 1899, he left the company and later invented what is known as the Multiple Drawer Cash Register. The following year the National Cash Register Company contracted to handle same on a royalty basis and again he entered their employ as district manager. Mr. Bockhoff took charge of the invention department from a commercial standpoint. He also conducted the school of salesmanship for the company.

On resigning from the National Cash Register Company in 1909 Mr. Bockhoff bought all the stock in the, then, defunct National Automatic Tool Company of Day-

ton, Ohio, and in May, 1910, moved the plant to Richmond, Indiana. He is president and general manager of the company and keeps in close touch with all details in all departments of the business. The principal products of the business are the Natco Multi-Drillers and Tappers, which are machines of world-wide use. They are employed for drilling a large number of holes at the same time. For instance, with possibly a few exceptions, all multi-drillers used in Liberty motors were Natcos. The business is now a most flourishing enterprise with 250 employes and with a splendid personnel of executive officers. Mr. Bockhoff is president of the company. His son, Harry W., is vice president and manager, and Howard C. Hunt is secretary and treasurer.

In 1883 Mr. Bockhoff married Julia C. Kloecker, daughter of William and Anna J. (Moellering) Kloecker of Richmond. Mr. Bockhoff gives much of the credit for his success to the co-operation of his wife. They have made it a practice to talk over business matters and Mrs. Bockhoff is now first vice president of the National Automatic Tool Company and keeps informed as to the progress of the business. Of their children, Mary is the wife of J. H. McCrea of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and has one child, Allen Bockhoff McCrea; Camilla lives at Colorado Springs, and Erma is the wife of Howard C. Hunt of Richmond. Harry W. Bockhoff has been identified with his father's business since he left college in 1917 and now handles most of the technical end of the company's affairs. He is a graduate of the Richmond High School and attended the universities of Illinois and Cornell as a student of mechanical engineering. He married Miss Harriet Ellen Luscomb, daughter of W. D. Luscomb, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. W. F. Bockhoff is well known in mechanical and business circles, being a member of the National and State Manufacturers' Association, the National and State Chambers of Commerce, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, and many civic organizations. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Rotary Club, is an Elk, a Shriner, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

DR. RYELL T. MILLER. South Bend and St. Joseph County have received many impressions upon their development and his-



tory from members of the Miller family, prominent here since earliest pioneer times. One prominent representative of the family today is Dr. Ryell T. Miller. He is always known as Doctor Miller though he retired from the practice of dentistry several years ago. While he has never been at any pains to build up a law practice, he is an acknowledged lawyer of ability and of thorough training, and is a former president of the St. Joseph County Bar Association.

He was born on a farm near South Bend, March 1, 1853, a son of Daniel H. and Mary O. (Price) Miller. His great-grandfather in the paternal line was Elder Jacob Miller, Sr., a pioneer minister of the Brethren Church. He was born of German parents in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1735. He joined the church and became a preacher when little more than a boy, and in 1765 he moved to Southern Virginia, where his son, David, grandfather of Doctor Miller, was born. In 1800 Elder Jacob Miller moved to Ohio on the great Miami River south of Dayton. From there he came to Indiana, locating on the Four Mile Creek, and in 1809 organized the First Brethren Church there. Elder Jacob Miller was the father of nine sons and three daughters, all of whom were members of the church and staunch defenders of the faith and several of the sons were ordained as ministers. When Elder Jacob Miller died in 1819 there were over 100 grandchildren, who carried on into the next generation the sturdy faith, the sound character and the industry which have been generally characteristic of this interesting family. An appropriate stone marks the last resting place of Elder Jacob Miller near Lower Miami Church where his last labors were finished.

In the spring of 1830 Elder David Miller, Sr., grandfather of Doctor Miller, with three other brothers and their families, and a great number of other relatives, came to St. Joseph County and took up Government land in the present German Township. Elder David Miller and his brother Aaron were appointed county commissioners and helped organize St. Joseph County as well as Elkhart County. Their names appear in this connection in all the histories of those counties. Elder David Miller's thirteen children included Daniel H. Miller, who for many years was a pros-

perous and enterprising farmer in St. Joseph County. The wife of Daniel H. Miller, Mary O. Price, was a daughter of Joshua Madison Price, a descendant of Christopher Price who leased to Lord Baltimore for ninety-nine years large tracts of land where the City of Baltimore, Maryland, is now located. More recent descendants settled in Kentucky with Daniel Boone and later in Virginia, where Joshua Madison Price was born. He came to St. Joseph County in 1830, his worldly possessions at that time consisting of a homespun suit and an axe. He went through all the hardships of a pioneer and in time was rated as one of the successful and prosperous farmers of St. Joseph County. He married Frances Houston.

Dr. Ryell T. Miller spent his early life in the country near South Bend and attended the district schools, also the South Bend High School, and in 1872 before dental graduates and colleges of dentistry were in vogue he took up the study of dentistry with Dr. D. E. Cummins. When well qualified for the work of his profession he moved out to Stuart, Iowa, in 1874. At that time there was no other dentist within forty miles. In 1877 that section of Iowa was devastated by the grasshopper plague. People had little money to buy the actual necessities and in that situation Doctor Miller returned to South Bend and opened an office on South Michigan Street. He continued his practice until 1888 when his eyesight and general health failed and he was obliged to discontinue his chosen profession. He then gathered together an historical exposition representing all phases of prehistoric and Indian life and traveled exhibiting it for several years.

In the meantime he was studying law, and in 1895 received his LL. B. degree from the University of Notre Dame. The following year he took a post-graduate course, receiving his LL. M. degree. Thus for a quarter of a century he has been a member of the St. Joseph County Bar. By 1894 his real estate interests had acquired an importance that demanded most of his energy and time. He platted a large tract of land in the north part of South Bend, known as the Shetterley place, which has become one of the most beautiful and important additions to the city. In connection with other business enterprises he has operated the Miller Sash and Screen fac-

tory of South Bend. This is the largest factory specializing in that line of work in Northern Indiana.

Doctor Miller has never held a public office, though in 1889 he was democratic candidate for mayor of South Bend. Party success has meant less to him than the selection of candidates with proper capabilities for the offices they aspired to. In matters of religion Doctor Miller holds no church membership, is a liberal independent thinker, giving credit to all churches in their work of elevating the moral conditions of mankind. For many years he has been a close bible student. His study and thought have led him to emphasize the work of Christ as of greater benefit and importance than his death.

March 18, 1882, Doctor Miller joined the Odd Fellows and has been in close communion with the order for over thirty-five years and is one of the most prominent members of the order in Northern Indiana. He belongs to all branches, and holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel, retired, in the Patriarch Militant Branch. He is a member of and director in the St. Joseph County Historical Society.

June 30, 1885, Doctor Miller married Annie P. Shetterley, the sweetheart and associate of his school days. She was the daughter of John and Christina (Adams) Shetterley. Her mother was a descendant of the historic New England Adams families. Mrs. Miller is widely known in South Bend. She was a member of the first class graduated from the high school of that city and has always been a hard working student. She is a member of the Progress Club of South Bend, the Daughters of Rebekah, the Woman's Relief Corps and other organizations. Much of her time is spent in the enjoyment of a private library comprising several thousand well-selected volumes located in her own home. Doctor and Mrs. Miller's children were: Rex T. Miller, a contracting plumber; Frank Leland Miller, who died at the age of seventeen; and an adopted daughter, Besse A. Miller, now the wife of Victor E. Paxson, assistant cashier of the Farmers Trust Company. Doctor Miller has a grandson, Leland Miller, who is a bright and promising lad of fourteen and a student in the South Bend High School.

WILL J. DAVIS, former president of the Indiana Society of Chicago, who in recent years spent much of his time in his country home at Willowdale Farm near Crown Point, spent his boyhood days at Elkhart, and his service as a Union soldier is also credited to the State of Indiana.

He was born on a farm near the Village of Chelsea in Washtenaw County, Michigan, February 8, 1844, son of Thomas Gleason and Ann Isabella (McWhorter) Davis. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1808 and died in 1883. The mother was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1811 and died in 1896. Thomas G. Davis early became connected with woolen mill operation in New York State, established a woolen mill at Ann Arbor in Washtenaw County, Michigan, and from that entered the railroad contracting business with the Michigan Central Company. He constructed many miles of the old Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railway, now the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and had the contract for construction of much of this line across Northern Indiana and around the southern bend of Lake Michigan through the swamps into Chicago. Thomas G. Davis took the first engine and train of cars that ran into Chicago from the east over this newly completed road in 1852. He also built the Three Rivers Branch, the Jackson Branch, and the Air Line Division from Goshen to Toledo. After the failure of the Railroad Company in 1857 he was for several years a hardware merchant at Elkhart. During the Civil war he built railways in the State of Tennessee, and after the war constructed a coal road in southern Illinois. Thomas G. Davis organized at Elkhart the first Masonic Lodge of the town and was its first Worshipful Master.

The Davis family moved to Elkhart in 1852 when Will J. Davis was eight years old. He went to school there and had as school mates some of the men of that town who afterwards attained prominence both there and elsewhere. In 1862 at the age of eighteen he tried to get his services enlisted in a local company, but was not accepted. Later in the same year he went to Baltimore and volunteered in the United States Navy, being assigned to duty on the Mortar Schooner *Racer* of the North Atlantic Squadron. For three months he served

as steward for Paymaster C. H. Kirkendall and eventually was transferred with Paymaster Kirkendall to the Blackhawk, the flagship of Admiral Porter in the Mississippi Squadron. During the remainder of the war he had the honor of serving under that great naval commander, whose achievements form one of the most interesting and thrilling chapters of the Civil conflict. He was in the Red River campaign and at times came up into the Ohio River. When the Blackhawk was in action he was assigned duty in superintending the passing of ammunition from the hold of the gunboat to the guns on the main and upper decks. After the Blackhawk was burned in April, 1865, Mr. Davis was detailed to go to Washington and make a final report of the vessel's accounts. He received his honorable discharge in October 1865.

Soon after returning to Elkhart he joined another young man in establishing a grocery store at Warsaw, Indiana. In that way he formed business acquaintances in Chicago, and was connected with a brokerage firm in that city until 1869. He was then appointed as first assistant to C. H. Kirkendall in the Internal Revenue Service and took up his residence at Natchez, Mississippi. He remained in that city until May, 1873. While there he assisted in producing the first republican newspaper in Mississippi, named the New South. He was also one of the few passengers taken aboard the famous steamboat Robert E. Lee when in an exciting race she defeated the steamboat Natchez in a run from New Orleans to St. Louis. Mr. Davis wrote an account of this boat race for one of the southern newspapers.

On returning to Chicago in 1873 Mr. Davis became connected with the passenger department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. These duties brought him into association with theatrical and circus managers, among them being W. W. Cole of the Cole Circus. Mr. Cole induced him in 1875 to take charge of the ticket office of the Adelphi Theater, which had been rebuilt on the ruins of the old post-office and occupied the present site of the First National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Davis soon took charge of the Adelphi as manager and that was the beginning of a long and notable career as a theatrical manager and owner. He remained there until Mr. Cole

sold the theater in 1876 and then took the original Georgia Minstrels to California for Colonel Jack Haverly. While in San Francisco Mr. Davis became acquainted with Mr. T. H. Goodwin, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific. This acquaintance led to him returning to the railroad business. At Chicago he was appointed assistant general passenger agent for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. In 1878 several American railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company effected an agreement to provide a through route transportation schedule around practically half the Globe. As a representative of this transportation syndicate Mr. Davis went to Australia and New Zealand to give publicity to the American routes from those countries to Europe. In all his varied career Mr. Davis found more interest in this experience than in any other.

He returned to Chicago in 1878. In the meantime Jack Haverly had taken over the Colonel Mapleson Grand Opera Company. Mr. Davis handled the transportation of this organization for Mr. Haverly and subsequently took over the old Haverly Theater and became its manager. Later he went across the street and managed the Columbia Theater and for a time was on the road. Along about this time the Haymarket Theater on the west side was projected, and Mr. Davis took hold of this enterprise with the financial backing of Mr. Cole. He completed this beautiful theater, managed it, and from 1890 to 1900 leased and managed the Columbia theater. In the Columbia deal the firm of Hayman and Davis was originated, and in 1900 after the burning of the Columbia, built and owned the present Illinois Theater. Mr. Davis was also one of the owners and builders of the ill-fated Iroquois Theater, and was one of its managers at the time it was burned. This was one of the heart-breaking experiences of his life. He also became interested in Powers Theater, and though in recent years he retired from active theatrical management he still retained extensive financial interests in Chicago playhouses.

Mr. Davis conducted the only tours of America made by the famous actor Lester Wallack. It was on one of these tours that he learned of the formation of the Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Company,

which he induced Mr. Haverly to finance and book all over the country. His judgment was correct, as no company ever achieved greater musical success. His connection with that company had a special personal interest for Mr. Davis. It was then that he met Jessie Bartlett, who was the "Buttercup" of the company. He and Miss Bartlett were married March 31, 1880. Jessie Bartlett Davis, who died May 14, 1905, was well known to a whole generation of theater goers as both a Grand and light opera singer. Her debut in Grand Opera was with the Mapleson Company in the role of Siebel in Faust to the Marguerite of Mme. Adelina Patti. Her greatest success in English Opera was with the well known "Bostonians." She was principal contralto of this company for more than ten years. Her singing of the popular song "Oh, Promise Me," in the opera Robin Hood gave her a vote never equalled by any American singer. She was born in Morris, Illinois, and started on her musical career as a soloist in a Chicago Church.

In 1889 Mr. Davis acquired an eighty acre farm adjoining the city of Crown Point in Lake County. This farm has since been considerably enlarged and is widely known as Willowdale. One of its features is the noted Crown Point race track. Some very fine trotting horses have been bred at Willowdale, and altogether the Davis family own about eleven hundred acres at Crown Point, divided into four different farms. Mr. Davis was a member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic Fellowship, the Green Room, South Shore Country, Indiana Society, and the Strollers clubs. He was also a member of George H. Thomas Post Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Farragut Navy Veterans.

By his first wife Mr. Davis had two sons, one dying in infancy. June 12, 1907, he married Mary Ellen O'Hagan. The Davis residence is one of the rare and interesting homes of Chicago at 4740 Grand Boulevard. In his city residence he had surrounded himself with many things that wealth and taste can afford, and spent much of his time and perhaps found his chief pleasure in his collection of books, having many rare and old editions. In the Davis collection of rare and exquisite Persian and Turkish rugs, are some among the most famous known to rug connoisseurs.

WALTER CARLETON WOODWARD who was director of the Indiana State Centennial celebration in 1915-16, through appointment of the State Historical Commission, is one of the most prominent leaders in the Friends Church of Indiana, and is a former Professor of History in Earlham College at Richmond.

He was born near Mooresville, Indiana, November 28, 1878 a son of Ezra H. and Amanda (Morris) Woodward. The family moved to Oregon in 1880, where Mr. Woodward's father for thirty years has edited and published the Newberg Graphic at Newberg, Oregon. He has also served as a member of the Oregon Legislature and is president of the Board of Trustees of Pacific College.

Walter C. Woodward though a native of Indiana grew up in the northwest, and was graduated from Pacific College at Newberg with the A. B. degree in 1898. He then returned to Richmond and received his degree Bachelor of Literature from Earlham College in 1899, and did post-graduate work later in the University of California at Berkeley, from which he has the Doctor of Philosophy degree awarded in 1910.

Mr. Woodward was at one time associate editor of his father's paper the Newberg Graphic. During 1906-07 he was Professor of History and Political Science in Pacific College, and held the chair of History and Political Science in Earlham College from 1910 to 1915. Mr. Woodward is at present General Secretary of "The Five Years Meeting of the Friends in America" and is editor of The American Friend at Richmond. He is author of the book "The Rise and Development of Political Parties in Oregon." He has an active part in Earlham College, being president of the Board of Trustees.

September 10, 1912, at Remington, Indiana, Mr. Woodward married Catherine Hartman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hartman. Mrs. Woodward graduated from Earlham College in 1911. She is of Mayflower stock, a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have two small daughters, Bernice Louise and Mary Ellen.

JACOB PLATT DUNN, the author of "Indiana and Indianans," is a native of In-

diana, born at Lawrenceburg, April 12, 1855. Both of his parents were also natives of Indiana, and of Lawrenceburg. His father, Jacob Piatt Dunn, Sr., born June 24, 1811, was a son of Judge Isaac Dunn, who was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, September 27, 1783, and was one of the earliest emigrants to the Whitewater Valley. His father, Hugh Dunn, came west in 1788, arriving with his family at Fort Miami in December, and moving over into the Whitewater Valley as soon as General Wayne's defeat of the Indians at the Fallen Timbers made it at all safe. The Dunns of Middlesex were descendants of Hugh Dunn, an Irish Baptist exhorter, who was one of the founders of the Baptist Church of Piscataway Township in 1689, and who left to his family a legacy of Bible names. There were twenty-three Dunns in the New Jersey Revolutionary troops from Middlesex, eight commissioned officers and fifteen privates, and every one of them had a Bible name except Capt. Hugh Dunn. The family tradition is that Hugh Dunn, the father of Judge Isaac Dunn, emigrated from Ireland, and married his cousin, Mercy Dunn, of the Middlesex family.

On November 22, 1804, Judge Dunn married Frances Piatt, also of a New Jersey Revolutionary family, her father, Jacob Piatt, and her uncles, Daniel and William Piatt, being officers in the Continental Line, and members of the Society of the Cincinnati. The New Jersey Piatts were descendants of John Piatt (or Pyatt), son of a French Huguenot who took refuge in Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. John Piatt emigrated to New Jersey prior to 1760, and settled in Middlesex County. He left five sons, of whom Jacob was the youngest.

On November 28, 1837, Jacob Piatt Dunn, Sr., married Harriet Louisa Tate, a daughter of William Tate, who came from Boston, Massachusetts, to Lawrenceburg, and there, on March 27, 1816, married Anna Kincaid, daughter of Warren Kincaid, a Revolutionary soldier from New York. Jacob Piatt Dunn, Sr., was a "Forty-Niner" in California, and in 1861 located in Indianapolis, where he was a well known business man till his death on November 21, 1890. His four surviving children, Mrs. Louisa M. Tutewiler, Catherine Dunn, Dr. Isaac Dunn, and Jacob Piatt Dunn, are all residents of Indianapolis.

After several years in private schools Jacob Piatt Dunn entered the public schools of Indianapolis in 1867, and after four years entered Earlham College, where he was graduated in the scientific department in 1874. He was graduated in law at the University of Michigan in 1876, and pursued his studies in the office of McDonald & Butler, after which he entered into practice. He went to Colorado in the Leadville excitement of 1879 as a prospector, and drifted into the newspaper business, serving on the Maysville Democrat, Rocky Mountain News, Denver Tribune, Leadville Chronicle and Denver Republican. Returning to Indianapolis in 1884 he resumed the practice of law, but took up newspaper work again on the Journal in 1888. In the fall of that year he was put in charge of the literary bureau of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1889 was elected state librarian by the Legislature and re-elected in 1891. During his term he wrote regularly for the Sentinel, and at its close, in 1893, he took a position as editorial writer on that paper. This he retained until 1904, with the exception of three months in 1901, when he filled the unexpired term of Eudorus M. Johnson as city controller, under Mayor Taggart. In 1903 he was appointed city controller by Mayor Holtzman, and served through his term to January 1, 1906. He then acted as auditor for Winona Assembly for six months, and as an editorial writer for the Indianapolis Star for a year and a half. For the next two years he was engaged in the preparation of "Greater Indianapolis," and in special work on the Miami language for the United States Bureau of Ethnology. On January 1, 1910, he was appointed chief deputy by County Treasurer Fishback, and served until 1912; and was again city controller in 1914-1916.

On November 23, 1892, Mr. Dunn was united in marriage with Charlotte Elliott Jones, daughter of Aquilla Jones and Flora C. (Elliott) Jones. Her father was the son of Elisha P. Jones, the oldest of six brothers, of Welsh descent, sons of Benjamin and Mary Jones, who emigrated in 1831 from Stokes (now Forsyth) County, North Carolina, to Columbus, Indiana, whither Elisha P. had preceded them. Elisha P. Jones married Harriet Hinkson, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvania. Aquilla lost his father when

